

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 100 Marks

**FORENSIC MEDICINE (RS-4 & RS-5)****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. A farmer working in coffee plantation came to emergency medicine department with history of snake bite. The accompanying person brought a dead snake said to be bitten the farmer. Doctor who examined the snake, noticed triangular head, three rows of diamond shaped brown spots along the back and an abruptly ending tail.
  - a. Identify the snake with scientific name
  - b. Mention other three common poisonous snakes in India
  - c. Describe the clinical features and treatment in this case
  - d. Describe the post mortem findings in **this case**
2. Enumerate the various identification data in living and dead. Describe the types, method of collection and medicolegal importance of fingerprints.

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

3. Describe the clinical features, post mortem findings and medicolegal aspects of starvation
4. Enumerate the early changes after death. Add a note on Adipocere.
5. Enumerate the differences between hanging and ligature strangulation
6. A 35-year-old female was brought to surgery department with history of firearm injury caused by her husband. On examination the doctor notices multiple small entry wounds over outer aspect of left shoulder. She was operated and multiple small circular to oval shaped metallic pellets were removed.
  - a. Identify the type of firearm weapon involved in this case
  - b. Describe the entry wound from such a firearm weapon at different ranges
7. Define sodomy. Describe the medical examination and evidentiary materials to be collected in a victim of sodomy
8. Describe professional misconduct with examples
9. Describe the treatment methods for elimination of absorbed poison
10. Describe the clinical features and treatment of Organophosphorus poisoning

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

11. Enumerate the uses / objectives of MCCD Certificate issued by doctors
12. Describe the skin incisions in medicolegal autopsy with neat labeled diagram
13. Enumerate the differences between flame burns and scalds
14. Define viability of foetus. Mention the ossification centers and their age of appearance in foetus **to know viability**
15. Explain the medicolegal aspects of abrasions
16. Describe the types of consent used in medical practice
17. Describe Res Ipsa Loquitur with an example
18. Define Contributory Negligence. Give two examples
19. Define Lucid interval related to mental illness and mention its medicolegal importance
20. List the clinical features of chronic lead poisoning

**Multiple Choice Questions****10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

- 21 i) The medical records as per the Surrogacy Act are to be stored for minimum period of:
- 5 years
  - 10 years
  - 20 years
  - 25 years
- 21 ii) Following is NOT a feature of somatic death:
- Cessation of heart
  - Cessation of respiration
  - No response to external stimuli
  - Non response of muscle to electric stimuli
- 21 iii) Which of the following is NOT true regarding muscular changes after death:
- Cadaveric spasm involves voluntary muscles
  - Cadaveric spasm involves involuntary muscles
  - Rigor Mortis involves voluntary muscles
  - Rigor Mortis involves involuntary muscles
- 21 iv) The common cause for female impotency is
- Gonadal dysgenesis
  - Cervical incompetence
  - Vaginismus
  - Endometriosis
- 21 v) Wet Submarino is:
- Forcefully immersing the head in water
  - Immersion of whole body in water
  - Pouring of boiling water on head
  - Tying on ice slab
- 22 i) FALSE statement regarding Red Cross emblem:
- Can be used by Army medical services
  - Punishable to use it without permission
  - Used by members of Red Cross
  - Can be used by doctors and ambulances
- 22 ii) Fear of closed spaces is known as
- Agoraphobia
  - Acrophobia
  - Claustrophobia
  - Hemophobia
- 22 iii) ABO antigens are NOT found in:
- CSF
  - Sweat
  - Saliva
  - Semen
- 22 iv) All are Contraindications for stomach wash in a case of poisoning **EXCEPT**
- Convulsant Poisons
  - Corrosive Poisons
  - Volatile Poisons
  - Organophosphorous Poisons
- 22 v) Punctate basophilia changes are seen in
- Neutrophils
  - Erythrocytes
  - Platelets
  - Eosinophils

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