

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 28-May-2024

Time: Three Hours**Max. Marks: 100****FORENSIC MEDICINE (RS-4)****Q.P. 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. Classify postmortem changes. Describe the various factors which help in determination of time since death.
2. A 30 year old male farmer was admitted to a hospital for severe vomiting and diarrhea that developed after consumption of greyish color tablets. On admission he was a febrile, conscious; he had tachycardia, dyspnea, reduced power in all four limbs, no local abdominal tenderness or rigidity and altered sensorium. During the course of the treatment, his condition deteriorated and he died. During autopsy the contents of the stomach were hemorrhagic with mucosal shedding and an intense garlicky odour.
 - a. What is the probable diagnosis?
 - b. Describe the mechanism of action of this poison.
 - c. How do you treat such type of poisoning cases?
 - d. Mention the post-mortem findings in cases of death in such poisoning.
 - e. Mention the medico-legal importance of such type of poisoning.

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

3. An 18 year old male was found hanging by a leather belt attached to a grill of the window at his room. A mirror was found placed in front of the door reflecting him in full height. He was dressed in women's clothing and the pornographic magazines were spread over the floor.
 - a. What is the name given for above clinical condition?
 - b. Describe the post-mortem findings and medico-legal aspects of such condition.
4. Describe the postmortem findings, causes of death and medico-legal aspects in deaths due to Electrocution.
5. Describe the types and medico-legal aspects of abrasions.
6. Describe the procedure of examination and collection of evidentiary materials from a victim of sodomy.
7. Describe the dyes used, methods of erasure and medico-legal importance of a tattoo mark.
8. Describe various types and medico-legal aspects related to Euthanasia.
9. Describe the mechanism of action, clinical features and management of cobra bite.
10. Describe the mechanism of action, clinical features and treatment in acute cyanide poisoning.

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

11. Differentiate between dying declaration and dying deposition.
12. Define Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. Describe its postmortem findings.
13. Enumerate the complications of criminal abortion.
14. Enumerate the methods used for physical torture.
15. Enlist the presumptive and positive signs of pregnancy.
16. Define contributory negligence. Give two examples.
17. Mention the functions of National Medical Commission.
18. Define Bioethics. State the primary principles of bioethics.
19. Define Delusion. Mention the various types of delusions.
20. Mention the various types of antidotes with examples.

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Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Medical records of indoor patients should be maintained from the date of commencement of treatment for a period of as per Code of Medical ethics 2002
- 1 year
 - 2 years
 - 3 years
 - 4 years
- 21 ii) As per Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969, Institutional deaths need to be certified using
- Form 4
 - Form 4A
 - Form 8
 - Form 8A
- 21 iii) During autopsy search for air embolism is to be done in
- Meningeal vessels
 - Jugular vein
 - Carotid artery
 - Right ventricle of heart
- 21 iv) Arborescent marks are seen in
- Electrocution
 - Lightning
 - Chemical burn
 - Firearm injury
- 21 v) When a person falls from a height and lands on his feet, the following type of skull fracture is seen
- Gutter fracture
 - Elevated fracture
 - Pond Fracture
 - Ring Fracture
- 22 i) Quickening is a
- Probable sign of pregnancy
 - Presumptive sign of pregnancy
 - Positive sign of pregnancy
 - Surest sign of pregnancy
- 22 ii) A physician can be prosecuted for criminal negligence under section
- 304 IPC
 - 304A IPC
 - 304B IPC
 - 302 IPC
- 22 iii) Takayama reagent is used in
- Hemochromogen crystal test
 - Haemin crystal test
 - Kastle-Meyer test
 - Benzidine test
- 22 iv) Criminal responsibility of a person of unsound mind is incorporated in the IPC
- Sec. 83
 - Sec. 84
 - Sec. 85
 - Sec. 86
- 22 v) All the following are the muscarinic features of organophosphorus insecticide poisoning, **EXCEPT**
- Sweating
 - Miosis
 - Respiratory depression
 - Tachycardia
