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FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

Essays: (15 marks)

1. Define injury. Classify Injuries. Explain in detail about Lacerations injury.
2. Define Toxicology. Classification of poisons. Explain in detail about Sulphuric acid poisoning.
3. Define injury. Classify injuries. Explain in detail about Burns.
4. Define infanticide. Write in detail about signs of Live birth.
5. Define Mental Health Act. Write in detail about Restraint of an Insane.
6. Define Hanging. Write in detail about types, clinical features, causes of death, post-mortem findings and medico legal importance of Hanging.
7. Define Drowning. Write in detail about types, clinical features, causes of death, post-mortem findings and medico legal importance of Drowning.
8. Define asphyxiants. Explain in detail about carbon monoxide poisoning.
9. Define chemical asphyxiants. Explain in detail about cyanide poisoning.
10. Explain in detail the active principle, fatal dose, fatal period, signs and symptoms, cause of death, postmortem findings and medicolegal importance of Strychnous Nux vomica poisoning. Differentiate strychnine poisoning from Tetanus.
11. Explain in detail about arsenic poisoning. Differentiate arsenic poisoning from cholera.
12. Explain in detail about chronic mercury poisoning.

13. Explain in detail about chronic lead poisoning.
14. Write the changes in the body after death. Explain in detail about rigor mortis.
15. Explain in detail about time since death calculation in a dead body.

Short notes (5 marks)

1. Delusion
2. Rule of nine
3. Hallucination
4. Abrasion
5. Difference between Arsenic poisoning and cholera
6. Difference between strychnine poisoning and Tetanus
7. Saponification
8. Mummification
9. Rigor mortis
10. Livor mortis
11. Algor mortis
12. Inquest
13. Difference between ante-mortem and post-mortem bruise
14. Informed consent
15. Contributory negligence
16. Privileged communication
17. Professional secrecy
18. Serious professional misconduct
19. Road poison
20. Management of snake poison
21. AI
22. SIDS
23. Caffey's syndrome
24. Post-mortem hypostasis
25. Difference between ante-mortem and post-mortem drowning

26. Post-mortem findings of drowning
27. Causes of rupture of hymen
28. Presumptive signs of pregnancy
29. Positive signs of pregnancy
30. Probable signs of pregnancy
31. Super fecundation
32. Super foetation
33. Lochia
34. Mc naughten's rule
35. Testamentary capacity
36. Locards exchange principle
37. Starvation

Short Answers (2 marks)

1. Kleptomania
2. Dichotomy
3. Covering
4. Mc Ewan sign
5. Spalding sign
6. Magnon's symptom
7. Run amoke
8. Hippius
9. Opium coma
10. Coma cocktail
11. Oochronosis
12. Carboluria
13. Professional Death sentence
14. Delusion
15. Illusion
16. Hallucination
17. Impulse
18. Dipsomania
19. Bestiality

20. Masturbation
21. Lesbianism
22. Maceration
23. Define injury
24. Chemical Asphyxiants
25. Mugging
26. Gagging
27. Overlaying
28. Lynching
29. Bishop's tripod of life
30. Artefacts
31. Locard's exchange principal
32. Perjury
33. Rule of Haase
34. Chelioscopy
35. Superimposition
36. Negative autopsy
37. Cadaveric spasm
38. Adipocere
39. Patterned abrasion
40. Ectopic bruise
41. Criminal abortion
42. SIDS
43. Infantile whiplash syndrome
44. Nobbing fracture
45. Telephono
46. I.P.C. Sec.304 A and 304 B
47. Sec. 320 I.P.C.
48. Vitriolage
49. Basophilic stippling
50. Burtonion line
51. Pugilistic attitude
52. Joule burn

53. Lichtenberg's flowers
54. Aldrich- Mees line
55. Lead palsy
56. Loco parentis
57. Contributory negligence
58. Lucid interval
59. Euthanasia
60. Malingering
61. Privileged communication
62. Professional secrecy
63. Mercurio lentis
64. Hatter's shake
65. Phossy jaw
66. Bardsdall
67. Opisthotonus

Short answers

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Multiple choice Questions:

- The method of torturing by beating with palms on both ears simultaneously is called

a. Telephono b. Falanga c. Dry submarine d. La Bandera

Ans: Telephono

- Sec 320 IPC deals with

a. Simple hurt b. Grievous hurt c. Murder d. Dowry death

Ans: Grievous hurt

- Speedball is a combination of cocaine and

a. cannabis b. Atropine c. Physostigmine d. Heroin

Ans: Heroin

- Paultauff's haemorrhages is seen in

a. Hanging b. Drowning c. Strangulation d. Choking

Ans: Drowning

- A false sensory perception without external stimulus is called

a. Delusion b. Illusion c. Hallucination d. Delirium

Ans: Hallucination

- 'Café Coronary' is a form of

a. Smothering b. Cardiac arrest c. Strangulation d. Choking

Ans: Choking

- Spalding sign is seen in

a. Live birth b. dead born baby c. Stillborn baby d. a & c

Ans: dead born baby

- Period of viability of a foetus is

a. 200 days b. 280 days c. 210 days d. 240 d

Ans: 210 d

- Joule's burn is seen in

- a. Electrical injury b. Lightning c. Scalds d. Chemical burns

Ans: Electrical injury

- In usual negligence cases the burden of proof lies with

- a. Doctor b. Patient c. Either 1 or 2 d. No burden of proof

Ans: Patient

- Criminal negligence comes under

- a. Sec 304 A IPC b. Sec 304 B IPC c. Sec 300 IPC d. Sec 320 IPC

Ans: Sec 304 A IPC

- A state of altered awareness during which an individual forgets part or whole of his life

- a. Oneiroid state b. Fugue c. Delirium d. Somnolentia

Ans: Fugue

- Irresistible impulse to set fire to things is called

- a. Pyromania b. Mutilomania c. Kleptomania d. Dipsomania

Ans: Pyromania

- Nicotiana tabacum is a ---- poison

- a. Irritant b. Spinal c. Cardiac d. Deliriant

Ans: Cardiac

- Indirect oral evidence is called

- a. Circumstantial evidence b. Prima facie evidence
c. Hearsay evidence d. Secondary evidence

Ans: Circumstantial evidence

- Which of the following is a commonly used suicidal poison?

- a. Arsenic b. Aconite
c. Organophosphorous compounds d. Thallium

Ans: Organophosphorous compounds

- Irresistible impulse to steal things of little value

- a. Pyromania b. Mutilomania c. Kleptomania d. Dipsomania

Ans: Kleptomania

- In idiocy the IQ is between

a. 0-20 b. 20- 50 c. 50-70 d. 70-90

Ans: 0-20

- A man imagining that his wife is unfaithful has a delusion of

a. Reference b. Persecution c. Infidelity d. Influence

Ans: Infidelity

- 'Vitriolage comes under Sec----- IPC

a. Sec 304 A IPC b. Sec 320 IPC c. Sec 300 IPC d. Sec 304 B IPC

Ans: Sec 320 IPC

- Which of the following is not punishable in India?

a. Sodomy b. Indecent Assault c. Incest d. Statutory rape

Ans: Incest

- Bulky food is a _____ antidote

a. Mechanical b. Physiological c. Chemical d. None of the above

Ans: Mechanical

- Defence wounds in a body indicates

a. Homicide b. Suicide c. Accident d. Either 1 or 2

Ans: Homicide

- The greatest dimension of a stab wound is

a. Length b. Depth c. Breadth d. both 1&2

Ans: Depth

- BAL is usually used as a chelating agent in poisoning by

a. Deliriant b. Irritants c. Corrosives d. Heavy metals

Ans: Heavy metals

- Which of the following poisons give a garlicky odour on opening the stomach?

a. Phosphorous b. DDT c. Ethanol d. Formaldehyde

Ans: Phosphorous

- Dowry death- Section IPC

a. 304-B b. 319 c. 320 d. 304-A

Ans: 304-B

- Hippus is seen in poisoning by

a. Aconite b. Tabacum c. Cerbera thevetia d. Abrus

Ans: Aconite

- Burtonian line is seen in poisoning by

a. Arsenic b. Mercury c. Lead d. HCN

Ans: Lead

- Aldrich Mees line is seen in poisoning by

a. Arsenic b. Mercury c. Lead d. HCN

Ans: Arsenic

- Hatter's Shake is seen in poisoning by

a. Arsenic b. Mercury c. Lead d. HCN

Ans: Mercury

- Xanthoproteic reaction is seen in poisoning by

a. HCl b. HNO₃ c. H₂SO₄ d. HCN

Ans: HNO₃

- Symptoms of tetany is seen in poisoning by

a. Carbolic acid b. Oxalic acid c. Acetic Acid d. Formic acid

Ans: Oxalic acid

- Ochronosis is seen in poisoning with

a) Nitric acid b) oxalic acid c) carbolic acid d) acetic acid

Ans: carbolic acid

- Avulsion is a type of

a) Chop wound b) Incised wound c) Laceration d) None of the above

a) Ethylalcohol. b) Opium. c) Barbiturates. d) Chloral Hydrate.

Ans: Ethylalcohol.

- The blood is cherry red colour in poisoning with:

a) Nitrites. b) Cyanides. c) Carbon monoxide. d) Phosphorous.

Ans: Carbon monoxide.

- Delirium tremens is seen in chronic abuse of:

a) Alcohol. b) Cocaine. c) Datura. d) Heroin.

Ans: Alcohol.

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

a) Mugging. b) Banskola. c) Burking. d) Choking.

Ans: Mugging

- One of the following types of injury is characteristic of run-over accidents

a) Avulsion. b) Stretch laceration. c) Patterned Abrasion. d) Split laceration.

Ans: Avulsion

- Quickening is felt by the mother during the following period of pregnancy:

a) 10—12 weeks. b) 12—16 weeks. c) 16—20 weeks. d) 20—24 weeks.

Ans: 16—20 weeks.

- A doctor disclosing the syphilitic condition of his patient to anyone concerned is an example of:

a) Therapeutic privilege. b) Ethical negligence.
c) Privileged Communication. d) Therapeutic Misadventure.

Ans: Privileged Communication.

- One of the following statements regarding MTP Act, 1971 is NOT true:

Consent of the husband is necessary.

Termination may be carried out in any maternity hospital.

Pregnancy may be terminated on grounds of contraceptive failure.

Above 12 weeks of pregnancy, two doctors have to opinion jointly regarding applicability of an indication.

Ans: Consent of the husband is necessary.

- Rate of cooling helps in determining

a) Time of death b) Manner of death c) Place of death d) Cause of death

Ans: Time of death

- Post mortem cherry red discoloration is due to

a. Asphyxia b. Carbon monoxide c. Drowning d. Opium poisoning

Ans: Carbon monoxide

- Presence of maggots at post-mortem indicates

a. Duration since death b. Cause of death c. Mode of Death d. Posture of body at death

Ans: Duration since death

- Determination of cellular death of an organ is important for

a. Transplantation b. Time of death c. Both A. & b. d. Time of injury

Ans: Transplantation

- In case of death in prison, inquest will be conducted by:

a) Police. b) Executive Magistrate. c) Jail Superintendent. d) Doctor.

Ans: Executive Magistrate

- Cheiloscopy is the study of the prints of:

a) Foot. b) Lips c) Palate. d) Fingers.

Ans: Lips

- All the following conditions of the husband are indications for Artificial Insemination Donor except: .

a) Impotence. b) Sickle cell disease. c) Sterility d) Rh incompatibility

Ans: Impotence

- The most commonly accepted hypothesis of SIDS is :

a) Respiratory infection. b) Sleep Apnoea.
c) Hypoglobulinaemia. d) Cow's milk allergy.

