

QP CODE : 1032**Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**
MBBS Phase – III (PART I) (CBME) Degree Examination - 24-Nov-2025**Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 100 Marks****FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY (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. Define hanging. Enumerate the types of hanging. Describe the postmortem findings in a typical hanging. Explain the various causes of death in hanging.
2. A 35-year-old male was brought to a casualty with a history of consumption of unknown poison. Patient was in semiconscious state with vomitus material on the shirt with kerosene like odour. He had difficulty in breathing with excessive salivation and profuse sweating. On examination, it was observed that pupils were constricted with bradycardia, hypotension, abdominal cramps, wheezing and crepitations on lung auscultation.
 - a) What is the most probable diagnosis in this case?
 - b) Explain the mechanism of action of this poisoning.
 - c) Interpret the clinical findings in this case with reasoning.
 - d) Enumerate the investigations required in this case.
 - e) Create a treatment plan for this case.

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

3. Define exhumation. Enumerate the objectives of exhumation. Describe the procedure of exhumation.
4. A 25-year-old female was found dead with burn injuries on the body. During postmortem examination, the flame burns present over the head, face, right and left upper limbs, front of trunk, front of right and left lower limbs. Margins of burnt area show Erythematous changes. Blisters present over the body at places. Soot particles present in the trachea and bronchioles.
 - a. Calculate the total percentage of burns in this case. Give reasons.
 - b. Opine the cause of death in this case with reasons.
 - c. Are the burn injuries in this case antemortem or postmortem in nature? Justify your answer.
5. Define Dactylography. Describe the types and medicolegal importance of Dactylography.
6. Define battered baby syndrome. Describe the clinical findings in battered baby syndrome.
7. Describe the entry wound from a rifled firearm at various ranges.
8. Define euthanasia. Describe various types of euthanasia. Discuss the legal status of euthanasia in India.
9. Discuss the clinical and laboratory findings in Plumbism.
10. Describe the mechanism of action and clinical features of carbon monoxide poisoning.

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

11. Differentiate between dying declaration and dying deposition.
12. Define adipocere. Discuss its medicolegal importance.
13. Describe the characteristic features and medicolegal importance of fabricated wound.
14. Explain any three Grievous hurts as per Section 320 IPC.
15. Discuss on coup and contre-coup injury to head.
16. Explain any three acts of a doctor that amounts to infamous conduct.
17. Mention any three primary principles of bioethics.
18. Define consent. Describe the different types of consent.
19. Describe any three impulsive disorders with examples.
20. Enumerate the types of snake venom. Name any one snake under each type.

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

- 21 i) Following statements regarding dying declaration are true, EXCEPT:
- It should be in dying person's own words.
 - While recording it, Oath has to be administered.
 - It is not valid in the court, if the dying person survives.
 - Before recording, doctor must certify that victim is in *compos mentis*
- 21 ii) In Institutional deaths, the medical certification of cause of death needs to be certified using which of the following forms?
- Form No. 3
 - Form No. 3(A)
 - Form No. 4
 - Form No. 4(A)
- 21 iii) The term 'Burking' refers to combination of:
- Smothering and choking
 - Smothering and gagging
 - Smothering and throttling
 - Smothering and traumatic asphyxia
- 21 iv) In Breslau's second life test, the organ studied is:
- Heart
 - Lung
 - Stomach
 - Spleen
- 21 v) Which one of the following features is NOT seen in vaginismus?
- Spasm of levator ani
 - Spasmodic contraction of adductor muscles of thigh
 - Spasmodic contraction of erector spinae
 - Spasmodic contraction of quadriceps femoris
- 22 i) Which of the following is NOT an ingredient of medical negligence?
- Duty owed to the patient
 - Dereliction of duty
 - Damage to the patient
 - Error of judgment in diagnosis
- 22 ii) The IPC section that deals with the criminal responsibility of a person of unsound mind is:
- Section 82
 - Section 84
 - Section 87
 - Section 90
- 22 iii) The mutual transfer of material evidence between two objects on coming into contact is known as:
- Jefferey's principle of exchange
 - Locard's principle of exchange
 - Henry's principle of exchange
 - Puppe's principle of exchange
- 22 iv) All of the following are chelating agents, EXCEPT:
- BAL
 - EDTA
 - Potassium permanganate
 - Desferroxamine
- 22 v) Monks hood' is the common name for:
- Digitalis
 - Oleander
 - Colchicum
 - Aconite
