

Q.P. Code - 1032**Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**
MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 16-Feb-2023**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**

- Two final MBBS students who were riding a bike after the party met with an accident on the road, the rider fell on the road with his head striking the divider on the road, sustaining abrasions on the left upper and lower limbs. The rider was unconscious for a few seconds and then recovered. Then he was taken to a nursing home by the pillion rider. The rider complained of pain in the left temporoparietal area. The doctor examined him and admitted him in the hospital. The CT scan showed opacity at the left temporoparietal area. The next day the boy became unconscious and died within an hour.
 - What could be the most probable injury that led to the rider's death in this case?
 - Describe the mechanism and post-mortem features of the injury that led to the death of the rider
 - Explain the various types of skull fractures with relevant diagrams
- Describe the mechanism of action, clinical features, treatment and post mortem findings in a case of organophosphorus compound poisoning

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

- Describe the procedure of conducting the hydrostatic test in a postmortem examination of an alleged live-born child. What are its fallacies?
- Describe the mechanism of appearance of rigor mortis and its medico-legal importance
- Differentiate between hanging and ligature strangulation
- Give examples for Patterned injuries. Describe any two with its medico-legal importances
- A child was produced at the department of Forensic Medicine by the police with an alleged history of sodomy.
 - How do you proceed with the examination in this case?
 - What are the evidences to be collected?
- Discuss on Vicarious liability with examples
- A boy was brought to the casualty with chronic exposure to lead, how will you confirm (clinically and by laboratory investigations) that he is suffering from Plumbism?
- Doctor received a requisition from the police to conduct an autopsy. The history furnished by the police was that the lady was found in a small garage with no ventilation, with a vehicle with the ignition on in the same garage and the shutter of the garage was shut. At autopsy Postmortem staining was cherry red in colour
 - Mention the most probable cause of death
 - Describe its mechanism of action and treatment in such poisonings

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

- Differentiate between dying declaration and dying deposition
- Describe the three types of skin incisions to open the dead body at postmortem examination
- Mention the causes of death in a case of Burns
- Differentiate between bruise and postmortem hypostasis
- Mention six parameters used for determining age in Gustafson's method
- Explain privileged communication with examples
- Describe Res ipsa loquitur with examples
- Define infamous conduct. Give any four examples
- Define delusion and mention its medico-legal importance
- Mention three poisons which cause mydriasis

Q.P. Code - 1032**Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka****Multiple Choice Questions****10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

- 21 i) Gastric lavage is contraindicated in all of the poisoning cases, **EXCEPT**
- A. Sulphuric acid
 - B. Strychnine
 - C. Carbolic acid
 - D. Kerosene oil
- 21 ii) The dying declaration is described under:
- A. Section 32 IEA
 - B. Section 34 IEA
 - C. Section 60 IEA
 - D. Section 45 IEA
- 21 iii) If you make a mistake in a medico-legal record of a patient how should it be corrected?
- A. With correction fluid
 - B. Scribble it out
 - C. Put a single line through the record
 - D. You cannot correct it at all
- 21 iv) A man fell from 35 feet height. Eyewitnesses say that he fell on his feet. Which of the following injury will be commonly seen in this case:
- A. Ring fracture
 - B. Pilon fracture
 - C. Gutter fracture
 - D. Elevated fracture
- 21 v) In a firearm injury, cruciate shaped wound with burning, blackening with cherry red coloration of the surrounding tissues is seen in:
- A. Contact shot entry
 - B. Close shot entry
 - C. Intermediate shot entry
 - D. Distant shot entry
- 22 i) As per the Indian Motor vehicle Act, the minimum blood alcohol limit to book drunken driving offence:
- A. 20 mg%
 - B. 30 mg%
 - C. 40 mg%
 - D. 50 mg%
- 22 ii) All are features of a postmortem blood clot, **EXCEPT**
- A. Adherence to the vessel wall
 - B. Yellow chicken fat appearance
 - C. Red currant jelly appearance
 - D. Friable
- 22 iii) Which of the following is the confirmative test for blood?
- A. Benzidine test
 - B. Spectroscopic Test
 - C. Luminal test
 - D. Phenolphthalein test
- 22 iv) A doctor injects penicillin after giving a test dose. But the patient dies of anaphylactic shock. The doctor can defend on the grounds of :
- A. Therapeutic misadventure
 - B. Res judicata
 - C. Novus actus interveniens
 - D. Vicarious liability
- 22 v) Criminal responsibility of a mentally ill person is described under :
- A. Sec 82 IPC
 - B. Sec 84 IPC
 - C. Sec 87 IPC
 - D. Sec 89 IPC
