

(2)

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

Department of Family and Community Medicine
Mid Term Examination

FORM-321 1422/1423 (Males and Females)

Monday: 30/10/1422

Time: 1:00-2:00 pm

PART - A

ALL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED:

CIRCLE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1. The coronal suture closes at:

- a. 50 years.
- b. 2 years.
- c. 25 years.
- ☒ d. 40 years.
- e. 70 years.

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

- a. 16 teeth.
- ☒ b. 20 teeth.
- c. 12 teeth.
- d. 24 teeth.
- e. 32 teeth.

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

- a. Above 12 years and below 18 years.
- b. Above 6 months and below 24 months.
- c. Above 2 years and below 6 years.
- ☒ d. Above 6 years and below 12 years.
- e. Above 12 years and below 25 years.

4. Union of epiphysis in 23 year-old occur in:

- a. Basi-occiput with basi-sphenoid.
- b. Sternal end of clavicle.
- c. Iliac crest.
- ☒ d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

5. Age of 18 years in female is estimated by X-ray on:

- a. The metacarpals and metatarsals head.
- b. The elbow joint.
- c. The knee joint.
- d. The ankle joint.
- ☒ e. The wrist joint.

6. The frontal suture closes at:

- a. 40 years.
- b. 23 years.
- c. 25 years
- ☒ d. 2 years.
- e. 50 years

7. The best bones for determining sex are:

- a. Skull and long bones.
- ☒ b. Pelvis and skulls.
- c. Pelvis and long bones.
- d. Sternum and long bones.
- e. Sacrum and long bones.

8. A dry blood stain can be identified by:

- a. Microchemical test.
- b. Microscopic test.
- c. Spectroscopic test.
- d. (a + b).
- e. (b + c).
- ☒ f. (a + c).

9. Contact flattening is due to:

- ☒ a. Loss of muscle tone.
- b. Bacterial action.
- c. Autolysis of muscles.
- d. ATP depletion.
- e. Gravitation of blood.

10. A body which feels warm and stiff has been dead:

- a. 8-36 hours.
- b. Less than 3 hours.
- ☒ c. 3-8 hours.
- d. More than 36 hours.
- e. One of the above.

11. Red coloured hypostasis is usually seen in death due to:

- a. Cyanide poisoning.
- b. CO poisoning.
- c. Cold exposure.
- ☒ d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

12. Cadaveric spasm is due to:

- a. Excessive heat.
- b. Loss of muscle tone.
- c. Muscle autolysis.
- ☒ d. Antemortem stress.
- e. Excessive cold.

13. Rigor mortis appears first in the muscles of:

- a. Neck.
- ☒ b. Face, hands and feet.
- c. Lower limbs.
- d. Upper limbs.
- e. Trunk.

14. Mummification occurs when the climate is:

- ☒ a. Dry and hot.
- b. Dry and cold.
- c. Moist and cold.
- d. Moist and hot.
- e. None of the above.

15. Hypostasis is:

- a. Extravasation of blood.
- ☒ b. Postmortem settling of blood.
- c. Minute haemorrhagic spots.
- d. Postmortem haemolysis.
- e. All of the above.

(4)

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

16. Bridging of tissues is seen in:
a. Stab wounds.
☒ b. Lacerated wounds.
c. Incised wounds.
d. Abrasions.
e. Bruises.
17. Gaping of the edges is seen in:
a. Antemortem lacerated wound.
b. Postmortem cut wound.
☒ c. Antemortem cut wound.
d. Postmortem lacerated wound.
e. Postmortem stab wound.
18. Healing by colour changes occurs in:
a. Abrasions.
b. Lacerations.
c. Incised wounds.
☒ d. Contusions (bruises).
e. Stab wounds.
19. A cut wound may look like lacerated wound in:
a. Scalp.
b. Over the orbital margin.
c. Over the chin of the tibia.
☒ d. Axilla.
e. Over the iliac crest.
20. Bruises are caused by:
a. Sharp objects.
☒ b. Extravasation of blood.
c. Blood haemolysis.
d. Gravitation of blood.
e. None of the above.
21. Healing without scar formation occurs usually in:
a. Abrasions.
b. Bruises.
c. Incised wounds.
☒ d. (a + b).
e. (a + c).
f. (b + c).
22. The most dangerous type of wounds is:
a. Abrasion.
☒ b. Stab wound.
c. Bruise.
d. Cut wound.
e. Contused wound.
23. 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.
24. Which of the following are non-rifled:
a. Revolvers.
b. Automatic pistols.
c. Police weapon.
☒ d. Sporting guns.
e. Military weapons.
25. An inlet of a bullet in the skull shows:
a. Inverted edge.
☒ b. Internal bevelling.
c. Soiling ring.
d. External bevelling.
e. Everted edge.
26. The following are found in inlet of far firing EXCEPT:
☒ a. Powder marks.
b. Loss of substances.
c. Soiling ring.
d. Inverted edge.
e. Internal bevelling.
27. Concussion is manifested by the following EXCEPT:
a. Transient loss of consciousness.
b. Weak rapid pulse.
c. Loss of reflexes.
☒ d. Hypertension.
e. Equal pupils.
28. Lucid interval is a period:
a. Immediately following head injury.
b. Intervening between compression and death.
☒ c. Intervening between concussion and compression.
d. Of recovery after brain compression.
e. Of coma after subarachnoid haemorrhage.
29. A contre coup injury is:
a. Brain injury directly under the impact point.
b. Common in ring basal fracture.
☒ c. Brain injury opposite the impact point.
d. A type of diffuse axonal injury.
e. Caused by firearm injury of the brain.
30. Ruptured berry aneurysm causes:
a. Extradural haemorrhage.
b. Subdural haemorrhage.
c. Extracranial haemorrhage.
☒ d. Subarachnoid haemorrhage.
e. Intracerebral haemorrhage.

3

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

PART - B

PUT (✓) UNDER CORRECT ANSWER:

TRUE FALSE

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Stab wound of left ventricle is more serious then the right atrium. | — | ✓ |
| 2. | Abrasions can indicate the direction of force applied. | ✓ | — |
| 3. | Deep venous thrombosis is the main source of pulmonary thromboembolism. | ✓ | — |
| 4. | Sporting guns are long rifled weapon that fire shots. | — | ✓ |
| 5. | At far range firing, the exit wound shows more loss of substances than the inlet wound. | — | ✓ |
| 6. | Powder marks around the inlet can indicate the direction of firing and position of the assailant. | ✓ | — |
| 7. | Revolver is a short automatic rifled weapon. | — | ✓ |
| 8. | Extradural haemorrhage exists between the external table of the skull and the scalp. | — | ✓ |
| 9. | Ring basal fracture of the skull can occur due to falling down in the sitting position. | ✓ | — |
| 10. | A contre coup injury is caused by head trauma while the head is supported. | — | ✓ |
| 11. | Primary flaccidity occurs due to molecular death of muscle fibres. | — | ✓ |
| 12. | The subpubic angle in male pelvis is 90° or more. | — | ✓ |
| 13. | Human bite marks are two parallel linear bruises. | — | ✓ |
| 14. | DNA profile can be done in birds RBCs. | ✓ | — |
| 15. | Finger prints in uniovular identical twins are identical. | — | ✓ |
| 16. | The colour of hypostasis may help diagnosis of some poisons. | ✓ | — |
| 17. | Contact flattening is due to autolysis of the muscles. | — | ✓ |
| 18. | Cadaveric spasm is preceded by primary flaccidity. | — | ✓ |
| 19. | Rigor mortis affects all types of body muscles. | ✓ | — |
| 20. | Bridging of tissues is usually seen in postmortem cut wounds thus preventing gaping of edges. | — | ✓ |

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

Mid Term Examination
FORM-321: 1423-1424 (Males & Females)
Monday: 2/12/1423
Time: 10:00-11:00 am

PART - A

ALL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

ENCIRCLE THE MOST CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The frontal suture closes at:
☒ a. Two years.
b. Twenty three years.
c. Twenty five years.
d. Forty years.
e. Fifty years.
2. Eruption of 24 teeth indicates the age of:
a. Above 6 months and below 24 months.
b. Above 2 years and below 6 years.
☒ c. Above 6 years and below 12 years.
☒ d. Above 12 years and below 25 years.
e. None of the above.
3. Age of 18 years in female is estimated by X-ray on:
☒ a. Wrist joint.
b. Hands.
c. Elbow joint.
d. Knee joint.
e. Ankle joint.
4. Age of 21 years in male is estimated by X-ray on:
a. Hands.
b. Wrist joint.
c. Elbow joint.
☒ d. Knee joint.
e. Ankle joint.
5. 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.
e. None of the above.
6. The first permanent teeth to erupt are:
a. Central incisors.
b. Lateral incisors.
c. Canines.
☒ d. First molars.
e. First premolars.
7. The best bone for determining sex is:
a. Skull.
b. Sternum.
c. Humerus.
☒ d. Pelvis.
e. Sacrum.
8. Female pelvis shows all the following features EXCEPT:
a. Less curved iliac crest.
☒ b. Acute subpubic angle ($< 70^\circ$).
c. Triangular obturator foramen.
d. Smooth iliopectineal line.
e. Wide greater sciatic notch.
9. RBCs of birds are:
☒ a. Oval and nucleated.
b. Oval and non-nucleated.
c. Rounded and nucleated.
d. Rounded and non-nucleated.
e. None of the above.
10. A dry blood stain can be surely identified by:
a. Microscopic test.
b. Precipitin test.
☒ c. Takayama test.
d. DNA test.
e. Kastle meyer test.

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

ALL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

ENCIRCLE THE MOST CORRECT ANSWER:

- 11/ A father of group AB can never have a child of group:
a. AA.
b. AB.
c. AO.
d. BB.
☒ e. OO.
- 12/ A father of group A can never have a child of group:
a. AA.
b. AB.
c. OO.
☒ d. BB.
e. BO.
- 13/ Primary flaccidity is due to:
a. ATP depletion.
b. Autolysis of muscles.
☒ c. Loss of muscle tone.
d. Autolysis of skin.
e. Loss of reflexes.
- 14/ A body which feels cold and stiff has been dead: *(12-18) hours*
a. Less than 3 hours.
b. 3-8 hours.
☒ c. 8-36 hours.
d. More than 36 hours.
e. None of the above.
- 15/ Hypostasis is:
a. PM haemolysis.
b. Extravasation of blood.
☒ c. PM gravitation of blood.
d. Subcutaneous haemorrhage.
e. None of the above.
- 16/ Red coloured hypostasis is usually seen in death due to:
a. CO poisoning.
b. Cyanide poisoning.
☒ c. Cold exposure.
☒ d. All of the above.
e. None of the above.
- 17/ Cadaveric spasm is due to:
a. Loss of muscle tone.
☒ b. Antemortem stress.
c. Loss of reflexes.
d. Excessive heat.
e. Excessive cold.
- 18/ Rigor mortis is due to:
☒ a. Depletion of ATP.
b. Loss of muscle tone.
c. Loss of reflexes.
d. All of the above.
e. None of the above.
- 19/ Rigor mortis appears first in muscles of:
a. Upper limb.
b. Lower limb.
c. Neck.
d. Trunk.
☒ e. Face.
- 20/ Mummification occurs when the climate is:
☒ a. Dry and hot.
b. Dry and cold.
c. Moist and hot.
d. Moist and cold.
e. None of the above.
- 21/ Healing by colour changes occurs in:
a. Abrasion.
☒ b. Contusion.
c. Contused wound.
d. Cut wound.
e. Fire arm injury.
- 22/ A cut wound may look like contused wound in:
a. Scalp.
☒ b. Over the chin of the tibia.
☒ c. Axilla.
d. Forehead.
e. Chest wall.

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

ALL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

ENCIRCLE THE MOST CORRECT ANSWER:

23. Bridging of tissues may occur in:

- ☒ a. Contused wound.
- b. Stab wound.
- c. Incised wound.
- d. Puncture wound.
- e. Firearm wound.

24. Gaping of the edges is seen in:

- ☒ a. AM cut wound.
- b. AM contused wound.
- c. PM cut wound.
- d. PM contused wound.
- e. All of the above.

25. The most dangerous type of wound is:

- a. Abrasion.
- b. Bruise.
- ☒ c. Stab penetrating wound.
- d. Cut wound.
- e. Lacerated wound.

26. Tattooing is caused by:

- a. Hot gases.
- b. Smoke.
- c. Flame.
- d. Shots.
- ☒ e. Unburnt powder particles.

27. The following are found in inlet of far firing EXCEPT:

- a. Loss of substance.
- b. Soiling ring.
- c. Inverted edge.
- ☒ d. Powder marks.
- e. Internal beveling.

28. Rifling marks are present on:

- ☒ a. Shots.
- b. Internal wad.
- c. External wad.
- d. Bullet.
- e. All of the above.

29. Characters of firearm injuries are:

- a. Loss of substance.
- b. Powder marks.
- c. Inlet and exit.
- d. Beveling of flat bones.
- ☒ e. All of the above.

30. 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.

31. Concussion is manifested by all the following EXCEPT:

- a. Transient loss of consciousness.
- ☒ b. Hypertension.
- c. Weak rapid pulse.
- d. Equal pupils.
- e. Loss of reflexes.

32. A contrecoup injury is:

- a. A type of diffuse axonal injury.
- ☒ b. Brain injury opposite the impact point.
- c. Brain injury under the impact point.
- d. Brain injury due to depressed skull bone.
- e. None of the above.

33. Ruptured berry aneurysm causes:

- a. Extradural haemorrhage.
- b. Subdural haemorrhage.
- c. Pontine haemorrhage.
- ☒ d. Subarachnoid haemorrhage.
- e. None of the above.

34. Brain compression is manifested by the following EXCEPT:

- ☒ a. Sudden loss of consciousness.
- b. Unequal pupils.
- c. Conjugate deviation of the eyes.
- d. Projectile effortless vomiting.
- e. Exaggerated reflexes.

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

ALL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

ENCIRCLE THE MOST CORRECT ANSWER:

35. Coma due to diffuse axonal injury may last for:
- a. Few seconds.
 - b. Few minutes.
 - c. Less than 6 hours.
 - d. All of the above.
 - ~~e. None of the above.~~

38. Overlaying is a type of:

- a. Suffocation.
- b. Choking.
- ☒ c. Smothering. — ~.
- d. Throttling.
- e. Traumatic asphyxia.

36. Trephine operation is indicated in:

- ~~a. Concussion.~~
- b. Diffuse axonal injury.
- c. Pontine haemorrhage. ?
- ☒ d. Extradural haemorrhage.
- ~~e. All of the above.~~

39. All EXCEPT ONE are sure signs of drowning:

- a. Plankton in internal organs.
- b. Foam in the air passages.
- ☒ c. Goose skin.
- d. Cadaveric spasm holding aquatic weed.
- e. Silvery spots under pleura.

37. Café coronary is a term which describes:

- a. Coronary heart attack occurring in a café.
- ☒ b. Choking by a bolus of food.
- c. Haemorrhage in the corona radiata.
- d. Coronary embolism with café au lait patches.
- e. Coronary thrombosis due to chest trauma.

40. The most common cause of inward fracture of hyoid bone is:

- a. Hanging.
- b. Smothering.
- ☒ c. Throttling.
- d. Strangulation.
- e. Choking.

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

TICK EITHER TRUE OR FALSE:

	TRUE	FALSE
1. At full term ossific center appears in cuboid bone.	✓	___
2. Pubic ramus unites with ischeal ramus at age of 6 years.	✓	___
3. A full set of milk teeth is formed of 24 teeth.	___	✓
4. Human bite marks are two parallel raws of abrasions.	___	✓
5. The length of the femur is about 25% of the height.	✓	___
6. Dolichacephaly is one of the characters of Negroid skull.	✓	___
7. Finger prints develops at 16 weeks of intrauterine life.	✓	___
8. Uniovular identical twins have different DNA pattern.	___	✓
9. DNA profile can be done in birds RBCs.	✓	___
10. Precipitine test can prove that a stain is human blood.	___	✓
11. Kastle Mayer test is a confirmatory test for blood.	___	✓
12. Blood group A persons have alpha agglutinins in their serum.	___	✓
13. If one of the parents is group O, none of their children will be group AB	✓	___
14. The colour of hypostasis may help diagnosis of some poisons.	✓	___
15. Contact flattening is due to autolysis of muscles.	___	✓
16. Cadaveric spasm is preceded by primary flaccidity.	___	✓
17. Rigor mortis affects all types of muscles.	✓	___
18. Cold atmosphere delays the onset of rigor mortis.	✓	___
19. Hypostasis is extravasation of blood in the most dependent parts of the body.	___	✓
20. In death from drowning, hypostasis is present in the lower limbs.	___	✓
21. Abrasion can indicate the direction of force applied.	✓	___
22. Bridging of tissues is usually seen in PM cut wounds thus preventing gaping of edges.	___	✓

TICK EITHER TRUE OR FALSE:

	TRUE	FALSE
23. Stab wound of left ventricle is more serious than the right atrium.	—	✓
24. DVT of lower limbs can cause pulmonary thromboembolism.	✓	—
25. Contusion may take the shape of striking surface.	✓	—
26. Fracture of long bones may cause pulmonary fat embolism.	✓	—
27. Sporting guns are long non-rifled, non-automatic weapon that fire shots.	✓	—
28. Powder marks around inlet can indicate the direction of firing.	✓	—
29. At far firing, the exit shows more loss of substance than the inlet.	—	✓
30. Revolver is short rifled <u>automatic</u> weapon.	—	✓
31. Internal wad acts as a piston.	✓	—
32. Dispersion of shots starts at a distance of 3 meters.	—	✓
33. Cardiac arrest is a common cause of death from electricity.	✓	—
34. Parts of the body covered by clothes are more seriously injured by scalds.	✓	—
35. Toxaemic shock may cause death from burn within 6 hours.	—	✓
36. Smothering is manual strangulation.	—	✓
37. Vagal inhibition of the heart may be the cause of death in throttling.	✓	—
38. The ligature mark in hanging is incomplete circle.	✓	—
39. Death is more rapid from drowning in fresh water than in salt water.	✓	—
40. Sexual asphyxia is more common in males than females.	—	✓

STUDENT'S NAME: _____ NUMBER: _____
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY, COMMUNITY & FORENSIC MEDICINE
FINAL EXAMINATION FORM-321 (MALES AND FEMALES)
SATURDAY: 20.3.1423
TIME: 11:00-1:00

I. FORENSIC MEDICINE

ALL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED :

A) ENCIRCLE THE MOST CORRECT ANSWER :

- ~~1-~~ The coronal suture closes at :
 - a- 2 years .
 - b- 25 years .
 - ~~c- 40 years .~~
 - d- 50 years .
 - e- 70 years .
- ~~2-~~ A full set of milk teeth is formed of:
 - a- 12 teeth .
 - b- 16 teeth .
 - ~~c- 20 teeth .~~
 - d- 24 teeth .
 - e- 32 teeth .
- ~~3-~~ The first permanent teeth to erupt are :
 - a- Central incisors .
 - b- Lateral incisors .
 - d- First premolars .
 - ~~e- First molars .~~
- ~~4-~~ The age of a child with 24 teeth is:
 - a- Above 6 months and below 24 months.
 - b- Above 2 years and below 6 years .
 - ~~c- Above 6 years and below 12 years.~~
 - d- Above 12 years and below 18 years.
 - e- Above 12 years and below 25 years.
- ~~5-~~ Union of epiphysis in 23 year – old male occurs in :
 - a- Sternal end of clavicle
 - b- Iliac crest .
 - c- Basi – occiput with basi-sphenoid. ✓
 - ~~d- All of the above.~~
 - e- None of the above .
- ~~6-~~ Age of 18 years in female is estimates by X-ray on :
 - a- The elbow joint.
 - b- The Knee joint .
 - c- The ankle joint .
 - ~~d- The wrist joint .~~
 - e- The hands.
- ~~7-~~ The frontal suture closes at :
 - ~~a- 2 years.~~
 - b- 23 years.
 - c- 25 years.
 - d- 40 years .
 - e- 50 years.
- ~~8-~~ The best bones for determining sex are:
 - ~~a- Pelvis and skull.~~
 - b- Pelvis and long bones.
 - c- Skull and long bones.
 - d- Sternum and long bones .
 - e- Sacrum and long bones.

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

- ~~9~~- A dry blood stain can be identified by:
- a- Microscopic test.
 - b- Micro chemical test.
 - c- Spectroscopic test.
 - d- (a + b).
 - e- (a + c).
 - ~~f- (b + c).~~
- ~~10~~- RBCs of camel tribe are :
- a- Oval and nucleated.
 - ~~b- Oval and non - nucleated.~~
 - c- Rounded and nucleated.
 - d- Rounded and non - nucleated.
 - e- None of the above.
- ~~11~~- Takayama test is :
- a- Preliminary test for blood.
 - b- A test for oxidase enzymes.
 - c- A test for sexing of blood.
 - ~~d- Confirmatory test for blood.~~
 - e- Diagnostic of human blood.
- ~~12~~- Contact flattening is due to :
- a- Bacterial action.
 - b- Autolysis of muscles.
 - c- ATP depletion.
 - ~~d- Loss of muscle tone.~~
 - e- Autolysis of the skin.
- ~~13~~- A body which feels warm and stiff has been dead :
- a- Less than 3 hours.
 - ~~b- 3- 8 hours.~~
 - c- 8 - 36 hours.
 - d- More than 36 hours.
 - e- none of the above.
- ~~14~~- Red coloured hypostasis is usually seen in death due to :
- a- Co poisoning.
 - b- Cold exposure.
 - c- Cyanide poisoning.
 - ~~d- All of the above.~~
 - e- None of the above.
- ~~15~~- Hypostasis is :
- ~~a- PM settling (gravitation) of blood.~~
 - b- Minute haemorrhagic spots.
 - c- PM haemolysis.
 - d- Extravasation of blood.
 - e- None of the above.
- ~~16~~- Cadaveric spasm is due to :
- a- Loss of muscle tone.
 - b- Muscle autolysis.
 - ~~c- Antemortem stress.~~
 - d- Excessive heat.
 - e- Excessive cold.
- ~~17~~- Rigor mortis appears first in muscles of:
- a- Neck.
 - b- Trunk.
 - ~~c- Face, hands and feet.~~
 - d- Upper limbs.
 - e- Lower limbs.
- ~~18~~- Mummification occurs when the climate is :
- a- Dry and cold.
 - b- Moist and cold.
 - ~~c- Dry and hot.~~
 - d- Moist and hot.
 - e- None of the above.
- ~~19~~- Bridging of tissues is seen in :
- ~~a- Lacerated wounds.~~
 - b- Incised wounds.
 - c- Stab wounds.
 - d- Puncture wounds.
 - e- Firearm wounds.
- ~~20~~ - Gaping of the edges is seen in :
- ~~a- Antemortem cut wound.~~
 - b- Antemortem lacerated wound.
 - c- PM cut wound.
 - d- PM lacerated wound.
 - e- PM stab wound.
- ~~21~~- Healing by colour changes occurs in :
- ~~a- Contusions~~
 - b- Abrasions.
 - c- Lacerated wounds.
 - d- Cut wounds.
 - e- Stab wounds.
- ~~22~~- A cut wound may look like lacerated wound in :
- a- Scalp.
 - b- Over the orbital margin.
 - ~~c- Over the chin of the tibia.~~
 - ~~d- Axilla.~~
 - e- Anterior abdominal wall

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

- 23- Bruises are caused by:
- a- Sharp object.
 - ☒ b- Extravasation of blood.
 - c- Blood haemolysis .
 - d- Gravitation of blood.
 - e- None of the above.
- 24- Healing without scar formation occurs usually in:
- ☒ a- Abrasions.
 - b- Bruises.
 - c- Incised wounds.
 - ☒ d- (a + b) .
 - e- (a + c) .
 - f- (b + c) .
- 25- The most dangerous type of wounds is:
- a- Abrasion.
 - b- Contusion .
 - c- Cut wound.
 - d- Lacerated wound.
 - ☒ e- stab penetrating wound.
- 26- Suicidal cut throat shows the following EXCEPT:
- a- High up in the neck.
 - b- Oblique in directions.
 - ☒ c- Deep all through.
 - d- Tentative marks.
 - e- All of the above.
- 27- The main function of percussion cap is:
- a- To Separate shots from powder .
 - b- To keep the shots in place .
 - ☒ c- To Produce a spark.
 - ☒ d- To act as a piston.
 - e- To produce unburnt particles.
- 28- Which of the following are non-rifled:
- ☒ a- Revolvers.
 - b- Automatic pistols.
 - c- Police weapons .
 - d- Military weapons.
 - ☒ e- Sporting guns.
- 29- Tattooing is caused by:
- a- Hot gases.
 - b- Smoke .
 - c- Shots.
 - ☒ d- Unburnt powder particles.
 - e- Internal wad.
- 30- Characters of firearm injuries are:
- ☒ a- Loss of substance.
 - b- Powder marks.
 - c- Inlet and exit.
 - d- Bevelling of flat bones.
 - ☒ e- All of the above.
- 31- Rifling Marks are present on:
- a- Shots.
 - b- External wad.
 - c- Internal wad.
 - d- All of the above.
 - ☒ e- None of the above.
- 32- An inlet of a bullet in the skull shows :
- ☒ a- Inverted edge .
 - b- Everted edge.
 - c- Soiling ring.
 - ☒ d- Internal bevelling.
 - e- External bevelling.
- 33- The following are found in inlet of far firing EXCEPT :
- a- Loss of substance .
 - b- Soiling ring.
 - ☒ c- Powder marks.
 - d- Inverted edge .
 - e- Internal bevelling.
- 34- Concussion is manifested by the following EXCEPT :
- a- Transient loss of consciousness .
 - ☒ b- Hypertension.
 - c- weak rapid pulse .
 - d- Loss of reflexes.
 - e- Equal pupils.
- 35- Lucid interval is a period :
- ☒ a- Immediately following head injury .
 - ☒ b- Intervening between concussions and compression.
 - c- Intervening between compression and death.
 - d- Of recovery after brain compression.
 - e- Of recovery after subarachnoid haemorrhage.
- 36- A contre coup injury is:
- a- A type of diffuse axonal injury.
 - b- Common in ring basal fracture.
 - c- Common in trauma of a supported head.
 - d- Brain injury under the impact point .
 - ☒ e- Brain injury opposite the impact point.

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

37. Ruptured berry aneurysm causes:
a- Extradural haemorrhage.
b- subdural haemorrhage.
c- Subarachnoid haemorrhage.
d- Extradural haemorrhage.
e- None of the above.
38. brain compression is manifested by the following EXCEPT:
a- Unequal pupils.
b- Projectile effortless vomiting.
c- Conjugate deviation of the eyes.
d- Hypertension.
e- Loss of reflexes.
39. Fracture base of the skull may be:
a- Depressed fracture.
b- Linear fracture.
c- Ring fracture.
d- (a + b).
e- (a + c).
f- (b + c).
40. Coma due to diffuse axonal injury may last for:
a- Few seconds.
b- Few minutes.
c- Less than 6 hours.
d- All of the above.
e- None of the above.
41. Trephine operation is indicated in:
a- Concussion.
b- Diffuse axonal injury.
c- Pontine haemorrhage.
d- Extradural haemorrhage.
e- All of the above.
42. Cerebral anaemia is the most common cause of death from:
a- Hanging.
b- Strangulation.
c- smothering.
d- Choking.
e- Drowning.
43. Café coronary is a term which describes:
a- Coronary heart attack occurring in a café.
b- Choking by a bolus of food.
c- Coronary embolism with café au lait patches.
d- Haemorrhage in the corona radiata.
e- Non accidental injuries in children.
44. The following are true about scald EXCEPT:
a- Usually extends from above downwards.
b- Usually of the first and second degrees.
c- Clothes protect the covered area.
d- Is common in children.
e- No singeing of hair.
45. Ante mortem burn is diagnosed by the following EXCEPT:
a- Hyperaemia.
b- Soot in the air passages.
c- Burnt clothes.
d- Haemoconcentration.
e- Carboxyhaemoglobin.
46. The following are the features of parous uterus EXCEPT:
a- More than 3 inches in length.
b- Body is more than double the cervix in length.
c- Cavity is globular.
d- Presence of arbor vitae.
e- Placental site may be detected.
47. All EXCEPT ONE are the complications of criminal abortion:
a- Neurogenic shock.
b- Foetal malformation.
c- Haemorrhage.
d- Air embolism.
e- Amniotic embolism.
48. All EXCEPT ONE are the features of full-term foetus:
a- 45- 50 cm in length.
b- 3.5 Kg. In weight.
c- Anterior fontanelle is closed.
d- Head circumference is 13 inches.
e- Testicles are in the scrotum.
49. All EXCEPT ONE are the features of respired lungs:
a- Alveoli are lined with columnar epithelium.
b- Cover the heart and thymus.
c- Have round edges.
d- Have mosaic appearance.
e- About 1/35th of the body weight.
50. In rape the age of consent of female is:
a- 16 years.
b- 18 years.
c- 21 years.
d- 30 years.
e- None of the above.

Student's Name: _____

Number: _____

B) TICK EITHER TRUE OR FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The subpubic angle in male is 90° or more | — | ✓ |
| 2. Human bite marks are two parallel linear bruises | — | ✓ |
| 3. DNA profile can be done in birds RBCs | ✓ | — |
| 4. Finger prints in uniovular identical twins are identical ... | — | ✓ |
| 5. Kastle Mayer test is preliminary test for blood | ✓ | — |
| 6. Blood group A persons have alpha agglutinins in their
serum | — | ✓ |
| 7. If one of the parents is blood group AB, none of their
children will be group O | ✓ | — |
| 8. The colour of hypostasis may help diagnosis of some
poisons | ✓ | — |
| 9. Contact flattening is due to autolysis of muscles | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10. Cadaveric spasm is preceded by primary flaccidity | — | ✓ |
| 11. Rigor mortis affects all types of body muscles | ✓ | — |
| 12. Bridging of tissues is usually seen in postmortem cut
wounds thus preventing gaping of edges | — | ✓ |
| 13. Stab wound of left ventricle is more serious than the
right atrium | — | ✓ |
| 14. Abrasion can indicate the direction of force applied | ✓ | — |
| 15. Deep venous thrombosis in lower limb and pelvis is the
most common cause of pulmonary thromboembolism .. | ✓ | — |
| 16. Patterned abrasions take the shape of the striking
surface of the weapon | ✓ | — |
| 17. Sporting guns are <u>long rifled</u> weapons that fire shots | — | ✓ |
| 18. At far firing, the exit shows more loss of substance than
the inlet | — | ✓ |
| 19. Powder marks around the inlet can indicate the
direction of firing and position of the assailant | ✓ | — |

Student's Name: _____

Number: _____

	<u>TRUE</u>	<u>FALSE</u>
20. Revolver is a short rifled <u>automatic</u> weapon	—	✓
21. Extradural haemorrhage exists between the skull and the scalp	—	✓
22. Ring basal fracture can occur due to falling down from height in the sitting position	✓	—
23. A contre coup injury in the frontal lobe is caused by falling down on the back of the head	✓	—
24. Primary flaccidity occurs due to molecular death of muscle fibres	—	✓
25. Thermal fracture of skull is usually depressed	—	✓
26. Cardiac arrest is a common cause of death from electricity	✓	—
27. Parts of the body covered by clothes are more seriously injured by scalds	✓	—
28. Toxaemic shock may cause death from burn within 6 hours.	—	✓
29. Silvery spots are collections of air under serous membranes <u>under Pleural</u>	—	✓
30. Throttling is the most common cause of inward fracture of hyoid bone	✓	—
31. Smothering is manual strangulation	—	✓
32. Strangulation is usually suicidal	—	✓
33. The ligature mark in hanging is incomplete circle	✓	—
34. Death is more rapid from drowning in fresh water than in salt water	✓	—
35. Diagnosis of drowning in putrified bodies depends mainly on detection of planktons in internal organs	✓	—
36. Sexual asphyxia is more common in males than females	—	✓

Student's Name: _____

Number: _____

	<u>TRUE</u>	<u>FALSE</u>
37. Tardieu spots are maximally evident in traumatic asphyxia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
38. Choking is usually accidental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39. Vagal inhibition of the heart may be the cause of death in throttling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40. Foetal heart sound can be heard at the end of the third month	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
41. Florence test is a confirmatory test for seminal stain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
42. Blood groups can be determined in seminal stain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
43. Detection of one complete sperm under microscope proves that the stain is semen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
44. The method of choice for therapeutic abortion in the second trimester is D & C operation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45. The umbilical stump usually falls after 1 week	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
46. Head injury due to precipitate labour is usually fissured fracture in the occipital bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
47. A history given by the parents is usually helpful in diagnosing child abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
48. In criminal abortion, a written consent is needed from both the woman and her husband	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
49. An emergency tracheostomy can be performed without the patient consent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50. Medical students are subjected to trial and penalty if they disclose the patient secrets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

II. Clinical Toxicology

ENCIRCLE ONE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER:

1. 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. None of the above.
2. Gastric lavage is contraindicated in poisoning of:
 - a. Acetyl salicylic acid.
 - b. Carbolic acid.
 - ☒ c. Sulphuric acid.
 - d. Oxalic acid.
 - e. All of the above.
3. Activated charcoal acts by:
 - a. Oxidation.
 - b. Reduction.
 - c. Precipitation.
 - ☒ d. Adsorption.
 - e. Neutralization.
4. Activated charcoal is ineffective in poisoning of:
 - a. Acetaminophene.
 - b. Phenothiazines.
 - c. Barbiturates.
 - ☒ d. Ethyl alcohol.
 - e. Salicylates.
5. The following factors influence the action of the Poison EXCEPT:
 - a. Dose of the poison.
 - b. State of the poison.
 - ☒ c. Colour of the poison.
 - d. Solubility of the poison.
 - e. Route of administration.
6. The following factors influence the action of the Poison EXCEPT:
 - ☒ a. Size of the stomach.
 - b. Age of the patient.
 - c. Tolerance.
 - d. Health of the patient.
 - e. Hypersensitivity.
7. The following must be given to every comatose Patient EXCEPT:
 - a. Naloxone.
 - b. Dextrose.
 - c. Thiamine.
 - d. Oxygen therapy.
 - ☒ e. CNS stimulants.
8. Clinical picture of carbolic acid poisoning Shows all the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Miosis.
 - ☒ b. Severe vomiting.
 - c. Coma.
 - d. Nephritis.
 - e. Cardiac arrhythmias.
9. Forced alkaline diuresis helps excretion of:
 - a. Strychnine.
 - b. Amphetamine.
 - ☒ c. Salicylates.
 - d. Digoxine.
 - e. Cocaine.
10. All EXCEPT one are true sulphuric acid poisoning:
 - a. Severe burning pain.
 - b. Severe vomiting.
 - ☒ c. Diarrhoea.
 - d. Severe thirst.
 - e. Dehydration.
11. The following may occur in oxalic acid poisoning EXCEPT:
 - a. Hypocalcaemia. ✓
 - b. Severe vomiting. ✓
 - c. Cardiac arrest. ~
 - ☒ d. Perforated gastric ulcers. ?
 - e. Renal failure. ✓
12. All EXCEPT one are true in bleaches toxicity:
 - a. Vomiting.
 - b. Diarrhoea.
 - ☒ c. Severe tissue destruction.
 - d. Mild to moderate irritants.
 - e. Treated by demulcents.
13. Acute atropine toxicity induce all the following EXCEPT:
 - ☒ a. Miosis.
 - b. Weak rapid pulse.
 - c. Hyperpyrexia.
 - d. Dry mouth.
 - e. Red abd dry skin.
14. The first drug to be given in strychnine poisoning is:
 - a. Diazepam IV.
 - b. Phenobarbital IV.
 - ☒ c. Ether inhalation.
 - d. Mephensin IV.
 - e. Succinylcholine IV.

Student's Name: _____ Number: _____

15. Perforated nasal septum is found in addicts of:
a. Opium.
☒ b. Cocaine.
c. Hashish.
d. Alcohol.
e. Heroin.
16. Clinical picture of acute morphine poisoning Shows all the following EXCEPT:
a. Coma.
b. Vomiting.
☒ c. Weak rapid pulse. *56*
d. Pinpoint pupils.
e. Respiratory depression.
17. The target organ in aconitine toxicity is:
a. Brain.
☒ b. Heart.
c. Lungs.
d. Liver.
e. Kidneys
18. Rice water diarrhoea occurs in A. toxicity with:
☒ a. Arsenic.
b. Mercury.
c. Lead.
d. Iron.
e. Phosphorus.
19. Wrist and ankle drop occurs in Ch. Toxicity with:
a. Arsenic.
b. Mercury.
☒ c. Lead.
d. Iron.
e. Phosphorus.
20. The most common cause of Ch. Toxicity with Nephrotoxic
☒ a. Arsenic.
☒ b. Mercury.
☒ c. Lead.
d. Iron.
e. Antimony.
21. Hemosiderosis is caused by Ch. Toxicity with:
a. Arsenic.
b. Mercury.
c. Lead.
☒ d. Iron.
e. Antimony.
22. Blue line at the roots of teeth is caused by Ch. Toxicity with:
a. Arsenic.
b. Mercury.
☒ c. Lead.
d. Iron.
e. Antimony.
23. Some of the muscarinic effects of the organ Phosphate insecticides include the following EXCEPT:
a. Sweating.
b. Vomiting.
c. Bradycardia.
☒ d. Dilated pupils.
e. Excessive bronchial secretions.
24. All the following are present in A. Barbiturat. Poisoning EXCEPT:
a. Coma. ✓
☒ b. Hyperthermia.
c. Hypotension. ✓
d. Respiratory depression.
e. Renal failure.
25. Some of the features of A. salicylate poisoning Are all the following EXCEPT:
a. Tinnitus.
b. Vomiting.
c. Hyperthermia.
☒ d. Dry and red skin.
e. Hypoprothrombinaemia.

كلية الطب البشري
السنة الثالثة
الفصل الدراسي الأول

مركز الحبيب

رقم المذكرة

٥٨٥

أسئلة

Forensic

أبو ملك - الهواري

العلم الدراسي ١٤٢٥-١٤٢٦ هـ

عدد الصفحات

١٣

مركز الحبيب لخدمة الطالب ت / ٤٨٠١٩٨٩

موقع المركز : www.alhabebe.net

مع تمنياتنا بالنجاح والتوفيق الدائم

(1)

مس / الجرح الجائر هو :

١ - هو ما يخرق - بتوقيف طبيعي - في الرأس فقط .

٢ - هو ما يخرق - بتوقيف طبيعي - في الجسم فقط .

٣ - هو ما يخرق - بتوقيف طبيعي - في الرأس والجسم .

٤ - هو ما يخرق - بتوقيف البطن فقط .

٥ - الإجابة الصحيحة غير موجودة .

مس /

Q \ The clinical death is the loss of the integrating and coordinating functions of the :

a - Brain

b - The respiratory and cardiovascular systems

③ c - of the body as whole

d - the cells

e - All are false

Q1 which of the following indicates the sequence of the change of the colour of bruises:-

- ☒ a - Red - Brown - Green - yellow
- b - Red - Green - Brown - Yellow
- c - Green - Red - Brown - yellow
- d - yellow - Red - Brown - Green
- e - Brown - Red - Green - yellow

Q1 which all the following are true about bruises except:-

- a - Become more clear after some time
- b - associated with abrasions
- c - Caused by hard blunt object
- d - all are true
- ☒ e - all are false

Q1 The green colour of bruises occurs after:-

- a - after 1 hour
- b - after 1 day
- ☒ c - after 1 week
- d - after 1 month
- e - all are false

Q1 ¹¹¹ The following changes may replace Putrefaction except:-

- a- Adipocere formation
- b- Mummification
- c- Rigor mortis
- d- preservation
- e- All are true

Q2 | Certification of death must include:-

- a- Cause of death
- b- Mode of death
- c- Manner of death
- d- all are true
- e- all are false

Q3 | contact flattening of the cadaver is due to:-

- a- primary flaccidity
- b- secondary flaccidity
- c- Rigor mortis
- d- loss of muscle reflexes
- e- all are true

(4)

Q1 Faint hypostasis suggests that the cause of death is :-

- a- Asphyxia
- b- Congestive heart failure
- ☒ c- Haemorrhage
- d- Carbon monoxide poisoning
- e- all are true

Q1 Hypostasis in the hands, legs and anterior abdominal surface typically occurs in :-

- a- Hanging
- ☒ b- Cadaver ~~not~~ retained from water
- c- Cadaver preserved in water
- d- all are true
- e- all are false

High

Q1 ~~Increased~~ temperature of the cadaver after death is due to :-

- a- Asphyxia
- b- Carbon monoxide poisoning
- ☒ c- pontine Haemorrhage
- d- all are true
- e- all are false

Q1 | cherry red colour of the cadaver indicates that the death is due to:-

a. methaemoglobinemia

b. Asphyxia

✓ c. cyanide poisoning

d. carbon dioxide poisoning

e. None of the above

cyanide poisoning.

Q1 | The maximum cooling of the cadaver occurs:-

~~after~~

a. Directly after death

b. after 24 hours of death

c. after 36 hours of death

d. after 12 hours of death

e. None of the above

10 x 2 = 20

Q1 | ~~from~~ Rigor Mortis occurs due to:-

a. Loss of all reflexes

b. Autolysis of the muscles

c. Depletion of A.T.P

d. All the above

e. None of the above

(6)

Q1 Secondary flaccidity occurs due to:-

- a - ATP depletion
- b - loss of all reflexes
- ☒ c - Autolysis of the muscles.
- d - ~~all the above~~ cooling
- e - None of the above

Q1 Rigid cold body suggest that the time of death was:

- a - between 1-3 hours
- b - between 3-6 hours
- ☒ c - between 6-24 hours
- d - between 24-36 hours
- e - > 36 hours

Q1 Cadaveric spasm is a post mortem change which occurs in:-

- ☒ a - A group of voluntary muscles only
- b - All voluntary muscles only
- c - all involuntary muscles only
- d - Both voluntary and involuntary muscles
- e - None of the above

(7)

Q1 | ^{which of} The following indicates the rapidity of the Putrefaction

a - Soil > Air > water

(b) Air > water > soil

c - water > soil > Air

d - soil > water > Air

e - Air > soil > water

Q2 | Gaping of the wound indicates -

(a) ^{pre} ante mortem incised wound

b - post mortem incised wound

c - ante mortem laceration wound

d - post mortem laceration wound

e - none of the above

Q3 | All the following are true about self inflicting wounds except -

a - usually parallel

b - Near the catch of hand

c - usually multiple

(d) usually deep and life threatening

e - ————

Q4 | All the following are true about lacerations except -

a - usually caused by blunt object with high force

b - have irregular edges

c - Contains nerves, vessels and fibrous bands ^{depth of wound} crossing the

d - occur over areas which have bony support.

(e) none of the above

Q1 | Lacerations ~~may~~ can be missed as incised wound in all the following sites except:-

- a - peri orbital skin
- b - skin over the knee
- c - skin over the chin of tibia
- d - skin of the abdomen
- e - skin over the elbow

Q2 | wounds caused by material with pointed end but not sharp edge is called:-

- a - stapling wound
- b - penetrating wound
- c - puncture wound
- d - slashed wound
- e - none of the above

Q3 | All the following about puncture wounds are true except:-

- a - more deep than long
- b - superficial bleeding may be more dangerous than deep bleeding
- c - Carry high risk of anaerobic infection
- d - Could be caused by pointed end not necessarily with sharp edge
- e - more dangerous than slashed wounds

(9)

Q1 The most dangerous complication of incised wounds is:

- a- Bleeding
- b- Pain
- c- Tetanus
- d- St. wick infection
- e- None of the above

Q1 which of the following wounds heal without scarring:-

- a- Bruises
- b- Abrasions
- c- Lacerations
- d- a and b
- e- b and c

Q1 Black eye could result from: Bilateral black eye

- a- Trauma to the eye.
- b- Trauma to the front of the head ^{to forehead}
- c- fracture at the base of the skull.
- d- all are true
- e- all are false

Q1 Rail way contusion could be induced by:-

- a- Car tire marks
- b- leather weapon (^{to gun})
- c- Rod-like wood
- d- Double edged knife
- e- None of the above

(10)

① which one can cause \uparrow in the cadaver temperature?
Postive hemorrhage

② maximum loss of temperature at ?

③ Non of the above [between 10^{hr} 2 \rightarrow 24 hr]

③ hypostasis on the hand, leg and abdomen in which cases
recovery from water

④ Cont. Color change in bruise is ?

Red - brown \rightarrow yellow \rightarrow green

⑤ when the bruise become green in color

⑥ after 1 wk

⑦ In certification of death the doctor should indicate ?

Cause of death

⑧ Pr. dy in coma this is ?

mood of death Cert. the cause

⑨ Abrasion is caused by ?

11. friction

(12)

(16) Self inflicted injury usually?
superficial (non fatal)

(17) Lacerated wound can be caused with cut on
which site?
against bony prominences of skull, tibia (leg)
but not abdomen

(18) Rail-way caused by?
wooden rod

(19) Bruise characterized by
moving from site to another, change colour, associated with
abrasions

all following can should occur in cadaver except

cardiac spasm { Primary Flaccidity, Secondary Flaccidity }
not usually occur { Rigor mortis should occur }

(11)

⑤ الجوع الجائع هو ؟ ما الذي يحدث في الجوع الجائع ؟

⑥ الجوع هو ؟ أي المدة التي تستمر فيها الجوع ؟

⑪ body feels cold and rigid

dead 6-36 h

⑫ Secondary flaccidity caused by ?

autolysis

⑬ A Lipocoma occurs in ?

immersed body (in water)

⑭ which one is faster in putrefaction ?

air > water > soil

⑮ Post-mortem cut ?

No gapping