

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 16-May-2023****Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 100 Marks****FORENSIC MEDICINE - (RS-4)****QP CODE : 1032****(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked

Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Define viability of a fetus. Describe the signs of live birth in a fetus brought for autopsy. Describe the methods used for infanticide.
2. A 27 year old woman had gone to take a bath in a non- ventilated bathroom fitted with a defective gas geyser. She was found dead by her family. At autopsy, there was cherry red discoloration of postmortem staining. No injuries were present on the body. Histopathology of vital organs was unremarkable. Blood and viscera were collected and sent to Forensic Science Laboratory.
 - a. Mention the most probable cause of death in this case.
 - b. Describe the mechanism of action in such cases
 - c. Describe the clinical features in such cases
 - d. Outline the treatment of such cases
 - e. Describe the legal duties of a doctor in such cases

SHORT ESSAYS**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. A body was removed from the grave in front of Magistrate as the relatives alleged suspicion of foul play in causation of death. After Magistrate inquest autopsy was performed.
 - a. Mention the name given to above mentioned legal procedure
 - b. Under which section of CrPC the above legal procedure will be performed?
 - c. Describe the role of doctor in conducting above legal procedure.
4. Describe hyoid bone fractures and its medicolegal importance.
5. Discuss the role of doctor in identifying different types of torture.
6. Define abrasion. Describe its types with medicolegal importance.
7. Define Rape as per section 375 IPC.
8. Describe Vicarious liability with examples
9. Name four household poisons. Describe the various viscera to be preserved in such cases.
10. Describe the clinical features, treatment and medicolegal importance of chronic Arsenic poisoning.

SHORT ANSWERS**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Enumerate the duties of a doctor in maintaining and preserving medical records as per Code of Medical ethics 2002.
12. Describe the Negative autopsy with examples
13. Enumerate the causes of impotency in a male.
14. Enumerate recent signs of delivery in a woman at autopsy.
15. Mention the dyes used to produce tattoo and different techniques used for erasure of tattoo.
16. Define Contributory negligence. Give examples
17. Define consent. Enumerate types of consent in medical practice
18. Define Professional misconduct. Give two examples.
19. Define hallucination. Describe the types.
20. Define chelating agents. Give examples of their usage in poisonings.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) All are true about dying deposition, EXCEPT
A. Oath is administered
B. Allowed in India
C. Recorded by the magistrate
D. Accused is present while recording
- 21 ii) Section 32 Indian evidence Act deals with
A. Dying deposition
B. Dying declaration
C. Consent
D. Summons
- 21 iii) "Le facie sympathique" can be seen in
A. Smothering
B. Choking
C. Hanging
D. Gagging
- 21 iv) For Pathological autopsy consent is obtained from
A. Treating doctor
B. Next of kith and kin
C. Investigating officer
D. Magistrate
- 21 v) According to Krogman's Index accuracy of estimating the sex of an adult with the help of Pelvis bone alone is:
A. 80%
B. 90%
C. 95%
D. 98%
- 22 i) Professional death sentence is a term used for
A. Warning notice
B. Capital punishment
C. Penal erasure
D. Rigorous imprisonment
- 22 ii) Kleptomania is a type of
A. Phobia
B. Hallucination
C. Impulse
D. Illusion
- 22 iii) During Lucid interval, the mentally ill person has
A. No criminal responsibility
B. Normal criminal responsibility
C. Diminished criminal responsibility
D. Increased criminal responsibility
- 22 iv) Phosy jaw is seen in
A. Acute poisoning of phosphorus
B. Chronic poisoning of phosphorus
C. Acute poisoning of mercury
D. Chronic poisoning of mercury
- 22 v) Action of this poison resembles viper snake bite
A. Abrin
B. Ricin
C. Croton
D. Calotoxin
