Q.P. Code - 1032

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka MBBS Phase - III (Part-I - CBME) Degree Examination - 11-Apr-2025

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 100

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY (RS-4 & RS-5) 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

- Classify mechanical asphyxial deaths. Enumerate the types of Hanging. Differentiate the postmortem findings between hanging and strangulation.
- A male farmer, aged 30 years was brought to emergency department in a comatose state with pin point pupils, marked miosis, bradycardia and fasciculation without fever. During the course of the treatment his condition deteriorated and he died. During autopsy the stomach mucosa was congested and hemorrhagic with kerosene like smell.
 - a. What is the probable diagnosis?
 - Describe the mechanism of action of such poisonous compounds.
 - Enumerate the signs and symptoms of such type of poisoning.
 - Outline the management of such type of poisoning.

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

- Describe the principle, technique and medico-legal importance of Diatom test.
- Describe Forensic Entomology and its medico-legal importance.
- Describe Grievous Hurt as per Section 320 IPC.
- A 10 months old female baby was brought to emergency department by her mother suffering from postpartum depressive psychosis. On examination of the baby, multiple abrasions and bruises of different ages present all over the body. CT findings showed subdural hemorrhage without any skull fracture.
 - a) What is the probable diagnosis?
 - b) Describe the radiological and autopsy findings in such cases.
 - Explain the legal liability of the mother in this case.
- Describe the types, method of collection and medico-legal importance of Dactylography.
- Describe the procedure of filing of complaint as per the Consumer Protection Act- 2019 in view of medical services. Mention the different types of forums / commissions and their functions.
- Define Antidote. Describe various types of antidotes with examples.
- Describe the medical and legal responsibilities of a doctor in case of poisoning.

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

- Define dying declaration. Describe the role of doctor in recording dying declaration.
- Enumerate the features of 'Dead born foetus'.
- Mention the composition of smokeless gun powder.
- Describe the signs and medico-legal aspects of precipitate labour.
- Enumerate the evidentiary materials to be collected during medical examination of victim of penetrative sexual assault.
- Enumerate the functions of State medical council.
- Name any six acts of a doctor that amount to Infamous conduct.
- 18. Describe the role of Institutional Ethics Committee in regulating clinical research.
- Differentiate between true and feigned insanity.
- Define Vitriolage and describe its medico-legal aspects.





Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka Multiple Choice Questions 10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) If a patient requests for his medical record, the same should be issued to the patient within....... as per Code of Medical ethics 2002
 - A. 12 hours
 - B. 24 hours
 - C. 48 hours
 - D. 72 hours
- 21 ii) Dying deposition is not admissible in an Indian court of law as there is no provision for it in the
 - A. Criminal Procedure Code
 - B. Indian Penal Code
 - C. Indian Evidence Act
 - D. Civil Procedure Code
- 21 iii) Brush burn is due to
 - A. Firearm injury
 - B. Friction injury
 - C. Electrical injury
 - D. Chemical injury
- 21 iv) The following are features of Antemortem burns, EXCEPT
 - A. Blisters with gas
 - B. Erythema of skin
 - C. Soot particles in trachea
 - D. Blood carboxy haemoglobin level 10%
- 21 v) One of the following is not an indication for Artificial Insemination
 - A. Sterile husband
 - B. Rh incompatibility
 - C. Genetic defects in husband
 - D. Vaginismus
- 22 i) 'Falanga' is an example for
 - A. Physical torture
 - B. Chemical torture
 - C. Psychological torture
 - D. Sexual torture
- Registered medical practitioner protecting/assisting unqualified person in medical practice is known as
 - A. Dichotomy
 - B. Vicarious liability
 - C. Covering
 - D. Touting
- 22 iii) Benzidine test for blood is a
 - A. Screening test
 - B. Specific test
 - C. Confirmatory test
 - D. Negative test
- 22 iv) Mutilomania is a type of
 - A. Delusion
 - B. Impulse
 - C. Illusion
 - D. Obsession
- 22 v) The following is component of 'Knock out drop' or 'Micky Finn'
 - A. Ethylene glycol
 - B. Chloroform
 - C. Chloral hydrate
 - D. Methyl alcohol

