

1. True about Lacerated wound is?

a) Clean cut wound

b) Regular margin

c) Irregular margin

d) Tapered margins

Correct Answer - C

Irregular margin

REF: Textbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology by Nagesh Kumar Rao Page 182

Features of laceration:

- Margins-irregular, with pieces of tissue attached, called as tissue tags or bridges
- Bruising seen around the margins
- Hair bulbs crushed
- Depth of wound is variable with foreign bodies
- Laceration of viscera produces fatal bleeding
- In skin laceration one of the margin overhangs the other giving sign of direction of the force involved
- On healing produces permanent scar

2. The "knot" in judicial hanging is placed at:

a) The back of the neck

b) The side of the neck

c) Below the chin

d) Choice of hangman

Correct Answer - B

The side of the neck

[Ref Reddy 30thle p. 315]

Placement of knot beneath the chin (*submental position*) is thought to be most effective, ensuring a quicker death. However some prefer side of neck (left sub aural i.e. below angle of jaw) knot.

3. Poroscopy in a forensic lab involves which of the following?

a) Counting the whorls in the fingerprints

b) Counting pores of sweat glands

c) Counting pores of sebaceous glands

d) Counting number of papillary ridges

Correct Answer - B

Poroscopy is the term applied to a specialized study of pore structure found on papillary ridges of skin as a means of identification.

It comes under level 3 detail of identification and hence is more reliable and accurate.

It is a further study of fingerprints described by Locard.

There are plenty of micropores in between the papillary ridges of the skin, which are openings of **sweat glands**.

Ref: Textbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology by Nagesh Kumar Rao, Page 100

4. In India, magistrate inquest is done in the following cases, EXCEPT:

a) Exhumation cases

b) Murder cases

c) Dowry deaths within 5 years of marriage

d) Death of a person in police custody

Correct Answer - B

Police inquest is made by sub inspector of police (S.174,CrP.C). Police inquest is made in cases of suicide, murder, death caused by animal or machinery or by an accident.

Magistrate's Inquest is done by a District magistrate, Subdivisional magistrate, Tahsildar or any other Executive magistrate especially empowered by the state government. It is considered to be superior to police inquest.

Ref:The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology By Dr KS Narayan Reddy, Pages 4-5

5. A death sentence in India can be awarded by which of the following authorities before it is confirmed by the High Court?

a) First class magistrate

b) Second class magistrate

c) Sessions court magistrate

d) Chief judicial magistrate

Correct Answer - C

The Court of the Sessions Judge is the highest criminal court in the district. It is presided over by the District Judge, who is therefore called the District and Sessions Judge. In the Sessions Court, criminal cases of murder, dacoity and robbery are tried.

Death sentence and life imprisonment can be awarded by the Sessions Court.

All death sentences, irrespective of appeals made or not, have to be confirmed by the High Court.

6. A woman who gave birth 1 day ago left the child in a railway station. This was witnessed by porter in the station and later the mother apprehended. In such a scenario, she would be punishable under:

a) IPC 318

b) IPC 317

c) IPC 307

d) IPC 320

Correct Answer - B

If a father or mother of a child below the age of 12 years, or anyone having the care of such a child, leaves such a child in any place with the intention of *abandoning the child* shall be punishable with 7 years imprisonment as per section **317 IPC**.

IPC 318 deals with concealment of birth and is punishable with 3 years imprisonment.

IPC 307 deals with attempted murder.

IPC 320 deals with grievous hurt.

Ref: Textbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology by Narayan Reddy, Edition 21

7.

Which of the following deals with section 377, I.P.C?

a) Unnatural sex offences

b) Rape

c) Incest

d) Adultery

Correct Answer - A

Voluntary sexual intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman, or animal is an **unnatural sexual offence (Section 377 I.P.C)**.

Penetration is sufficient to constitute the offence. These offences are punishable with imprisonment for life or upto ten years and also with fine.

Ref: The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, 27th edition, Page 363.

8.

A person is caught for destroying a document which would have been used as an evidence in the court. Which section of IPC deals with such cases?

a) Sec IPC 201

b) Sec IPC 202

c) Sec IPC 203

d) Sec IPC 204

Correct Answer - D

Sec **IPC 204** punishes a person in case he destroys or obliterates any document which he may be required to produce as an evidence in a court or in a proceeding lawfully held before a public servant as such.

- **Sec 201 IPC:** Deals with causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offenders
- **Sec 203 IPC:** This section makes giving of false information in respect of commission of an offence punishable

Ref: Textbook Of Forensic Medicine And Toxicology: Principles And Practice By Vij 4th edn page 465.

9. Privileged communication is made between:

a) Patient and Doctor

b) Doctor and court of Law

c) Doctor and Relative

d) Doctor and concerned authority

Correct Answer - D

Privileged communication is a statement made bonafide upon any subject matter by a doctor to the concerned authority, due to his duty to protect the interest of the community or the state.

It should be made to the person having interest in it or in reference of which he has a duty.

Ref: Parikh' Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, 5th Edition, Page 216 and 6th Edition, Page 1.34;
The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology By Dr K S Narayan Reddy, 27th Edition, Pages 28-9

10. After the unexpected death of a 17 year old boy on the ward the relatives claimed that it is due to the negligence of doctor. According to recent ruling of supreme court he is punishable under IPC 304 A only if there is:

a) Inadvertent negligence

b) Negligence as per doctrine of res ipsa loquitor

c) Negligence in corporate hospital

d) Gross medical negligence

Correct Answer - D

A doctor is punishable under IPC 304 A if there is evidence of gross medical negligence / criminal negligence.

According to this act, whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment upto 2 years or with fine or both.

Criminal negligence occurs when the doctor shows gross lack of competence or gross inattention or inaction, gross recklessness, or wanton difference to the patients safety or gross negligence in the selection and application of remedies.

11. The sensation of creeping bugs over the body is a feature of which of the following poison?

a) Cocaine

b) Diazepam

c) Barbiturates

d) Brown sugar

Correct Answer - A

Magnan's symptom or cocaine bugs is a characteristic feature of cocaine poisoning.

In this patient's feels as if grains of sand are lying under the skin or small insects (cocaine bugs) are creeping on the skin (formication) giving rise to itching sensation, with resultant excoriation leading to irregular scratches and ulcers.

Ref: Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology By Dr K S Narayan Reddy, 27th Edition, Pages 535-6

12. Burtonian line is seen due to the exposure of?

a) Arsenic

b) Silicon

c) Mercury

d) Lead

Correct Answer - D

A stippled blue line called **Burtonian line** is seen on the gums in 50-70% of cases of lead poisoning.

It appears due to the subepithelial deposits of granules at the junction with teeth, only near dirty or carious teeth, within a week of exposure, especially on upper jaw.

It is due to the formation of lead sulphide by the action of hydrogen sulphide formed by the decomposition of tooth.

Ref: The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology 29th Ed
Page 488.

13. Catamite is related to:

a) Rape

b) Bigamy

c) Sodomy

d) Kleptomania

Correct Answer - C

Sodomy: is defined as anal intercourse performed by a male with another male/female who may be a child /adult,with or without consent and by force.Also known as **BUGGERY**. It is laid under Sec 377 I.P.C.the offender is punished with imprisonment for a term of 10 years with fine.

Catamite: A passive agent of *sodomy* when happens to he a young boy is *catamite*. **PASSIVE AGENT** is a sodomist male or female who offers the anus and plays a passive role.

Ref: The Essential's of forensic Medicine and toxicology, K.S Narayana Reddy, 13th Edition, Page 389.

14. In a case of chronic arsenic poisoning all of the following samples are sent for laboratory examination, EXCEPT:

a) Nail clippings

b) Hair samples

c) Bone biopsy

d) Blood sample

Correct Answer - D

Arsenic is present in blood only during acute poisoning.

In chronic poisoning arsenic gets deposited in the bone, keratin tissues, hair, nail and skin for many years.

In the bone arsenic replaces phosphorous and remains for many years.

Arsenic appear in the hair and nails within hours of ingestion.

Neutron activation analysis and atomic absorption spectroscopy helps to estimate concentration of arsenic in hair, nails, bone etc.

Ref: The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology By Dr KS Narayan Reddy, Page 475

15. Marbling is noticed by :

a) 18 hours

b) 36 hours

c) 48 hours

d) 24 hours

Correct Answer - B
B i.e. 36 hours

16. Cutis anserine seen in:

a) Drowning

b) Throatling

c) Strangulation

d) Garroting

Correct Answer - A
A i.e. Drowning

17. The period of mixed dentition is between the ages of :

a) 2-5 years

b) 6-11 years

c) 12-14 years

d) 15-17 years

Correct Answer - B
B i.e. 6-11

18. Dying declaration can be recieved by :

a) Medical officer

b) Lawyer

c) Police officer

d) All

Correct Answer - D
D i.e. All

19.

All of the following section of IPC are correctly paired, except

a) Sec 300: Murder

b) Sec 304 : Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

c) Sec 307: Attempt to suicide

d) Sec 307: Attempt to murder

Correct Answer - C
C i.e. Attempt to suicid = S 307

20. Which is Not a medical negligence act:

a) 37 IPC

b) 304 A

c) 351 IPC

d) 312 IPC

Correct Answer - C

C i.e. 351 IPC

- Medical negligence act is covered under IPC Sec 304-A IPC. Sec **304 A IPC** pertains to "*Causing death by negligence*". It is punishable up to 2 years. It is applied, usually, in any case of death due to a rash and negligent act, e.g. death caused by rash driving

21. Mc naughten's rule refers to :

a) Person is not responsible if he is not of a sound mind

b) Person is held responsible even if he is not of sound mind

c) Person is always held responsible

d) Any of the above

Correct Answer - A

A i.e. Person is not responsible if he is not of a sound mind

22. Death of a patient due to an unintentional act by doctor, staff or hospital is :

a) Therapeutic misadventure

b) Vicarious liability

c) Therapeutic privilege

d) Diminished liability

Correct Answer - A
A i.e. Therapeutic misadventure

23. For MTP consent is taken from

a) Wife only

b) Husband only

c) Both

d) Neither

Correct Answer - A

A i.e. Wife only

- MTP Act 1971 allows registered medical practitioner with certified experience (by CMO, of assisting 25 MTP cases) to perform abortion in a licenced setup (Government or private). The consent of only women is required before conducting abortion; written consent of guardian is required if the woman is a minor or mentally ill. *Consent of husband is not necessary*Q.

- MTP Act 1971 *does not allow abortion on poor socioeconomic grounds and if only husband (not mother) is willing*Q. Rape; contraceptive failure, use of cytotoxic drugs, risk of delivering seriously handicapped baby, and injury to physical & mental health of mother are valid grounds for MTP.

24. Brush burn is due to

a) Friction injury

b) Firearm injury

c) Electrical injury

d) Graze abrasion

Correct Answer - D

D i.e. Graze abrasion

Abrasion

- It is a destruction of the skin, which involves the superficial layers of the epidermis only. They are of 4 types :
- *Scratches*- its a abrasion with length but no significant width or a a very superficial incision.
- *Grazes*-most common. They occur when there is movement between the skin and some rough surface in contact with it. A violent lateral graze, due to rubbing of skin (as in dragging) is known as brush burn (Gravel rash). Friction burn (Scuff or brush abrasion) occur due to tangential contact with a smooth surface or when the skin is covered by clothing. It is an extensive superficial, reddened excoriated area without bleeding and with little or no linear mark.
- *Pressure or friction abrasion*- they are caused by crushing of the superficial layers of the epidermis and are associated with a bruise of the surrounding area.
- *Impact or contact abrasion*- they are caused by impact with a rough object, when the force is applied at or near a right angle to the skin surface.
- *Patterned abrasion*- impact abrasion and pressure abrasion reproduce the pattern of the object causing it and are called Patterned abrasion.

25. Antemortem and postmortem wounds could be differentiated by all, except:

a) Everted margins

b) Blood clots in surrounding tissue

c) Swollen edges

d) Sharp edges

Correct Answer - D

D i.e. Sharp edges

Antemortem wound shows *gaping, everted and swollen edges with vital reactions of inflammation, infection & healing*. It bleeds freely and shows *extensive, deep and firmly adherent clotting (staining) of surrounding tissue which can't be washed away*.

26. Primary impact injury is most common in

a) Head

b) Chest

c) Abdomen

d) Leg

Correct Answer - D

D i.e. Leg

In pedestrian injuries, *legs are most commonly involved* (85%) followed by *head* (50 -80%) > *arms* > *pelvis* > *chest or abdomen* > *neck & spine*.

Most common type of primary impact injury is *bumper injuries of legs* d/t vehicle hitting from front.

27. Morbid jealousy is diagnostic of :

a) Cocaine

b) Cannabis

c) Alcoholism

d) Tabacco Intoxication

Correct Answer - C
C i.e. Alcoholism

28. Magnan's symptoms is :

a) Illusion

b) Delusion

c) Formication

d) Depersonalization

Correct Answer - C
C i.e. Formication

29. Preservative used for toxicological specimen :

a) 20% formalin

b) Saturated sodium chloride

c) 20% alcohol

d) 10% alcohol

Correct Answer - B
B i.e. Saturated salt solution

30. Regarding medical termination of pregnancy, all of the following are true except-:
September 2007

a) Professional secrecy has to be maintained

b) Woman has the right to abort his fetus without consent of husband

c) In an emergency, termination of pregnancy can be done by a single doctor

d) Termination of pregnancy up to 20 weeks can be done by medical practitioner without consulting specialist

Correct Answer - D

Ans. D: Termination of pregnancy up to 20 weeks can be done by medical practitioner without consulting specialist

If the period of pregnancy is:

- Below 12 weeks, it can be terminated by on the opinion of a single doctor.
- If the period is between 12-20 weeks, two doctors must agree, though only one can do it once the opinion is formed
- In an emergency, even after 20 weeks a single doctor can perform it. Consent of the husband for MTP is not required

**31. Female patient with loss of interest in sex
is known as:**

September 2006

a) Vaginismus

b) Impotency

c) Sterility

d) Frigidity

Correct Answer - D

Ans. D: Frigidity

Vaginismus is spasmodic contraction of the vagina due to hyperaesthesia

Frigidity is the inability to initiate or maintain the sexual arousal pattern in the female.

Impotency is the inability of a person to perform sexual intercourse

Sterility is the inability to produce children

**32. First trimester abortion uses all,
except:
TN 09**

a) Mifepristone

b) Extra-amniotic ethacrydine lactate

c) Dilatation and evacuation

d) Suction evacuation

Correct Answer - B
Ans. Extra-amniotic ethacrydine lactate

33.

Hardest calcified part of tooth:
JIPMER 13

a) Enamel

b) Dentin

c) Cementum

d) Pulp

Correct Answer - A
Ans. Enamel

34. Primary dentition is complete by:
UPSC 08

a) 1.5 years

b) 2.5 years

c) 3.5 years

d) 4.5 years

Correct Answer - B
Ans. 2.5 years

**35. Death due to suffocation are all,
except:
AI 08**

a) Smothering

b) Choking

c) Throttling

d) Gagging

Correct Answer - C

Ans. Throttling

- Suffocation is a form of asphyxia caused by mechanical obstruction to the passage of air into the respiratory tract by means other than constriction of neck or drowning.
- It includes smothering, gagging, choking, *burking*, *traumatic asphyxia* and *cafe coronary*.

36. Battle sign indicates:
NIMHANS 13

a) Basilar fracture

b) Sutural fracture

c) Orbital fracture

d) Depressed fracture

Correct Answer - A
Ans. Basilar fracture

37. Battle's sign is:
TN 11

a) Hemorrhage around eyes

b) Mastoid ecchymosis

c) Umbilical ecchymosis

d) Vaginal ecchymosis

Correct Answer - B
Ans. Mastoid ecchymosis

38. Best prognostic indicator for head injured patients:
AIIMS 10

a) GCS

b) CT findings

c) Age of the patient

d) History

Correct Answer - A
Ans. GCS

39. *Charcot's artery is -*

a) Medial striate branch of anterior cerebral artery

b) Striate branch of middle cerebral artery

c) Fronto-polar artery

d) Calloso-marginal artery

Correct Answer - B

Ans. Striate branch of middle cerebral artery

- One of the larger striate branches of the middle cerebral artery is known as "Charcot's artery of cerebral hemorrhage".
- Medial striate artery (a branch of anterior cerebral artery) is known as recurrent artery of Heubner

40. Flail chest means fracture of:
PGI 12

a) Two ribs on same side

b) Two ribs on opposite side

c) Four ribs on two sides

d) All

Correct Answer - C
Ans. C. Four ribs on two sides

41. True about frostbite are all, except:
PGI 14

a) Occurs due to extreme cold

b) Formation of ice crystals within tissues

c) Rewarming is not done

d) Seen in fingers and toes

Correct Answer - C
Ans. Rewarming is not done

42. Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder is dealt under:

TN 11

a) Sec. 299 IPC

b) Sec. 300 IPC

c) Sec. 302 IPC

d) Sec. 304 IPC

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Sec. 304 IPC

43. All sections of IPC are related to grievous hurt, except
NEET 14

a) Sec. 320

b) Sec. 331

c) Sec. 326

d) Sec. 319

Correct Answer - D

Ans. d. Sec. 319

319. Hurt.—Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt.

44. Sudden death occurring after maxillary sinus irrigation is due to:

DNB 10

a) Fat embolism

b) Pulmonary embolism

c) Air embolism

d) Maxillary artery thrombosis

Correct Answer - C

Ans. Air embolism

45. Not true about cephalhematoma:
AP 08; Kerala 08

a) Not limited by sutures

b) Swelling develops in 12-24 h after birth

c) Swelling subsides in 2-3 months

d) Caused by periosteal injury of skull

Correct Answer - A
Ans. Not limited by sutures

**46. Mechanism of action of abortion stick
used in criminal abortion:**

AIIMS 06; AI 08

a) Necrosis of endometrium causing infection

b) Uterine contraction

c) Stimulation of uterine nerves

d) Inducing uterine relaxation

Correct Answer - B
Ans. Uterine contraction

**47. Test to differentiate between
psychological and organic erectile
dysfunction:
*NEET 13***

a) Pharmacologically induced penile erection therapy

b) Nocturnal penile tumescence

c) Sildenafil induced erection

d) Squeeze technique

Correct Answer - B
Ans. Nocturnal penile tumescence

48. First symptom of pregnancy is:
Kerala 07

a) Tingling in the breasts

b) Amenorrhea

c) Morning sickness

d) Quickening

Correct Answer - B
Ans. Amenorrhea

49. Goodell's sign means:
JIPMER 07

a) Pulsation in the lateral vaginal fornix

b) Bluish color change in the vagina

c) Softening of the cervix from below upward

d) On bimanual palpation, the fingers can be approximated, as if nothing is in between

Correct Answer - C

Ans. C. Softening of the cervix from below upward

50. True about Braxton-Hick's contraction are all, except:
Maharashtra 09

a) Felt at 4th month

b) Painful

c) Contraction last for 1 min

d) Present even when fetus is dead

Correct Answer - B
Ans. Painful

51. In a normal pregnancy, maternal hCG level is maximum at gestational age of:

UPSC 07; 14

a) 8 to 10 weeks

b) 12 to 14 weeks

c) 16 to 18 weeks

d) after 20 weeks

Correct Answer - A
Ans. 8 to 10 weeks

52. Gestational sac can be seen using ultrasonography at the earliest by:
Gujarat 07

a) 3rd week

b) 4th week

c) 5th week

d) 8th week

Correct Answer - C
Ans. 5th week

**53. Following delivery, urinary bladder becomes a pelvic organ after:
*UPSC 07; MAHE 11***

a) 4 years

b) 6 years

c) 10 years

d) puberty

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Puberty

- In infant and children the urinary bladder, even when empty, is in the abdomen.
- It begins to enter the greater pelvis at about 6 years of age, but it does not enter the lesser pelvis and become a pelvic organ until after puberty.

54. Statutory rape is:
TN 10

a) Rape of an insane woman

b) Rape of another person's wife

c) Rape in police custody

d) Rape of < 18 years old girl

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Rape of < 18 years old girl

55.

Punishment for rape is given under which section of IPC:

TN 09; FMGE 10; AI 10; Kerala 11

a) Sec. 320

b) Sec. 375

c) Sec. 376

d) Sec. 351

Correct Answer - C
Ans. C. Sec. 376

56. Irresistible sexual desire in a male is known as:
AIIMS 08

a) Nymphomania

b) Tribadism

c) Satyriasis

d) Sadism

Correct Answer - C

Ans. Satyriasis

- *Satyriasis is excessive sexual desire in male where he enjoys having multiple sexual partners or desires excessive sexual activity. The female-specific term for the same condition is Nymphomania.*
 - A fetish is an abnormal stimulus or object of sexual desire.
 - Fetishism means the use of such objects of sexual gratification leading to orgasm. For example underclothing, brassiere, petticoat, stocking, shoes, etc.
- Frotteurism :
- Sexual satisfaction is obtained by rubbing against persons in crowd.
 - If they attempt intercourse, they have a premature ejaculation or they are impotent.
- It is an uncommon perversion and rarely occurs alone

57. Undertaker's fracture is seen at the level of cervical vertebra:

NEET 15

a) C1-C2

b) C3-C4

c) C5-C6

d) C6-C7

Correct Answer - D

Ans. C6-C7

It is caused due to the head falling backwards forcibly after death, which tears open one of the intervertebral discs, usually around C6 and C7.

. Due to the prolapse of the cervical intervertebral disc, there is increased tendency of subluxation of the lower cervical spine.

58. Erotomania is seen in:
NEET 13

a) Bipolar mania

b) Unipolar mania

c) Neurosis

d) Obsessive compulsive disorder

Correct Answer - A
Ans. Bipolar mania

59. Delirium is a disorder of:
UP 08

a) Thought

b) Perception

c) Insight

d) Cognition

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Cognition

60. Term 'schizophrenia' was coined by:
TN 06; Ranchi 10; NEET 13

a) Eugene Bleuler

b) Kraepelin

c) Freud

d) Schneider

Correct Answer - A
Ans. Eugene Bleuler

61. A 30 year-old-female presented in the emergency with sudden onset tachycardia and sense of impending dooms. Possible diagnosis is:
AIIMS 10

a) Conversion reaction

b) Anxiety disorder

c) Acute psychosis

d) Panic attack

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Panic attack

62. A middle aged person presented with the complaints of fear of leaving home, fear of travelling alone and fear of being in a crowd. He develops marked anxiety with palpitations and sweating, if he is in these situations. The most likely diagnosis is:
AIIMS 06; NIMHANS 11

a) Generalized anxiety disorder

b) Schizophrenia

c) Personality disorder

d) Agoraphobia

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Agoraphobia

63. Classic tetrad of narcolepsy includes all, except:
CMC (Vellore) 07; NIMHANS 08; Kerala 11; NEET 13; PGI 14

a) Hypnagogic hallucination

b) Sleep attacks

c) Sleep paralysis

d) Catalepsy

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Catalepsy

64. Kleine-Levin syndrome is associated with:
NEET 13

a) Insomnia

b) Anxiety

c) Depression

d) Hypersomnia

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Hypersomnia

65. Under the 'NDPS Act' following drugs are included, *except*:
NIMHANS 08

a) Opium/heroin

b) Hashish

c) Amphetamine

d) Alcohol

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Alcohol

66. Raindrop pigmentation is seen in:
Kerala 07; BHU 10; NEET 13

a) Arsenic poisoning

b) Phosphorous poisoning

c) Mercury poisoning

d) Thallium poisoning

Correct Answer - A
Ans. Arsenic poisoning

67. Priapism occurs in:
AIIMS 06; 13

a) Snake bite

b) Rati poisoning

c) Cantharide poisoning

d) Arsenic poisoning

Correct Answer - C
Ans. Cantharide poisoning

68. CAGE questionnaire is used in:
AP 07; MP 09; NEET 13

a) Alcohol dependence

b) Opiate poisoning

c) Dhatura poisoning

d) Barbiturate poisoning

Correct Answer - A
Ans. Alcohol dependence

69. Muttering delirium is seen with:
NEET 13

a) Ricinus

b) Dhatura

c) Cocaine

d) Aconite

Correct Answer - B
Ans. Dhatura

**70. Garlic odor around the nostrils and mouth
is indicative of poisoning with:
*AP 07***

a) Cyanide

b) Organophosphorus

c) Carbolic acid

d) Aluminum phosphide

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Aluminum phosphide

71. Amotivational syndrome is seen with:
Maharashtra 10; NEET 13

a) Heroin

b) Cannabis

c) Cocaine

d) Clonidine

Correct Answer - B
Ans. Cannabis

**72. All are used in nicotine de-addiction,
except:
NIMHANS 10, 11**

a) Bupropion

b) Clonidine

c) Nicotine gum

d) Buspirone

Correct Answer - D
Ans. Buspirone

73. Greenish discoloration of the body first seen in the right iliac fossa after death is due to formation of ?

a) Sulph hemoglobin

b) Meth hemoglobin

c) Sulph - meth hemoglobin

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Sulph - meth hemoglobin

Signs of putrefaction

The signs and effects of putrefaction are as follows :?

1. Colour changes

- The *earliest sign* of decomposition is greenish discoloration of body, seen in right iliac fossa externally and under liver internally. This is due to involvement of caecum. Which contains more liquid and is full of bacteria. In these areas, it appears *in 12-18 hours* and slowly spreads to *whole body in 24-48 hours*. *Greenish discoloration is due to formation of sulph-meth-haemoglobin.*
 - *Morbling* occurs when Hb dissociates from RBCs and the colour of Hb is taken up by vessels, which are seen as prominent lines having purple or green or brown colour. Marbling occurs in 24-48 hours.
- 2. Formation of foul smelling gases*
- Due to action of bacteria, foul smelling gases are formed, e.g. SO₂, H₂S, ammonia, methane and CO₂.
- 3. Effects of gases*
- Bloating up of body occurs in *34-48 hours*. At the same time following changes occurs :

i) Appearance of stomach contents and froth on nose and mouth

- i) Appearance of stomach contents and vomit on nose and mouth.
- ii) Degloving and destocking with appearance of putrefactive blisters.
- iii) Emptying of heart due to pressure of gas.

- In 48-72 hours prolapse of rectum and uterus occur and postmortem delivery may occur if the dead woman is pregnant. Color of postmortem staining also changes to brown and finally to black. False rigidity (putrefactive rigidity) may occur at this time.

4. Appearance of maggots

- Flies lay their eggs in wounds, exposed natural orifices and exposed moist parts of the body and folds of skin, e.g. neck, axilla, nostrils, mouth etc. Flies lay eggs in 6-12 hours after death and these eggs change in larva (maggot) in 1-2 days. Thus maggots appear in 2-3 days after the death. After further 4-5 days, the maggots change into pupa, which convert into adult flies in next 3-5 days. Thus *adult flies will be coming out of the body after total 8-12 days of death*. Thus appearance of maggot determine the time since death.

5. Other late changes

- *In 3-5 days* : Nails and teeth become loose and can be pulled out, sutures of skull may separate.
- *In 7-12 days* : Liquefaction of body (colliquative putrefaction) occurs.
- *In 1-3 months* : Skeletonization of dead body occurs.
- *Finally* : Bones also decompose : Exposed bones in 1-5 years and deep buried bone (> 2 meters) in 25-100 years.

6. Internal changes

- Liver becomes spongy and is called as foamy or *swiss cheese* or honeycombed liver.
- In 7-12 days lequefaction of internal organs occur.

7. Floatation of body (if body is in water)

- Floatation of body occurs due to *occumulation of sufficient putrefactive gases*. Abdomen is above (due to gases) and spine is below during floatation. Time required for floatation is ordinarily 24 hours after death in summers and 2-3 days in winter. Factors affecting floatation are :-

i) Causing early floatation : Newborn mature infant, females, in summer, clothed body, obese, in sea water and in still pond water.

ii) Causing delayed floatation : Still birth/immature newborn, male, in winter, naked body, thin built, in fresh water and in running stream

water.

- Inspiration and expiration before death has no effect on floatation as floatation is due to putrefactive gases (not due to respiratory air).

74. In which organ putrefaction is late ?

a) Pancreas

b) Brain

c) Prostate

d) Intestines

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Prostate

Order of putrefaction

Order of appearance of putrefaction from earliest to last is :*larynx, trachea > stomach, intestine > spleen, liver > brain, lungs > heart > kidney, bladder > uterus/prostate > bone.*

Amongst the soft tissues uterus in female and prostate in males are last to undergo putrefaction, as uterus and prostate resist putrefaction. Otherwise bones are last to undergo putrefaction, overall

75. Colour of crystals in positive florence test is ?

a) Yellow

b) White

c) Purple

d) Dark brown

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Dark brown

Florence Test

- It is the chemical test for identification of semen in stains.
- The stain is extracted by 10% HCl and drop is placed on the glass slide and allowed to dry.
- A cover slip is placed over this and a drop of Florence solution (Potassium iodide, iodine and water) is allowed to run under the cover slip.
- If semen is present dark brown crystals of choline iodide appear immediately. They are rhombic or needle shaped crystals resembling haemin but are larger and arranged in clusters, rosettes, crosses etc.
- Choline originates from the seminal vesicles.
- Positive test is not a proof of seminal fluid, but only the presence of some vegetable or animal substance.
- A negative reaction is a proof that the stain is not seminal.

76. Taking off ones clothes and running naked in a public race is called ?

a) Mooning

b) Exhibitionism

c) Voveyrism

d) Undinism

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Exhibitionism

Incent means sexual intercourse by a man with a woman who is closely related to him by blood. eg a daughter, granddaughter.

Sexual perversions -These are persistently indulged sexual acts in which complete satisfaction is sought and obtained without sexual intercourse. These include :?

a) Sadism : Sexual gratification is obtained or increased from acts of physical cruelty or infliction of pain on one's partner. It is seen more commonly in men. To obtain sexual gratification, the sadist may bite, beat, whip, produce cuts on the victim, etc.

b) Lust murder : In extremes of sadism, murder serves as a stimulus for the sexual act and becomes the equivalent of coitus, the act being accompanied by erection, ejaculation, and orgasm.

c) Necrophagia : (Necros =corpse; phagia = to eat) : This is extreme degree of sadism in which the person after mutilating the body, sucks or licks the wounds, bites the skin, drinks blood, and eats the flesh of his victim to derive sexual pleasure.

d) Masochism : Sexual gratification is obtained or increased by the suffering of pain. Masochists get pleasure from being beaten, abused, tortured, humiliated, enslaved, degraded, or dominated by their sexual partner.

e) Necrophilia : In this condition, there is a desire for sexual intercourse with dead bodies. It is said to have sadomasochistic foundation and that decomposition, foul smell and coldness act as stimulants.

f) Fetishism : A fetish is an abnormal stimulus or object of sexual desire. Fetishism means the use of such objects of sexual gratification leading to orgasm. eg underclothing, brassiere, petticoat, stocking, shoes, etc.

g) Transvestism = Fonism: A transvestite (trans = opposite, vista = clothing) is a person whose whole personality is dominated by the desire of being identified with the opposite sex. His dress, manner, occupational interest, and associations are all designed to increase his feeling of being a woman. There is no hormonal disturbance or genital abnormality.

h) Masturbation = Onanism = Ipsation is the deliberate self-stimulation that effects sexual arousal. In males, it is done by moving the penis against a bed or other object. In females, fingers are gently and rhythmically moved over clitoris or labia minora or steady pressure is applied **over** these parts with several fingers or whole hands (it is an offence when done in public).

i) Exhibitionism (Sec 294 **IPC**): It is a willful and intentional exposure of the genitalia in a public place while in the presence of others to obtain sexual pleasure. May or may not be associated with masturbation (punishment = 3 months + fine).

j) Voyeurism = Scopophilia = Peeping tom : Sexual gratification is obtained by looking at the sexual organs of other persons, watching the act of sexual intercourse, or witnessing undressing by a woman.

k) Frotteurism : Sexual satisfaction is obtained by rubbing against persons in crowd. If they attempt intercourse, they have a premature ejaculation or they are impotent. It is an uncommon perversion and rarely occurs alone.

l) Undinism : In this, the sexual pleasure is often obtained by witnessing the act of urination by someone of the same or opposite sex.

m) Indecent assault (Sec 354 IPC) is any offence committed on a female with the intention or knowledge to outrage her modesty. Usually, the act involves the sexual part of either or is sexually favored. In such assaults, a man may try to kiss a woman, press or

favoured. In such assaults, a man may try to kiss a woman, press or fondle with her breasts, touch or expose the genitalia or thighs, try to put a finger in her vagina, play with vulva.

- A medical practitioner can be accused of indecent assault if he examines a female patient by stripping her clothes without her consent or even with her consent in the absence of a female attendant.
- Such assaults are punishable under Sec 354 IPC, upto 2 years imprisonment and/or fine.
 - n) Uranism : General term for perversion of the sexual instinct.
 - o) Satyriasis : Incessant sexual desire.
 - p) Priapism : Painful penile erection in absence of sexual desire.

77. Hep Burn Osteometric board is used to measure?

a) Length of long bones

b) Length of flat bones

c) Breadth of long bones

d) Breadth of flat bones

Correct Answer - A

Ans. 'a' i.e., Length of long bones

Hep Burn Osteometric board is used to accurately measure length of long bones.

78. Stalking is _____ type of offence?

a) Cognisable and Bailable

b) Non-cognisable and Bailable

c) Cognisable and Non-Bailable

d) Non-cognisable and Non Bailable

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Cognisable and bailable

Stalking

- Unwanted or obsessive attention by a person or group towards other person.
- In 2013, Indian Parliament made amendments to the IPC, introducing stalking as a criminal offence.
- Stalking has been defined as a man following or contacting a woman, despite clear indication of disinterest by woman, or monitoring her use of Internet or electronic communication.
- First conviction - Bailable and Cognizable offence and has punishment in the form of imprisonment upto 3 years with fine.
- Second Conviction - Bailable and Non Cognizable offence and has punishment in the form of imprisonment upto 5 years with fine.

79. Compulsory punishment in Indian law?

a) Exhibitionism

b) Voyeurism

c) Eonism

d) Onanism

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Exhibitionism

Exhibitionism is punishable under Sec 294 IPC for imprisonment upto 3 months or fine or both.

**80. Punishment for voluntarily causing
Grievous hurt comes under ?**

a) S. 322 IPC

b) S. 323 IPC

c) S. 324 IPC

d) S. 325 IPC

Correct Answer - D
Ans. is 'd' i.e., S. 325 IPC

81. Privileged communication among the following are all except?

a) In court of law when asked by judge

b) Information on communicable diseases

c) In cases of suspected crime

d) Bus driver suffering from hepatitis A

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is d i.e., Bus driver suffering from hepatitis A

Professional secrecy and Privileged communication

Professional secrecy is an implied ethical and legal obligation (or contract), that the doctor will not divulge any thing he comes to know concerning patient during the course of his professional work. Doctor is liable to damages for its breach.

However, it is justified in certain circumstances, to *disclose information to proper authority*, and this is known as privileged communication. It is defined as a *communication made by doctor to a proper authority* that has corresponding legal, social, and moral duties to protect the public. Privileged communication is made in certain circumstances where the doctor is justified in disclosing information about his patient. Such communication is regarded as privileged and is an exception to the general rule of professional secrecy between doctor and patient. Example are:?

1) *In court of law* : When asked by judge.

2) *As compulsor duty* : Every doctor has to give details of birth, death and communicable disease.

3) *As a social duty* : If health of a patient can cause danger to society, e.g. :-

i. *Railway engine driver being colour blind.*

- i. Bus driver being epileptic, drug addict or hypertensive.
 - i. Pilot having refractive errors.
 - /. Hotel waiter suffering from TB or being typhoid carrier.
 - /. Swimming pool user suffering from STD (e.g. syphilis) or infectious disease.
 - i. Person suffering from STD or HIV infection likely to marry.
 - i. Cases of food poisoning.
 - i. Water pollution.
- 4) In cases of *suspected crime*.
 - 5) In *self interest*, both in civil and criminal suits by patient.
 - 6) When a servant is sent by master.
 - 7) In *negligent suits* when doctor is employed by opposite party to cross-examine patient who filed the suit.
 - 8) In *insurance reports*, he can report any disease found. But he should not answer queries of insurance company or solicitor without the patient consent.
 - 9) In the *interest of patient* : If patient is not taking proper care, details can be communicated to the relatives.

82. Which of the following is false regarding suspended animation?

a) Can be produced voluntarily

b) Patient can be resuscitated

c) It is state of apparent death

d) It usually lasts for 6 hours

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., It usually lasts for 6 hrs

Suspended animation (sudden death)

It is *apparent death*, i.e. signs of life are not found as the functions are interrupted for some time or are reduced to minimum. *The person is not dead i.e. there is no somatic death, brain death or molecular (cellular) death.* Life continues and resuscitation is successful in such cases. The condition lasts from few seconds to 1/2 an hour or more. It may be found in :

- i. Electrocution
- i. After anaesthesia
- i. Cerebral concussion
- r. Yogis (voluntary)
- r. Drowning
- i. Shock
- i. Narcotic poisoning
- i. Cholera
- c. Sunstroke
- c. Newborn infants

83. Punch drunk syndrome is seen in?

a) Boxers

b) Drug abuse

c) Alcoholic

d) Head injury

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Boxers

Boxing Injuries

- Subdural hemorrhage in the middle cranial fossa due to tearing of the dural emissary veins is the most common cause of death due to prolonged repetitive punching.
- Pontine hemorrhage - Boxers hemorrhage
- Retinal detachment, choroidal tears and vitreous hemorrhages may occur.
- Punch drunk (Traumatic Encephalopathy/ DemetiaPugilistica) final form of neurological syndrome seen in boxers and consists of slurred speech, defective memory, slow thought process, stiff limbs, ataxia, broad based gait, outbursts of violence, parkinsonian like facial appearance and dementia.

84. Hymen tear in virgin is most commonly located at?

a) 4 - 8 O'clock

b) 5 - 11 O'clock

c) 9 - 12 O'clock

d) 1 - 6 O'clock

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., 4 - 8 O'clock

Hymen

- Hymen is a thin, firm fold of mucous membrane present at vaginal orifice. It usually has one opening, which hardly admits the tip of the little finger in a virgin.
- Hymen is like a tight stretched membrane. The usual shape is annular or semilunar, that is, crescentic with the broader part lying posteriorly.
- It may be *imperforate*, leaving no opening; *cribriform* having a number of small opening or *septate* having two opening.
- Hymen usually ruptures at the time of first sexual intercourse and usually ruptures posterolaterally (4 or 8 O'clock or 5 or 7 O'clock position) or posteriorly (6 O'clock position).

85. Antidote true is all except?

a) Deferoxamine - Iron

b) Flumazenil - BZDs

c) Dimercaprol - Arsenic

d) Naloxone - Dhatura

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Naloxone-Dhatura

86. Heterosexual penile anal intercourse is called?

a) Buggery

b) Sin of Gomorrah

c) Sodomy

d) Both a and c

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Both a & c

Sodomy

- Anal intercourse between two males or between a male and female is referred to as sodomy.
- It is also called buggery.
- It is called gerotophilia when the passive agent is adult.
- It is called paederasty when the passive agent is child.
- Catamite is the name given to the child who is the passive agent
- Pedophile is an adult who repeatedly engages in sexual activities with children.

87. Length of stab gives information about?

a) Length of blade

b) Width of blade

c) Angle of insertion

d) Thickness of the blade

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Width of blade

Length of the stab wounds is slightly less than the width of the weapon upto which it has been driven inside.

Deliberate lateral, forward or backward movement of the weapon during its withdrawal from the body tends to widen the wound, and the length will be more than the actual width of the blade.

88. Brain death indicated by suppression of reflexes all except?

a) Oculovestibular

b) Corneal

c) Pharyngeal

d) Patellar tendon

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Patellar tendon

Clinical criteria for diagnosis of brain death is :

- *Coma (widespread cortical destruction) : There is unresponsiveness to all form of stimuli. Stimuli do not produce any motor response except spinally mediated reflexes, i.e. spinal reflexes may be intact e.g. deep tendon reflex.*
- *Absent of brainstem reflexes : Pupillary reflex, oculovestibular reflex, corneal reflex, pharyngeal and tracheal reflexes.*
- *Signs of brain stem (lower) destruction : Apnea, pulse rate invariant and unresponsive to atropine.*

89. Hide and die syndrome is seen in ?

a) Hypothermia

b) Hyperthermia

c) Lightning injuries

d) Electrocution

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Hypothermia

Paradoxical undressing and hide and die syndrome are the symptoms which are apparent in the terminal stages of hypothermia.

A) Paradoxical undressing

- This typically occurs during moderate to severe hypothermia, as the person becomes disoriented, confused, and combative.
- They may begin discarding their clothing, which, in turn, increases the rate of heat loss.

B) Terminal burrowing/ Hide and Die syndrome

- An apparent self-protective behaviour known as terminal burrowing, or hide-and-die syndrome, occurs in the final stages of hypothermia. The afflicted will enter small, enclosed spaces, such as underneath beds or behind wardrobes. It is often associated with paradoxical undressing.

90. Jamaican vomiting sickness cause by unripe apple fruit toxin?

a) Ricin

b) Muscarin

c) Amaidine

d) Hypoglycin A

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Hypoglycin A

Jamaican Vomiting Sickness

- Jamaican vomiting sickness is an acute illness caused by the toxin hypoglycin A, which is present in unripened fruit of the ackee tree.
- When ingested, hypoglycin A is metabolized to produce methylenecyclopropylacetic acid (MCPA). MCPA acts to inhibit the beta-oxidation of fatty acids.
- It is characterized by vomiting, coma, free fatty academia, dicarboxylicaciduria, depletion of liver glycogen, fatty degeneration of liver and death.

91. Plaque Jaunes seen in?

a) Testicular injury

b) Old healed cortical contusion

c) Splenic contusion

d) Liver contusion

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Old healed cortical contusion

Old or remote cerebral contusions are associated with resorption of the injured tissue, resulting in various degrees of cavitation, in addition to the presence of a golden-yellow discoloration due to residual hemosiderin.

These remote cerebral contusions are often referred to as *plaque jaune* or yellow plaque.

92. What is another name for buccal coitus?

a) Buggery

b) Sin of Gomorrah

c) Cunnilingus

d) Fetishism

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Sin of Gomorrah

Buccal coitus (coitus per os/sin of gomorrah)

- In this, the male organ is introduced into mouth, usually of a young child.
- Fellatio is oral stimulation of penis by male or female.
- Cunnilingus is oral stimulation of female genitals.

93. In anal sex what is the child passive agent called?

a) Catamite

b) Paedolite

c) Paedophile

d) Paederasty

Correct Answer - A
Ans. is 'a' i.e., Catamite

94. What is not true about valid consent?

- a) Obtained in presence of two witnesses
- b) Use technical jargon
- c) Should not be obtained with force, fear or fraud
- d) True information to be given freely

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Use technical jargon

Legally valid consent for medical examination and treatment is one :?

- Given by person himself, if above 12 years, conscious and mentally sound (sane).
- Or given by parent, guardian, or friend, if patient is less than 12 years or is unconscious or is insane.
- Is written informed consent, *i.e.* is given in writing after knowing the nature of condition of procedure, *its* alternatives and its complications. All disclosures/ true information should be given freely in a language that the patient best understand. Non-medical persons usually do not understand the medical technical jargon, so the consent should be taken in simple language, which the patient can understand and not a technical jargon.
- Given in presence of two witnesses.
- Given before the actual doing of procedure.
- *Given freely, voluntarily and directly; without fear, force or fraud.*
- Signed by doctor, patient (or guardian) and witnesses.

95. Tokyo Convention Act of 1975 pertains to?

a) MTP

b) Clinical trial on humans

c) Women rights

d) Offences committed on board aircraft

Correct Answer - D

**Ans. is 'd' i.e., Offences committed on board aircraft
Tokyo Convention Act 1975**

Conventions on offences and certain acts committed while on board aircraft are carried out in India under the Tokyo Convention Act, 1975.

96. Suspended animation is seen in following except?

a) Sun stroke

b) Cerebral concussion

c) Cholera

d) Delerium tremens

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Delirium tremens

Suspended animation may be seen in electrocution, drowning, cholera, after anesthesia, shock, sunstroke, cerebral concussion, narcotic poisoning, new born infants and yogis/voluntary.

97. Masturbation by fingering in females usually results in rupture of hymen at which position?

a) 5 - 7 O'clock

b) 11 - 1 O'clock

c) 3 - 5 O'clock

d) 8 - 10 O'clock

Correct Answer - B
Ans. is 'b' i.e., 11 - 1 O'clock

98. Curren's rule deals with?

a) Crime by person with mental disease

b) Crime by juvenile

c) Criminal abortion

d) Sexual assault

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Crime by a person with mental disease

Criminal responsibility of insane is judged by following rules :

1. Mc Naughten rule (legal test or right or wrong test) :

- It states that an accused person is not legally responsible, if it is clearly proved that at the time of committing the crime, person was suffering from such a defect of reason from abnormality of mind that he didn't know the nature and quality of act he was doing or that what he was doing was wrong i.e. *a person is not responsible if he is not of sound mind.*
 - It is accepted in India as law of criminal responsibility and is embodied in section 84 IPC as - "nothing is an offence which is done by a person, who at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind is incapable of knowing the nature of act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law".
2. Doctrine of partial responsibility - If a person is suffering from some weakness or aberration of mind (though not completely insane), he is only partially responsible for his actions, e.g. obsession states or depressions.
3. Durham rule- Accused is not responsible for the act, if his act resulted from mental disease or defect.
4. Curren's rule- A person is not responsible if at the time of committing the crime, he did not have the capacity to regulate his conduct according to the requirements of law, as a result of his

conduct according to the requirements of law, as a result of his mental disease or defect.

5. American law institute test-Insane lacks the capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform to the requirements of law, therefore he is not responsible for crimes committed.

6. Norwegian system-No defendant considered insane or unconscious at the time of offence, may be punished.

99.

Part II of death certificate contains?

a) Manner of death

b) Immediate cause of death

c) Antecedant cause of death

d) Associated comorbid condition of death

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Associated comorbid condition of death

100. Corpus delicti stands for ?

a) Body of court proceedings

b) Body of offence

c) Body of proof

d) Body of evidence

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Body of offence

The Corpus Delicti: (the body of offence: the essence of crime)

- It stands for the facts of any criminal offence.
- Eg : corpus delicti of murder is the fact that the person died from unlawful violence.
- It includes the body of the victim and the other facts which are conclusive of death by foul play, such as bullet or a broken knife blade found in the body and responsible for death.

101. Monozygotic twins do not have same?

a) Fingerprints

b) Genetic make up

c) Facial appearance

d) Stature

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Fingerprints

Monozygotic twins are a result of the division of the single fertilized egg into two embryos. Thus, they have exactly identical DNA, except for the generally undetectable micromutations that begin as soon as the cell starts dividing.

Fingerprints of the identical twins start their development from the same DNA so they show considerable genetic similarity.

However identical twins are situated in different parts of the womb during development, so each fetus encounters slightly different intrauterine forces than their siblings.

As a result fingerprints of the identical twins have different microdetails which can be used for identification purposes.

102. Which of the following shows Kevorkian sign?

a) Retina

b) Sclera

c) Choroid

d) Vitreous

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Retina

Post mortem changes in retinal vessels

- Fragmentation or segmentation (trucking or shunting) of the blood columns (Kevorkian sign) appears *in* the retinal blood vessels within minutes after death and persists for about an hour.
- This phenomenon occurs all over the body due to loss of blood pressure but it can be seen only in the retinal blood vessels with the ophthalmoscope.

103. Brauslaw second life test used in which organ?

a) Lung

b) Liver

c) Stomach

d) Heart

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Stomach

Breslau's Second life test/ Stomach-bowel test

- This test is used to identify if dead foetus is still born or live born.
- Air is swallowed into the stomach during respiration.
- Thus if the stomach and intestines of the dead fetus float in water then they belong to live born fetus in whom respiration has taken place.

104. Condition suitable for adipocere formation ?

a) Cold and dry environment

b) Warm and dry environment

c) Warm and damp environment

d) Cold and damp environment

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Warm and damp environment

Adipocere

- It is also called saponification
- It is a modification of putrefaction
- In this, the fatty tissues of the body change into substance known as adipocere.

It is most commonly seen in the body immersed in water or in damp, warm environment.

- Moisture present, warmth present, air present → Putrefaction.
- Moisture present, warmth present, air absent, i.e. *warm humid climate* → Adipocere formation (saponification).
- Moisture absent, warmth present, air present, i.e. *hot dry climate* → Mummification.

105. Synonymous of pugilistic attitude is ?

a) Defence attitude

b) Assault attitude

c) Bow string attitude

d) Bayonet attitude

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Defence attitude

106. Chop wound is also known as ?

a) Slash wounds

b) Incised looking lacerated wounds

c) Stab wounds

d) Slit wounds

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. Slash wounds

Chop Wounds/ Slash Wounds

They are deep gaping wounds caused by a blow with the sharp cutting edge of a fairly heavy weapon like hatchet, axe, sword, road heavy knife, chopper, saber, meat cleaver.

Dimensions of the wound correspond to the cross section of the penetrating blade.

107. Ferric chloride test is positive in ?

a) Penicillin overdose

b) Salicylate overdose

c) Dhatura poisoning

d) Cannabis poisoning

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is `b' i.e., Salicylate overdose

Ferric Chloride test

- Is used to diagnose cases of Carbolic acid/ phenol and salicylate overdose.
- Adding few drops of 10% ferric chloride solution to 1 ml of sample produces a blue color indicating a positive test

108. Ligature material in case of hanging is kept preserved as ?

a) Ligature knot is opened completely

b) Ligature is cut at the knot?

c) Ligature is cut away from the knot

d) Ligature knot is loosened

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Ligature is cut away from the knot

For removal and preservation of the ligature from the dead body in case of hanging it is cut away from the knot and the cut ends are tied with string or wire.

109. Natural disasters are all except ?

a) Floods

b) Tornado

c) Lightning strike

d) Accidental radioactive gas leak from factory

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Accidental radioactive gas leak from factory

A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth; examples include floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other geologic processes.

Accidental radioactive gas leak from factory is most commonly a result of human or mechanical error and thus not a natural disaster.

110. Strangulation by keeping neck between angle of elbow ?

a) Burking

b) Smothering

c) Mugging

d) Gagging

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Mugging

Strangulation is the form of asphyxia caused by *constriction of neck* by ligature or some other method, but *without suspension of the body*. So the force constricting the neck is external force (not the weight of the body as occurs in hanging).

Depending upon the method used to constrict the neck, strangulation can be divided into :

- i. Ligature strangulation : Neck is compressed by a ligature of which usually multiple rounds are given and no knot is tied.
- i. Throttling (manual strangulation) : Neck is compressed by one or both hands. When neck is compressed by two palms, it is known as palmar strangulation.
- i. Banskola : Compression of neck with *one or two wooden sticks or bamboo*.
- i. Garrotting : It is compression of neck by a *rope thrown from behind*. Spanish windlass is a type of garrotting, which used to be the official mode of execution in Spain. In this, an iron collar around the neck was tightened by a screw for strangulation.
- i. Mugging (choke hold) : It is compression of neck by forearm or in the bend of elbow.
- i. Strangulation by knee/foot : In this, neck is compressed by knee or

foot.

111. Date rape drug are all except ?

a) Propofol

b) Gamma hydroxyl butyrate

c) Ketamine

d) Rohypnol

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Propofol

Date Rape Drug

Any drug (either surreptitiously or openly administered) that facilitates rape could be considered a date rape drug.

The drug most commonly used to facilitate sexual assault is alcohol, consumed voluntarily.

Newer date rape drugs are rohypnol and ketamine.

Other drugs

- i. Hypnotics such as zopiclone or the widely available zolpidem (Ambien),
- i. Sedatives such as neuroleptics (anti-psychotics), chloral hydrate or some histamine H1 antagonists,
- i. Commonly recreational drugs such as ethanol, marijuana, cocaine, and
- i. Less common anticholinergics, barbiturates, opioids, PCP, scopolamine, nasal spray ingredient oxymetazoline, and certain solvents like Gamma-hydroxybutyrate.

112. Minimum age at which female can give consent for sex by what age ?

a) 15 yrs

b) 18 yrs

c) 16 yrs

d) 21 yrs

Correct Answer - B

Ans:B.)18 years.

Explanation:

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013:

The age of consent in India has been increased to 18 years, which means any sexual activity irrespective of presence of consent with a woman below the age of 18 will constitute statutory rape.

113. Following is not a sexual perversion ?

a) Sadism

b) Masochism

c) Undinism

d) Bestiality

Correct Answer - D
Ans. is d i.e., Bestiality

114. Which a vehicular injury is not caused by direct contact of vehicle ?

a) Primary impact

b) Secondary impact

c) Secondary injury

d) Rolling over

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Secondary injury

Pedestrian injuries

Following patterns of injuries are seen :?

1) Primary impact injuries : It is caused due to initial impact between vehicle and pedestrian. The height of the pedestrian often determines the site of impact and injuries, for example, they are usually found on head in children and on the trunk and legs in adults. Overall, the most common site is leg (85%), followed by *head (50-80%) > arms > pelvis > chest or abdomen > neck and spine.*

2) Secondary impact injuries : These are due to subsequent impact with the same vehicle, as may result from being lifted on to the vehicle after the initial impact:-

- Secondary impact injuries are also *usually seen on the same side as the primary impact injuries* (side facing the vehicle) when the body is thrown on the vehicle although they may be seen on other surfaces such as during ran over injuries.
- If the initial impact was below the centre of gravity (as occurs in adult and older child), it tends to lift the victim up onto bonnet/hood of vehicle (scooping up) or even on road behind the vehicle and cause *severe head injuries, laceration (due to secondary impact or contact with windshield) and run over by passing vehicle.*

- If the initial point of impact was at or above the centre of gravity (as occurs in children), he is directly thrown to ground (due to primary impact) and *is run over by same car* with consequent secondary impact under carriage injuries which may include *burns from hot exhaust pipe and stains from grease oil etc.*
- 3) Secondary injuries : These are caused by person violently falling on ground or on stationary object. These are found *on parts opposite to primary impact or on head*. Injuries due to contact with ground include abrasion and bruises over the face, hand, hips and legs, and laceration over the bony prominences.
- 4) Rolling/Runover (degloving injuries) : Caused by wheel of vehicle or rolling over the victim. *Children are oftenly involved.*

115. Which of the following should not be done while dealing with a patient of snake bite ?

a) Tight band applied

b) Reassuarance

c) Local incision

d) Clean with soap and water

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Local incision

Treatment of snake bite

- Reassurance should be given to patient.
- Application of pressure over bitten area which delays absorption of venom.
- Tie a broad firm bandage (tourniquet) proximal to the bitten area and around the limb which would occlude venous and lymphatic drainage but not arterial or deep venous flow.
- Limb immobilization.
- Local incision and suction should not be done as it can cause local injury and nerve damage.
- Clean the wound with soap and water or iodine and cover with sterile dressing.
- Polyvalent snake antivenom is given. However it is given only in following situations :
 - i. Rapidly progressive and severe local findings.
 - i. There are manifestations of systemic toxicity.

116. Punishment for issuing false certificate?

a) 4 years

b) 5 years

c) 6 years

d) 7 years

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., 7 years

Issuing false certificates - issuing false, fictitious, back date certificates is an offense under section 197 IPC. Punishment is 7 years + fine.

Patient using such a certificate is punishable under section 198 IPC.

117. Injury resembling endotracheal intubation injuries ?

a) Smothering

b) Hanging

c) Manual strangulation

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Manual strangulation

Artefacts introduced between death and autopsy due to introduction of artificial airway - endotracheal tube/ laryngoscope:

- i. Damage to mouth, lips, gums, palate, teeth, pharynx and larynx - especially in difficult, hurried, emergency situations.
- i. Injuries to the larynx, fracture of the hyoid and thyroid cartilage - may be difficult to distinguish from manual strangulation.

118. Which of the following is not abrasion?

a) Graze

b) Scratches

c) Impact

d) Avulsion

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is d i.e., Avulsion

Types of abrasion are : ?

1) Scratches (linear abrasion) : It is an *abrasion with length* but no significant width produced by a sharp object e.g., pin, needles, knife, thorn and nail etc. Point scratch is a very superficial incision produced by a sharp or pointed object not sharp enough to incise but pointed enough to produce scratch.

2) Grazes (Sliding abrasion/scraping abrasion/grinding abrasion) : It is the most common type of abrasion, produced when a broad surface of skin slides against rough surface, e.g., during vehicular accidents. Injury is due to friction. The surface of injury show irregular parallel lines, i.e., furrows or grooves. A violent lateral graze, due to rubbing of skin (as in dragging) is known as brush burn (Gravel rash). Friction burn (Scuff or brush abrasion) occur due to tangential contact with a smooth surface or when the skin is covered by clothing. It is an extensive superficial, reddened excoriated area without bleeding and with little or no linear mark.

3) Pressure abrasions (crushing or friction abrasions) : Though it is called friction abrasion, it results from pressure of the object on the body *with no or little friction* (it is a misnomer). It is caused by crushing of superficial epidermis due to inward directed movement of object at around 90° to skin. Example are ligature marks in

hanging/strangulation, *teeth bites and nail marks*.

4) Impact abrasion (Imprint or contact abrasion) : It is caused by impact (but not pressure) with a rough object, when the force is applied at or near 90° to skin surface. It is depressed below surface unless associated with contusion (bruise).

119. Professional misconduct ?

a) Selling drugs

b) Dichotomy

c) Issuing false certificate

d) All of the above

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., All of the above

There is no fixed list of conduct constituting professional misconduct, however some important examples are :?

- i. Criminal abortion
- i. Treating the patient in drunk state
- i. Unnecessary advertisement
- / Adultery
- / Being drug addict
- i. Dichotomy (fee-sharing)
- i. Avoiding consultation on religious ground viii) Issuing false certificates
- i. Association with drug manufacturing firms
- /. Assisting unqualified person (covering)
- /. Appointing unqualified staff
- i. Keeping agents to get patients
- i. Neglect of patient or not attending emergency
- i. Selling drugs or instruments
- / Wrong investigation or treatment
- / Not explaining the prognosis
- i. Experimentation on patient.
- As per Code of Medical Ethics by MCI, every physician shall maintain the medical records of indoor patients for a period of 3

years from the date of commencement of the treatment in a standard prescribed format. If any request is made either by the patients/authorized attendants or legal authorities involved, the records shall be issued within 72 hours. If the medical records are not issue, it amounts to misconduct.

- As per MCI (3 letter word) medical record to be stored for 3 years and give within 3 days (72 Hours)

120. Human experimentation is carried out following?

a) Helisinki declaration

b) Casper dictim

c) Geneva convention

d) Vincent Collins formula

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Helisinki declaration

121. IPD records of patients are preserved for how many years ?

a) 1 year

b) 3 years

c) 5 years

d) 7 years

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., 3 years

Medical Council recommends that the medical records of the indoor patient to be aintained for atleast a period of 3 years from the date of commencement of treatment.

122. Chelating agent used in mercury poisoning is

a) Calcium disodium edetate

b) Desferrioxamine

c) Penicillamine

d) BAL

Correct Answer - D
Ans. is 'd' i.e., BAL

123. Which of the following was added to the Criminal Justice Act 2006 by the 2009 amendment?

a) Directing criminal organization

b) Participating or contributing to organized crime

c) Commission of an offence for criminal organization

d) All the above

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., All of the above

Following sections were added to the Criminal Justice Act 2006 by the 2009 amendment ?

- i. Directing criminal organization (Section 71).
-) Participating or contributing to organized crime (Section 72).
- :. Commission of an offence for criminal organization (Section 73).

124. On external examination the classical presentation of the body of traumatic asphyxia is?

a) Facial abrasions

b) Contused chest

c) Masque ecchymotique

d) Depressed chest

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Masque ecchymotique

The characteristic external findings in case of traumatic asphyxia are :

- i) Masque ecchymotique refers to the classical appearance of ?
 1. Florid red or blue congestion of face and neck with variable involvement of the upper thorax, back and arms.
 2. Deep cyanosis of face.
 3. Numerous petechial hemorrhages or ecchymotique.
 4. *Demarcation line* : Level of compression is indicated by a well-defined demarcating line between the discolored upper portion of body and the lower normal part.
- ii) Areas of pallor seen at the level of collar of shirts, folds or creases in the garments.
- iii) Facial edema.
- iv) External blunt trauma injuries can be seen on the head, neck and chest along with most or other foreign material.

125. Black eye is a type of?

a) Patterend abrasion

b) Ectopic abrasion

c) Ectopic bruise

d) Friction abrasion

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Ectopic bruise

Site of bruise is at the site of impact most of the time however it may be away from the site of impact due to gravity shifting of blood, i.e., ectopic bruise. So, *site of bruise does not always indicate site of violence.* o Example of ectopic bruise are : -

Black eye (or spectacle hematoma in eyes & eyelids) may be due to *fracture offloor of anterior cranial fossa* or trauma of forehead (and rarely due to direct trauma).

Bruise behind ear indicates basal fracture (rather than a direct blow).

Jaw fracture may produce bruise in neck; fracture pelvis my produce bruise in thigh; fracture femur may produce bruise in lower thigh or above knee; Calf injury may produce bruise in ankle.

126. Legal age of consent is ?

a) 10 years

b) 12 years

c) 14 years

d) 18 years

Correct Answer - D

Ans.:D.)18 years.

India's legal age of consent and marriage is 18 years.

127. Fracture ala signature is a type of ?

- a) Gutter fracture
- b) Depressed fracture of skull
- c) Ring fracture at foramen magnum
- d) Sutural separation

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Depressed fracture of skull

Fracture -ala-signature / signature fracture is also known as depressed fracture of skull vault.

Depressed fracture (signature fracture or fracture-ala signature) :It caused by a heavy weapon with a small striking surface, e.g. hammer which causes a piece of skull bone to get depressed into the cravial cavity.

128. All of the following can cause traumatic Asphyxia, except ?

a) Railway Accident

b) Road Traffic Accident

c) Accidental strangulation

d) Stampede in crowd

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Accidental strangulation

Traumatic asphyxia : It is a form of asphyxia which is caused from *respiratory arrest due to mechanical fixation of chest* resulting from blunt trauma to chest or external pressure on the chest, abdomen or back which prevents normal respiratory movements of the chest wall. It may be due to :?

a) Stampede in crowd (riot crus or human pile death).

b) Crush by heavy object e.g. (i) road traffic accident, (ii) railway accident, (iii) overturn of tractor in farm and (iv) fall of earth, stone etc. in mine or in a building collapse

129. All of the following are indications of doing medical termination of pregnancy except ?

a) Pregnancy from rape

b) Substantial risk of delivering seriously handicapped baby

c) Very poor socio economic position of the family

d) Injury to physical and mental health of the pregnant women

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Very poor socio economic position of the family
The conditions under which a pregnancy can be terminated under the MTP Act.1971

- There are 4 conditions that have been identified in the Act :
 - i. *Medical* :- Where continuation of the pregnancy might endanger the mother's life or cause grave injury to her physical or mental health.
 - ii. *Eugenic* :- Where there is substantial risk of the child being born with serious handicaps due to physical or mental abnormalities.
 - iii. *Humanitarian* :- Where pregnancy is the result of rape.
 - iv. *Failure of contraceptive devices* :- The anguish caused by an unwanted pregnancy resulting from a failure of any contraceptive device or method can be presumed to constitute a grave mental injury to the health of the mother. This condition is a unique feature of the Indian law and virtually allows abortion on request, in view of the difficulty of proving that a pregnancy was not caused by failure of contraception.

130. Which of the following is used in rape victims to determine of rupture of hymen and whether rupture is recent or old ?

a) Glaister Keene Rods

b) Gaba Rod

c) Gram Rod

d) Cylinder Rod

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Glaister Keene Rods

Glaister Keene Rods

Glaister Keene Rods may be used to determine degree of rupture of hymen and whether the rupture is recent or old. These rods are bent at 150 degrees at one end.

i) These are used for close examination of the hymen.

ii) These are glass or plastic rods with a diameter of 5 mm having a globe at one end and varying in size from one to two and half cm.

iii) The rod is warmed to body temperature and passed through the hymental orifice, spherical head first.

iv) Then it is passed round the posterior surface of hymen, which is slightly stretched by separation of labia minora. In this way, the edges of the hymen become slightly everted. By slowly rotating the sphere around the edges, natural notches are easily differentiated from tears, recent or old.

v) This method does not cause pain or injury.

131. Algor mortis is ?

a) Rise of body temperature after death

b) Cooling of body

c) Persistent body spasm

d) None

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Cooling of body

ALGOR MORTIS

After death, dead body behaves like an inert substance and therefore, if atmospheric temperature is low, *body loses its heat by conduction, convection, radiation and evaporation*, so as to attain the atmospheric temperature, i.e. the body cools. No cooling of dead body occurs if atmospheric temperature is higher than that of body.

Cooling of body starts 1/2 to 1 hour after death. There are varying opinions about rate of cooling of dead body:

i) *Most widely accepted view is that the rate of cooling in india (tropical countries) is 0.5-0.7° C/hour, so that body attains atmospheric temperature in 16-20 hours after death. In temperate climate, the rate of fall is about 1.5° C/hour.*

ii) *As per another view, cooling is faster in initial period, when the temperature difference between body and atmosphere is maximum ?*

i. First 30-45 minutes —> No temperature fall (*isothermic phase*).

ii. First 1-6 hours —> 1.5-2° C/hour.

iii. 6-12 hours 0.9-1.2° C/hour.

iv. After 12 hours ---> 0.4-0.6° C/hour.

iii) *Rate of cooling is related to difference in temperature and its surroundings (environment). In the first 2 hours average rate fall of temperature is roughly half this difference. In next 2 hours the*

temperature fall is at half this rate and in subsequent 2 hours, at quarter this rate.

iv) Most common site for recording temperature is the rectum. Thermometer is inserted in rectum around 8-10 cm for 2 minutes. Other sites for recording temperature are *nose, ear (external auditory meatus), vagina and under liver.*

Medicolegal importance of algor mortis -

i) It is a sign of death.

ii) Time since death may be determined and *algor mortis is the most important indicator to determine the time since death during first 24 hours.*

132. IPC 321 deals with 0

a) Definition of hurt

b) Voluntarily causing hurt

c) Definition of grievous hurt

d) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Voluntarily causing hurt

133. Speedball is -

a) Opioid + cocaine

b) Opioid + antihistaminic

c) Cocaine + alcohol

d) Cocaine + marijuana

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Opioid + cocaine

A combination of cocaine and heroin (opioid) taken by injection is called speed ball.

134. A person undergone appendisectomy. On post op day 10 he died, postmortem patholigst found gossypiboma. It is a case of ?

a) Homicide

b) Suicide

c) Criminal negligence

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Criminal negligence

A gossypiboma (textilomaor cottonoid) refers to a foreign object, such as a mass of cotton matrix or a sponge, that is left behind in a body cavity during an operation. It is an uncommon surgical complication.

Leaving a piece of gauze piece or abdominal sponge in the body is an act of criminal negligence. In such cases Resp Ipsa Loquitar(fact speaks for itself) applies. *Generally the innocence of doctor is assumed and patient has to establish the guilt.* However, it is not required to prove negligence in case where doctrine of resp ipsa loquitar applies; rather the doctor has to defend himself

Medical negligence act is covered under IPC Sec 304-A IPC.

Sec 304 A IPC pertains to "*Causing death by negligence*". *It is punishable up to 2 years.* It is applied, usually, in any case of death due to a rash and negligent act, e.g. death caused by rash driving.

135. Following are the features of chronic arsenic poisoning except ?

a) Emaciation

b) Conjunctivitis running nose

c) Black pigmentation of skin

d) Sensory motor polyneuropathy

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Black pigmentation of skin

There is patchy brown (not black) pigmentation of skin.

Chronic arsenic poisoning has four stages :

1. First stage (nutritional and gastrointestinal disturbances) : The *earliest sign is gradual emaciation*. There is loss of appetite, nausea and intermittent vomiting and diarrhea.
2. Second stage (catarrhal changes) : It resembles common cold, i.e. conjunctivitis, running nose and eyes, coughing etc.
3. Third stage (skin rash) : There is classical 'rain drop pigmentation', i.e. patchy brown pigmentation of skin. At initial stages, there is a *vesicular eruption* which may resemble nettle rash. Hyperkeratosis of palms and soles occur. There are white transverse bands crossing the nails, known as Mee's line, and indicate periods of arrested growth due to interference with normal metabolism. There is alopecia and exfoliative dermatitis.
4. Fourth stage (nervous disturbances) : There is sensory and motor (i.e. mixed) polyneuropathy, with painful paresthesia of hands and feet and muscle tenderness.

136. Following are the post mortem findings in carbon monoxide poisoning except ?

a) Froth at mouth and nose

b) Blue skin discoloration

c) Basal ganglia cavitation

d) Congested lungs

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Blue skin discoloration

Postmortem findings of CO-poisoning

- Fine froth at mouth and nose.
- *Bright cherry red discolouration of skin, mucous membranes, nail-beds, blood, tissues and internal organs. Cyanide poisoning and exposure to cold causes similar redness.*
- *Blood is fluidish thin, hyperemia (congestion) is general, and serous effusion are common.*
- Skin blisters or red patches due to hypoxia in areas that contact the ground or appositional skin e.g. axilla, inner thigh, buttock, calves, knee.
- Lungs show congestion with pink fluid blood, followed by pulmonary edema and bronchopulmonary consolidation. Pleural and pericardial anoxic haemorrhage, tiny focal necroses in myocardium are late changes (5 days).
- *Bilateral symmetrical necrosis and cavitation of basal ganglia (esp globus pallidus and putamen) is most characteristic feature in delayed deaths (prolonged hypoxia) may be confused with PM finding of parkinsons patient. Although cerebral cortex, cerebellum, hippocampus and substantia nigra of brain stem may also be affected. Ring shaped punctiform haemorrhage in white matter, wide*

spread brain oedema, punctate haemorrhage in meninges, cortex and *cellular necrobiosis* of ganglionic cells in cortex are other features.

- Spectroscopic examination, *Hoppe - Seyler's test* (10% NaOH), *kunkel's (tannic acid) test* and adding water (15 ml) in 2 drops of blood can detect CO.

137. Smokeless gun powder is composed of ?

a) KMnO_4

b) HCN

c) Nitrocellulose

d) Sulphur

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Nitrocellulose

- *Smoke producing powder* :- Black powder (black gun powder), Pyrodex.
- *Smokeless powder* :- Black powder plus nitrocellulose/nitrocellulose + nitroglycerine/nitroglycerine + nitrocellulose
- nitroguanidine.
- *Semismokeless powder* :- 80% black powder plus 20% smokeless powder.

138. Dumdum bullet false is ?

- a) Also called expanding bullet
- b) Produce deep penetration
- c) Produce large diameter wounds
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Produce deep penetration

Dum-dum bullets produce limited penetration:

Dum-dum bullet (expanding bullet) : It is a jacketed bullet with its nose tip chiseled or cut off. It is designed to increase in diameter and expand upon striking the target, thus producing larger diameter wounds of limited penetration.

139.

Hostile witness is covered under IPC section ?

a) 191

b) 192

c) 193

d) 194

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'A' i.e., 191.

- Hostility is one form of perjury.
- A hostile witness is one who's provided an eyewitness account of a criminal event or other information to help the prosecution build a case, but has later turned in court, giving a different version of events or contradictory information.
- A witness is termed hostile, when he gives a certain statement on his knowledge about commission of a crime before the police but refutes it when called as witness before the court during trial.
- IPC 191 – Giving false evidence (Perjury)

140. Ist molar tooth appears at age of ?

a) 6 - 7 months

b) 8 - 9 months

c) 10-11 months

d) 12 - 13 months

Correct Answer - D
Ans. is 'd' i.e., 12 - 13 months

141. Blood examination of a worker in a welding factory shows presence of anemia and basophilic stippling. What should be suspected diagnosis ?

a) Chronic Lead poisoning

b) Mercury poisoning

c) Copper poisoning

d) Arsenic poisoning

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Chronic Lead poisoning

The patient works in welding factory and is in continuous contact with lead. Blood examination showing anemia and basophilic stippling are consistent with lead poisoning. So the suspected diagnosis is lead poisoning.

Chronic Lead poisoning

It is characterized by :

i) Facial pallor particularly around the mouth is one of the *earliest and most consistent feature*.

ii) Anemia with punctate basophilia (basophilic stippling) is also an early feature. There is reticulocytosis, poikilocytosis, anisocytosis, sideroblasts and eosinophilia.

iii) Burtonian line (stippled blue line) is seen on the gums on upper jaw. Similar blue line is also seen in poisoning with mercury (Hg), copper (Cu), silver (Ag), Bismuth (Bi) and iron (Fe).

iv) Colic (abdominal pain) and constipation (dry belly ache) : is a late manifestation.

v) Encephalopathy is more in children and in poisoning with

tetraethyl lead.

vi) Paralysis in the form of wrist and foot drop is a late manifestation, called lead palsy and is due to peripheral neuropathy. It occurs only in less than 10% of cases.

vii) Renovascular manifestations (nephropathy) : Hypertension, arteriolar degeneration and arteriosclerotic nephritis may occur. Rarely, lead poisoning may cause proximal tubular necrosis.

viii) Other features include optic atrophy, CVS and reproductive anomalies.

Investigations include :

A) Blood tests : (1) > 200 punctate basophilic stippling cells per mm^3 is diagnostic; (2) zinc protoporphyrin and free erythrocyte protoporphyrin $> 50 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ ml}$; and (3) increased lead and aminolaevulinic acid ($> 25 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ cc}$).

B) Urine tests : (1) Increased coproporphyrin (CPU) levels, *of 0.25 mg/L of lead is diagnostic.*

C) X-ray : (1) Radioopaque matter in GIT (if ingested within 48 hours), and (2) radioopaque lines at metaphysis of long bones in children.

Calcium disodium edetate is *specific antidote* for treatment of lead poisoning.

142. IPC 314 deals with ?

a) Causing miscarriage with consent

b) Death of patient caused by miscarriage

c) Death of child during miscarriage

d) Abandoning the child

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Death of patient caused by miscarriage

Offences related to abortion and child birth

- **312 , 313, 314 and 315 IPC** : For causing *voluntary miscarriage (criminal abortion)*.
- **312 IPC** : Causing miscarriage with consent (3 years of imprisonment ± fine).
- **313 IPC** : Causing miscarriage without consent of lady (10 years of imprisonment which can extend up to life ± fine).
- **314 IPC** : Death of patient caused by miscarriage (10 years of imprisonment + fine).
- **315 IPC** : Death of child during miscarriage (10 years imprisonment + fine).
- **316 IPC** : Death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide (10 years imprisonment + fine).
- **317 IPC** : Abandoning a child (7 years imprisonment ± fine).
- **318 IPC** : Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body (2 years imprisonment + fine).

143.

Punishment for criminal abortion for the women who gives consent and the performer are covered under IPC section ?

a) 312

b) 313

c) 314

d) 315

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., 312

Punishment for performing criminal abortion with the consent of women; both for the women and performer is included in IPC Section 312.

144. Doctors role in noting dying declaration is to ?

- a) Ascertain compos mentis
- b) Call the magistrate
- c) Elicit information by leading questions
- d) Ask the investigating medial officer to be there

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Ascertain compos mentis

Dying declaration

- It is the written or verbal statement made by a person likely to die because of some unnatural act done on his body, narating the circumstances or the conditions responsible for his present state of health or the cause and manner of likely unnatural death.
- Ideally dying declaration should be recorded by executive or honorary magistrate, but can also be recorded by doctor, village head man, police or any other person, if there is no time to call a magistrate. Doctor has to certify the patient to be *compos mentis* (sound mind). It is recorded in presence of two disinterested witnesses. Relatives and police officers are not allowed to be present. No oath is administered.
- *It carries less weight than dying deposition* as no cross-examination is possible. If the patient does not die after the recording of declaration, the dying declaration loses its importance sice now he can be called to the court and his evidence can be recorded after cross-examination.

145. Following is not true regarding summons ?

a) It is a legal document

b) No conduct money is paid to the doctor in criminal cases

c) Section 61 - 69 CrPC deal with summons

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., None of the above

All are true.

Summon

- Summon is a legal document compelling attendance of a witness in a court of law under penalty, on a particular day, time and place, for the purpose of giving evidence. It is issued by the Court in writing, in duplicate, signed by presiding officer of court and bears the seal of the court.
- Conduct money refers to the travelling and daily expences to reach the court. In civil cases, it is paid by the party calling him, at the time of serving the summon. Judge decides the conduct money in civil case. The summon in civil case can be ignored if conduct money is not sanctioned or if the amount is less, and the witness can bring the fact to notice of judge. In criminal cases, no money is paid along with summon. The witness can ask for it, after giving evidence, but he should not insist if the court is not willing to sanction, since otherwise he can be charged for *contempt of court*. To an independent doctor it is always paid (known as bhatta), while the doctor in government service, can claim from his office.
- In case, two or more summons are received for the same date and time, the principles for preference of summon are:

1. *Criminal case is preferred over civil case.*
 2. *If both cases are criminal/civil, summon from higher court is preferred.*
 3. *If both cases are criminal/civil and from court of same status, summon received earlier is preferred.*
- However, in each situation other court is informed accordingly.

146. Laughing gas is ?

a) N_2O

b) Lewisite

c) H_2S

d) CO_2

Correct Answer - A
Ans. is 'a' i.e., N_2O

147. Parkinsonism like features are evident in surviving patients of which poisoning ?

a) CO

b) CO₂

c) H₂S

d) N₂O

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., CO

- In persons surviving after severe Carbon monoxide exposure and in delayed deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning bilateral symmetrical necrosis and cavitation of the basal ganglia in the brain, especially the putamen and globus pallidus, is the most characteristic lesion.
- This is similar to the degenerative findings seen in parkinsonism and thus patient with CO exposure may develop features of parkinsonism

148. Grievous hurt include the following except

a) Emasculation

b) Permanent privation of hearing

c) Privation of any member/joint

d) Disability to follow one's ordinary pursuits for a period of a week

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Disability to follow one's ordinary pursuits for a period of a week

Grievous injuries are :?

1. Emasculation (cutting of the penis, castration; or causing loss of power of erection due to spinal injury).
2. Permanent privation of the sight of either eye.
3. Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear.
4. Privation of any member (part, organ, limb) or joint.
5. Destruction or permanent impairing of powers of any member or joint.
6. Permanent disfiguration of head or face.
7. Fracture or dislocation of a bone or a tooth.
8. Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be, during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his daily routine.

149. Judicial Hanging causes

a) C2-3 fracture dislocation

b) C4-5 fracture dislocation

c) C6-7 Fracture dislocation

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., C2-3 fracture dislocation

Judicial hanging

In india, legal death sentence is carried out by hanging the criminal. Placement of knot beneath the chin (*submental position*) is thought to be most effective, ensuring a quicker death. However some prefer side of neck (left sub aural i.e. below angle of jaw) knot.

The preson is allowed to drop for 5-7 meters according to the weight, age and build of the person. Sudden stop causes fracture dislocation usually at level of C₂-C₃ or C₃-C₄ vertebra, and injury to spinal cord and brainstem (pons and medulla).

150. Ilio-Pectineal line is used to determine difference in ?

a) Sex

b) Race

c) Age

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - A
Ans. is 'a' i.e., Sex

151. Duret hemorrhage is seen in?

a) Brain

b) Brain stem

c) Eye

d) Medulla

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Brain stem

Duret hemorrhage is small areas of bleeding in the ventral and paramedian parts of the upper brain stem.

Causes include acute trauma, edema following trauma, abscess or tumor

152. Organs mostly involved in blast injury ?

a) Solid organs

b) Hollow viscus

c) Skeletal system

d) Muscles

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Hollow viscus

There is barotrauma to *air filled hollow organs*.

153. Second injury in an explosion is due to ?

a) Due to flying debris

b) Due to blast wind

c) Due to shock wave

d) Due to complication

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Due to flying debris

154. Surgical scissors left in abdomen is covered under which doctrine ?

a) Res ipsaloloquitor

b) Medical maloccurance

c) Therapeutic misadventure

d) Novus actusinterveniensi

Correct Answer - A
Ans. is 'a' i.e., Res ipsaloloquitor

155. Cephalic index of negros ?

a) 85-90

b) 80-85

c) 75-80

d) 70-75

Correct Answer - D
Ans. is 'd' i.e., 70-75

156. 412 CrPC is related to?

- a) Withdrawal of cases by Session Judge
- b) Withdrawal of cases by Judicial magistrate
- c) Withdrawal of cases by executive magistrate
- d) Reasons to be Recorded

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Reasons to be Recorded

Section 409 CrPC : Withdrawal of cases and appeals by Session Judge.

Section 410 CrPC : Withdrawal of cases by Judicial Magistrate.

Section 411 CrPC : Making over or withdrawal of cases by executive magistrates.

Section 412 CrPC : Reasons to be recorded:- A Session judge or Magistrate making an order under section 408, 409, 410 or 411. Shall record his reasons for making it.

157. All are related to criminal responsibility of insane except ?

a) Currens rule

b) Durhan rule

c) Mc Naughten rule

d) Resp ispa loquitar

Correct Answer - D
Ans. is 'd' i.e., Resp ispa loquitar

158. Latte's crust method is used for ?

a) Species seminal stain

b) Nature of seminal stain

c) Species of blood stain

d) Blood grouping of blood stain

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Blood grouping of blood stain

Detection of blood group of blood stain

These tests are :

1) *Immunological (serological) :*

i) *Absorption-elution test*, ii) *Absorption-inhibition test*, iii) *Mixed agglutination test*, iv) *Latex test*

2) *Enzymological methods.*

3) *Latte's crust method.*

159. Burnt rope smell is due to poisoning of ?

a) Cannabis

b) Chloral hydrate

c) Bhang

d) Charas

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Cannabis

Odors associated with poisoning

- *Garlik like* : Phosphorus, arsenic, zinc phosphide, aluminium phosphide (celphos), arsine gas, tellurium, parathion, malathion, arsenic.
- *Rotten eggs* : Hydrogen sulphide, mercaptans, disulphiram.
- *Fishy or musty* : Zinc phosphide. o *Bitter almonds* : Cyanide, HCN.
- *Acrid* : Paraldehyde, chloral hydrate. o *Burnt rope* : Cannabis.
- *Kerosene like* : Kerosene and organophosphates.
- *Phenolic smell* : Carbolic acid.

160. A person is liable for punishment for perjury which is defined under?

a) Section 190 of IPC

b) Section 191 of IPC

c) Section 192 of IPC

d) Section 193 of IPC

Correct Answer - D

Ans. d. Section 193 of IP

A person is liable for punishment for perjury, which is defined under section 193 of IPC. Section 191 IPC defines perjury and section 193 IPC describes the punishment.

"Perjury means giving willful false evidence. The witness is liable to be prosecuted for perjury and the imprisonment may extend up to 7 years (Section 193, IPC)."- Reddy 29/e pe pll

Hostile Witness

- Hostile witness is one who is supposed to have some interest or motive for concealing part of the truth, or for giving completely false evidence. (Section 191, IPC)°

Perjury

- Perjury means giving willful false evidence.
- Whoever, being legally bound by an oath, or by an express provision of the law to state the truth, makes any statement, which is false, which he 344, CrPC). Q
- The witness is liable to be prosecuted for perjury and the imprisonment may extend up to 7 years (Section 193, IPC).a

161. Penile buccal coitus is ?

a) Sadism

b) Fetichism

c) Fellatio

d) Cunnilingus

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Fellatio

Buccal coitus (coitus per as/sin of gomorrah)

- In this, the male organ is introduced into mouth, usually of a young child.
- Fellatio is oral stimulation of penis by male or female.
- Cunnilingus is oral stimulation of female genitals.

162. Quantum of punishment in dowry death is ?

a) 7years

b) 5 years

c) Death

d) 10 years

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., 10 years

- 304-B IPC: Dowry death : 10 years of imprisonment which can extend to life.
- 498-A IPC : Punishment for cruelty by husband or his relatives.
Dowry death
- In some cases newly married girls are abused, harassed, cruelly treated and tortured by the husband, in-laws and their relatives for or in connection with any demand for dowry. In extreme cases, the woman is killed by burning or some other method. Law in relation to dowry death are :
Low prescribing punishment and definition (section 304 B IPC)
- Husband or (his any) relative will be tried under section 304B, IPC and shall he deemed to have caused her death, if a woman dies due to bodily injury or burns or otherwise in suspicious circumstances with in 7 years of marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to harassment or cruelty by them, in connection with, any demand for dowry. Such death shall be called dowry death. Punishment includes imprisonment of not less than 10 years, but which may extend to life imprisonment'.
Low prescribing punishment for causing cruelty to a married women (Sec. 498A, IPC)

Husband or (his any) relative will be tried under section 498A, IPC for causing cruelty to a married woman. Cruelty is defined as any willful conduct which drives the woman to commit suicide or grave physical or mental injury to her or harassment of the women with a view to coerce (intimidate) her for dowry. Punishment includes imprisonment which may extend upto 3 years and fine.

163. Lucid interval is seen in ?

a) Extradural hemorrhage

b) Subdural hemorrhage

c) Intracranial hemorrhage

d) Ans. is 'a' i.e., Extradural hemorrhage

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Extradural hemorrhage

164. Mee's line on nail is diagnostic of ?

a) Lead poisoning

b) Arsenic poisoning

c) White phosphorus poisoning

d) Mercury poisoning

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Arsenic poisoning

Chronic arsenic poisoning

- First stage of gastrointestinal & nutritional disturbance:
 - .. Gradual emaciation is earliest sign
 - 2. Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea & abdominal cramps
- Second catarrhal stage
 - .. Features of common cold, bronchial catarrhal, coughing & hoarseness
- Third stage of skin rash
 - .. Skin irritation, vesicular eruption resembling nettle rash
 - 2. Patchy brown raindrop type pigmentation
 - 3. Hyperkeratosis of palms & soles
 - 4. Falling of hair & brittleness of nail
 - 5. White transverse band or Mee's line on nail
- Fourth stage of nervous disturbance
 - .. Sensory motor neuropathy causing tingling, numbness & paresis
 - 2. Encephalopathy
- Bone marrow suppression, anemia, weight loss, hepatomegaly, cirrhosis, nephritis, thrombocytopenia, leukemia, skin, lung, liver, bladder & kidney cancer and exfoliative dermatitis & diabetes.

165.

Section defining the rape ?

a) 304 B IPC

b) 302 IPC

c) 375 IPC

d) 376 IPC

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., 375 IPC

Rape

- According to Section 375 IPC, a man is said to commit rape, if he has sexual intercourse with a women :?
 - .. Against her will
 - }. Without her consent
 - }. With her consent if she is
 - Less than 16 years of age.
 - With his own wife less than 15 years of age.
 - Intoxicated or has unsound mind so that she is unable to understand the consequences.
 - Consent is obtained by unlawful means, i.e. fears of death or hurt to herself or to some one whom she is interested.
 - Impersonation , i.e. when the man knows he is not her husband and her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is lawfully married.

166. In embalmingr solution is given through ?

a) Veins

b) Arteries

c) Lymphatics

d) none of above

Correct Answer - B

Emblamings may be arterial emblaming and cavity emblaming.

167. Function of sodium borate in embalming fluid is

a) Anticoagulant

b) Preservative

c) Buffer

d) Vechile

Correct Answer - C
Buffer

168. All of the following are true about methanol poisoning except:

a) Fomepizole is a competitive inhibitor of aldehyde dehydrogenase

b) Toxic level of methanol is 1.25 gm/kg body weight

c) Formic acid is mainly responsible for toxicity

d) Methanol causes obscured snowy vision

Correct Answer - A

Answer- A. Fomepizole is a competitive inhibitor of aldehyde dehydrogenase

- Fomepizole is a competitive inhibitor of aldehyde dehydrogenase (Ref: Reddy 33/e p582, 31/e p387)
- Fomepizole is a specific inhibitor of alcohol dehydrogenase, not the aldehyde dehydrogenase.

169.

Mr. X fired his gun at Mr. V who moved and escaped with the bullet only grazing his thigh. There was only a little bleeding without any significant injury. Mr. X is liable for arrest under which section of Indian Penal Code:

a) 302

b) 304

c) 324

d) 326

Correct Answer - C

Ans: C. 324

- (Ref Reddy 34/e p275, 33/e p292)
- Usage of dangerous weapon for hurting - Under section 324 of IPC.

Section Deals with

302
IPC Punishment for murder°

304A Causing death by negligence, punishment up to 2 years
IPC (medical negligence)

304B
IPC Dowry death°, punishment 7 years to life imprisonment

324
1PC Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means

326
1PC Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means

170. Fracture at the angle of mandible most commonly involves which tooth?

a) Second premolar

b) First molar

c) Incisor

d) Third molars

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Third molars [*Ref Fractures of the Facial Skeleton p. 71*]

- The most common teeth involved in fracture of angle of mandible are the third molars.

171. Minimata disease is due to ?

a) Mercury

b) Copper

c) Arsenic

d) Lead

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Mercury [*Ref Clinical medicine 3rd/e p. 712*]

- Minimata disease is due to organic mercury poisoning due to eating fish poisoned by mercury.

172. Grey powder (chalk + mercury) is used in ?

a) Poroscopy

b) Cheiloscopy

c) Dactylography

d) Palato prints

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Dactylography [Ref: Reddy 26thVe p. 75]

A latent finger print may be developed by dusting the area with coloured powders to provide a contrast, and its pattern is recorded by photography. It can also be examined by oblique lighting. The commonly used powder is 'grey' powder (chalk and mercury), but white powders (lead carbonate or French chalk) are used for dusting dark surfaces.

173. Krogmans table system is used for ?

a) Age determination

b) Sex determination

c) Dental examination

d) Calculating estimated height

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Sex determination [Ref Reddy 30thie p. 59]

- Krogman's table is used to determine the percentage of accuracy in sex determination from isolated skeletal parts.
- According to Krogman, the degree of accuracy in sexing adult skeletal remains is :-
- Entire skeleton - 100 %
- Pelvis alone 95 %

174. Xiphoid fuses with sternum by what age ?

a) 30 years

b) 35 years

c) 40 years

d) 45 years

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., 40 years [*Ref Parikh 6th le p. 2.30, 2.31*]

175. Glass blowers shake seen in which poisoning?

a) Mercury

b) Lead

c) Phosphorus

d) Arsenic

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Mercury [*Ref Parikh 6thVe p. 9.16; Reddy 30thVe p. 495*]

- Moderately coarse, intentional tremors starting in fingers, hands and legs are called as Danbury tremors or hatter's shake or glass blower's shake. They are seen in chronic mercury poisoning. In severe form, patient becomes unable to dress, write or walk, *i.e.* concussio mercurialis (shaking palsy).

176. Most common substance abused in India is ?

a) Heroin

b) Alcohol

c) Cocaine

d) Cannabis

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Alcohol

- The most commonly abused substance → Alcohol
- Second most commonly abused substance → Heroin (Opioid)
- Third most commonly abused substance → Cannabis

177. All of the following ossification centers are present at 7 months of intrauterine life except ?

a) Talus

b) Calcaneum

c) Clavicle

d) Olecranon

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Olecranon [Ref: Parikh 6th/e p. 5.77]

178. How many superadded teeth appear in each jaw?

a) 2

b) 4

c) 6

d) 8

Correct Answer - C

An;. is 'c' i.e.,6 [Ref Reddy 30thie p. 61]

Temporary teeth, (milk teeth or deciduous teeth) start appearing at about 6 months, are 20 in number: being 4 incisors, 2 canines and 4 molars in each jaw. They start shedding at about 6 years, when permanent teeth start appearing.

179. Which X-ray needs to be taken for 16 year old male is ?

a) Wrist

b) Elbow

c) Shoulder

d) Ilium

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Elbow [*Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 2.10*]

180. Which one of the following is not a type of virginal hymen

a) Cruciate

b) Imperforate

c) Cribriform

d) Septate

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Cruciate [Ref Reddy 26thle p. 337]

The different types of hymen are :?

- Semilunar or crescentic (commonest type) the opening is placed anteriorly. Notches or clefts are seen at 10 and 11 clock position, which may be equal in size or more prominent on one side.
- Annular : opening is oval and situated near the centre of the membrane.
- Infantile : a small linear opening in the middle.
- Cribriform : several openings.
- Vertical the opening is vertical.
- Septate: two lateral openings occur side by side, separated partially or completely by thin strip of tissue.
- Imperforate: no opening.

181. Which is the teeth referred to if by haderup classification it is denoted as (-4) ?

a) Upper canine

b) Lower first premolar

c) Upper second premolar

d) Lower first molar

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Lower first premolar [Ref: Reddy 26thVe p. 87]

182. Flaying is seen in which wound?

a) Laceration

b) Incised wound

c) Stab wound

d) Contusion

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Laceration [*Ref Reddy 31"/e p. 174*]

LACERATION (TEAR OR RUPTURE)

- Lacerations are tears or splits of skin, mucous membrane and underlying tissue (e.g., muscle or internal organs). Lacerations are produced by application of blunt force to broad area of the body, which crush or stretch tissues beyond the limits of their elasticity. Localized portions of tissue are displaced by the impact of the blunt force, which sets up traction forces and causes tearing of tissues.

183. Rules followed amongst medical professionals which are mutual ?

a) Medical etiquettes

b) Medical ethics

c) Privileged communication

d) Vicarious responsibility'

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Medical etiquettes [Ref Reddy 30thie p. 1]

Medical etiquettes

- Medical etiquettes : It refers to existing customs of brotherhood among members of medical profession, i.e. courtesy followed between members of medical profession, e.g. it is a custom not to charge another doctor or his close relatives. Medical ethics
- The earliest code of medical ethics was Hippocratic oath. It is modified by World Medical Association, and was named as 'Declaration of Geneva'; it is followed by MCI as code of medical ethics.

184. If a patient requests his medical records, they should be provided to the patient within what period of time?

a) 7 days

b) 15 days

c) 21 days

d) 30 days

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., 30 days [Ref: *Personal Injury and the Law of Torts for Paralegals p. 253*]

- The patient can request his medical records, which normally should be provided to the patient within 30 days. This is a national standard.
- The medical provider can extend the 30 days to a total of 60 days for good cause. The patient has to pay for the cost of copies and postage.
- Others who may obtain records are parents of minor children, legal guardians or an agent (for eg. Someone designated in a Health Care Power of Attorney).
- Police do not have a right to demand medical records except when there is statutory provision for such requisitions.

185. Changes in middle ear after birth are observed in?

a) Werdin's test

b) Ploucquet's test

c) Fodere's test

d) Breslau's test

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Werdin's test [Ref SK Singhal 4thle p. 271]

- Werdin's test: Before birth middle ear contains gelatinous embryonic tissue which is replaced by air after respiration.

186. Killing of a 6 months old child by parents is known as ?

a) Genocide

b) Infanticide

c) Neonatal homicide

d) Abortion

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Infanticide [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 5.75; SK Parikh 4thVe p. 268]

- Infanticide refers to killing a child after delivery, to till 1 year after birth. Infanticide in India is considered equivalent to
- murder and is tried under section 302 IPC. Law considers every child as born dead and therefore in a case of infanticide, it has to be proved that the child was born alive and was then killed. Thus the first question in the investigation of a case of infanticide is, whether the child was still born or dead born or whether it was born live.

187. Prolonging a person's life through technological means is known as :?

a) Dysthanasia

b) Novus actus interveniens

c) Euthanasia

d) Orthotanasia

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Dysthanasia *[Ref Internet]*

- In medicine, dysthanasia means "bad death" and is considered a common fault of modern medicine: Dysthanasia occurs when a person who is dying has their biological life extended through technological means without regard to the person's quality of life.

188. Declaration of Sydney is related to ?

a) Time of death

b) Infliction of torture

c) Therapeutic abortion

d) Humanitarian goals of medicine

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Time of death [Ref APC FMT by Aggrawal p. 20]

- Declaration of Sydney
- The advent of organ transplantation made this Declaration a guide to determining the time of death of the comatose donor. "Brain death" has displaced "cardiac death" as the essential criterion; and the diagnosis must be made before there is organ death.
- The Declaration also states that "If transplantation of an organ is involved, the decision that death exists should be made by one or more physicians; and the physicians determining the moment of death should in no way be immediately concerned with the performance of the transplant."
- This makes for objectivity. But it is incorrect to say that "death exists" or refer to "the moment of death". The patient is not dead until after life support has been withdrawn.

189. Post mortem incision shape in infant

a) I shaped

b) J shaped

c) T shaped

d) L shaped

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., I shaped [Ref Reddy 30thle p. 108]

Types of primary skin incisions are :?

1. I-shaped incision : Extending from the chin straight down to symphysis, passing to the side the umbilicus.
2. Y-shaped incision : Begins close to acromion process and then extends down below the breast across to xiphoid process from where it is carried downwards to the symphysis pubis.
3. Modified Y-shaped incision : Incision is made from suprasternal notch to symphysis pubis. The incision extends from suprasternal notch over the clavicle to its center on both sides and then passes upwards over the neck behind the ear.

190. Autopsy is known by all names except ?

a) Obduction

b) Necropsy

c) Biopsy

d) Postmortem examination

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Biopsy [Ref.' Reddy 26thle p. 89]

- An autopsy (also known as a post-mortem examination, obduction, necropsy, or autopsia cadaverum) is a highly specialized surgical procedure that consists of a thorough examination of a corpse by dissection to determine the cause and manner of death and to evaluate any disease or injury that may be present.

191. Feature of Post mortem clots are ?

a) Can be washed away

b) Laminated

c) Rubbery

d) Variegated

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Can be washed away [*Ref Reddy 29^m/e p. 164*]

192. How is cooling curve of the body postmortem?

a) Parabola

b) Hyperbola

c) Sigmoid

d) Linear

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Sigmoid [*Ref Forensic Medicine : Clinical and Pathological Aspects p. 102*]

- Body cooling postmortem follows the Newton's law of cooling.
- The rates of cooling at the ends of the curve are slower than the rates in the mid portion - resulting in Sigmoidal shape of the cooling curve

193. When the cause of death is not clear even after entire examination on autopsy, what it is called?

a) Defective autopsy

b) Normal autopsy

c) Obscure autopsy

d) Negative autopsy

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Negative autopsy [*Ref APC Forensic Medicine and Toxicology p. 124*]

194. In how many flaps is fetal skull opened during autopsy?

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., 4 [*Ref Autopsy Pathology Manual p. 63*]

- In infants and fetuses, before skull ossification and suture closure is complete, the fontanelles can be separated and the skull opened in 4 flaps, in a "butterfly" manner.
- In newborn infants in whom sagittal sinus trauma or developmental abnormalities are suspected, the following alternative cranial opening preserves the critical anatomy.
- To preserve the superior sagittal sinus, dura is incised at lateral angles of the anterior fontanelle parallel to and approximately 1 cm lateral on both sides of the midline, preserving the superior sagittal sinus in between.
- Each of these incisions is continued anteriorly and posteriorly (into frontal and occipital bones) and laterally (into the parietal bones) to create two large bone flaps, each on a "hinge" of uncut parietal bone inferiorly.
- In adults, the saw line is made in slightly V - shaped direction - to remove the skull cap.

195. Cardiac chambers are opened in autopsy in which order?

i) Left atrium

ii) Left ventricle

iii) Right atrium

iv) Right ventricle

a) i → ii → iii → iv

b) iii → iv → i → ii

c) i → iii → ii → iv

d) ii → iv → iii → i

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., iii → iv → i → ii [Ref Reddy's 26th/e p. 97] Principle of autopsy of heart

- Heart is opened in the direction of the flow of blood with the enterotome.
- The right atrium is cut between the openings of superior and inferior vena cavae.
- A small secondary incision is made to open the auricular appendage to detect thrombi
- In opening the right ventricle, the lateral margin of right ventricle faces the dissector, the atria being directed towards him.
- The left atrium is cut between the openings of the pulmonary veins. Then, the left atrium is cut along its lateral wall. This incision extends through the mitral orifice, and passes along lateral margin of the left ventricle up to the apex.
- The next incision extends from the apex along the interventricular septum into the aorta, opening the aortic valve.

196. Headache, behavioral changes, Schizophrenia, like psychosis, visual hallucination and paranoid symptoms are seen in intoxication / abuse of?

a) Amphetamines

b) Cocaine

c) Cannabis

d) Heroin

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Amphetamines

[Ref Nimboodiri 3rd ed p. 334] Amphetamines

- Amphetamine is a powerful CNS stimulator. It acts on norepinephrine release in brain, along with an action on release of dopamine and serotonin.

197. Principle of confidentiality [professional secrecy] is not applicable in?

a) Group discussion

b) Parents

c) Spouse

d) Criminal case

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Criminal case

Ref Reddy 30th le p. 29-31]

- Professional secrecy is an implied ethical and legal obligation (or contract), that the doctor will not divulge any thing he comes to know concerning patient during the course of his professional work.

198. IPC code related to infanticide ?

a) 302

b) 312

c) 317

d) 318

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e.,302

[Ref SK Single L'Ve p. 268]

- Infanticide refers to killing a child after delivery, to till 1 year after birth.
- Infanticide in India is considered equivalent to murder and is tried under section 302 IPC. Law considers every child as born dead and therefore in a case of infanticide, it has to be proved that the child was born alive and was then killed.

199. Sections 312 to 315 deal with ?

a) Kidnapping & abduction

b) Attention & abetment to suicide

c) Causing grievous hurt

d) Criminal abortion

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is D. i.e., Criminal abortion

[Ref The Essentials of forensic Medicine and toxicology 32nd ed ch. 17, p. 380]

- 312, 313, 314 and 315 IPC : For causing voluntary miscarriage (criminal abortion).
- 312 IPC : Causing miscarriage with consent (3 years of imprisonment ± fine).
- 313 IPC : Causing miscarriage without consent of lady (10 years of imprisonment which can extend up to life ± fine).
- 314 IPC : Death of patient caused by miscarriage (10 years of imprisonment ± fine).
- 315 IPC : Death of child during miscarriage (10 years imprisonment ± fine).

200. Overriding of skull bones in in-utero death of a child is known as?

a) Robert's sign

b) Spaulding's sign

c) Plocqnet's sign

d) Fodere's sign

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is `b' i.e., Spaulding's sign

[Ref Parikh 6th le p. 5.75, 5.76]

- Dead born : A deadborn child is one which has died in utero and shows one of the following signs after it is completely born

201. A statement recorded by the magistrate in front of the accused or his lawyer is known as?

a) Summon

b) Punchnama

c) Dying deposition

d) Dying declaration

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Dying deposition

[Ref Reddy 30th/e p. 8, 9]

- Dying declaration is the written or verbal statement made by a person likely to die because of some unnatural act done on his body, narrating the circumstances or the conditions responsible for his present state of health or the cause and manner of likely unnatural death.
- Dying deposition is the statement of a person on oath, recorded by the magistrate in the presence of the accused or his lawyer, who is allowed to cross-examine the witness. This procedure is not followed in India.

202. A verbal statement recorded by magistrate without oath by an assaulted person narrating the sequence of events responsible for his condition, is called as ?

a) Summon

b) Punchnama

c) Dying deposition

d) Dying declaration

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Dying declaration

[Ref Reddy 30th le p. 8, 9]

203. Closure of sphenoccipital suture occurs at?

a) 16 years

b) 18 years

c) 25 years

d) 30 years

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., 18 years

[Ref: Review of forensic Medicine & Toxicology by Biswas p.11]

- Sphenoccipital suture marks the sphenoccipital synchondrosis, i.e., cartilaginous joint between basisphenoid and basiocciput.

204. In Sodomy, passive agent is labelled as catamite when he/she is?

a) Yong child

b) Women

c) Elderly

d) Any of the above

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Yong child

[Ref Perikh 6th le p. 5.55]

- Sodomy is sexual intercourse through anus. It is of two types : Homosexual and Heterosexual.
- In Homosexual, it is done by a male on another male. Heterosexual sodomy is anal intercourse with a women.
- The person who does the act is known as active agent and the person, on whom the act is done, is known as passive agent.
- If the passive agent is adult/elderly the act is known as Gerontophilia.
- If the passive agent in sodomy is a child , act is called Paederasty, the passive agent is labelled as catamite, and the active agent is known as Paedophile.

205. Which of the following is followed while post-mortem examination of stomach?

a) Single ligation

b) Double ligation

c) Triple ligation

d) Directly cut open

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Double ligation

[Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 2.55]

- During autopsy (post-mortem examination) of stomach, double ligatures are used.
- One at lower end of esophagus, i.e near the cardiac end of stomach, includes the lower 5 cms of esophagus
Second at pyloric end of stomach
- The stomach is divided between these ligatures.
- After applying double ligatures, the stomach is opened along the greater curvature (from the cardiac end to pyloric end).
Important facts about the autopsy procedure
- Depending on type of case, any of the body cavity can be opened first. Spinal cord is routinely not opened.
- It is convenient to start the examination with the cavity chiefly affected.

206. Injury is defined by IPC ?

a) 319

b) 44

c) 321

d) 322

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e. 44 [Ref Parikh 6thie p. 3.68]

- Medically, injury is defined as any discontinuity or breach in the anatomy of body.
- Legally, injury is defined as any harm caused illegally to a person, i.e. to his mind, body, reputation or property (Sec 44 IPC).

207. In camera trial of a rape case hearing is done under ?

a) 376 IPC

b) 327 CrPC

c) 53 CrPC

d) 375 IPC

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e. 327 CrPC [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 5.28-5.32]

- S. 327 CrPC (2) -The inquiry into and trial of rape or an offence under sec.
- 376 IPC shall be conducted in camera and it is not lawful for any person to print or publish any matter in relation to such proceedings except with the permission of court.

208. IPC 312 & 315 are associated with ?

a) Kidnapping & abduction

b) Attention & abetment to suicide

c) Causing grievous hurt

d) Voluntary miscarriage

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Voluntary miscarriage

209. IPC for death after abortion is ?

a) 312

b) 314

c) 313

d) 304

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., 314 [Ref *The Essentials of forensic Medicine and toxicology 32nd/e chapter 17 p. 380*]

- 314 IPC : Death of patient caused by miscarriage (10 years of imprisonment ± fine).

210. Sec 141 of Indian evidence act, 1834 is for ?

a) Admissibility of electronic records

b) Question by party to his own witness

c) Leading question

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Leading question

- Section 141 of IEA is for Leading questions i.e. any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive, is called a leading question.

Other options

- Admissibility of electronic records - 65 B of IEA
- Question by party to his own witness - 154 of IEA

211. IPC 141 is for ?

a) Causing hurt by poison

b) Unlawful assembly

c) Abetment of suicide

d) Abandoning a child

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Unlawful assembly

- Section 141 of IPC is for Unlawful assembly (An assembly of five or more persons)
- Section 142 - Being a member of unlawful assembly
- Section 143 - Punishment for unlawful assembly

212. IPC code related to age for valid consent is ?

a) 85

b) 86

c) 87

d) 88

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., 87

- Section 87 of the IPC says that a person above 18 years of age can give valid consent and Section 89 of the IPC says that a child under 12 years of age cannot give a valid consent.

213. Penal code for death sentence is ?

a) 300

b) 302

c) 304

d) 306

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., 300 [Ref Parikh 6th le p. 3.68]

214. Death of unborn child by an act of parents comes under IPC ?

a) 302

b) 316

c) 300

d) 314

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., 316

- Death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide (10 years imprisonment + fine) - *316 IPC.*

215. False about informed consent document is ?

- a) Obtained in presence of two witnesses
- b) Not need to be signed by doctor
- c) Obtained before the actual doing of procedure
- d) Minimum age to give consent is 12 years

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Not need to be signed by doctor [Ref Essentials of forensic medicine Narayan Reddy 30/e p. 175]

Legally valid consent for medical examination and treatment is one :?

1. Given by person himself, if above 12 years, conscious and mentally sound (sane).
2. Or given by parent, guardian, or friend, if patient is less than 12 years or is unconscious or is insane.
3. Is written informed consent, i.e. is given in writing after knowing the nature of condition of procedure, its alternatives and its complications. All disclosures should be done in a language that the patient best understand.
4. Given in presence of two witnesses.
5. Given before the actual doing of procedure.
6. Given freely, voluntarily and directly; without fear, force or fraud.
7. Signed by doctor, patient (or guardian) and witnesses.

216. Natural stiffening of muscles after death is known as ?

a) Algor mortis

b) Rigor mortis

c) Postmortem lividity

d) Cadaveric spasm

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e. Rigor mortis [Ref Reddy03 !hie p. 146, 147]

- Rigor mortis is natural stiffening after death as it occurs in all death.
- Cadeveric spasm does not occur in all deaths.

217. Inconclusive autopsy is known as ?

- a) No cause of death is found on gross as well as histopathological examination
- b) Cause is apparent on gross examination but not on histopathological examination
- c) Gross finding are minimal
- d) Cause is apparent on gross examination but not found because of constrains on the part of doctor

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., No cause of death is found on gross as well as histopathological examination [Ref Dr Anil Aggrawal p.124]

Types of autopsy

1. Normal autopsy - cause is apparent from gross examination
2. Defective autopsy - cause was ascertainable, but was not ascertained due to constrains on the part of doctor, hospital, facilities etc
3. Obscure autopsy - gross findings are minimal, indecisive or obscure, as in adrenal insufficiency, anesthetic overdose, myxedema, rare plant poisons, thyrotoxicosis etc.
4. subsequent examination like histology, microbiology, toxicology or serology reveal the cause.
5. Negative autopsy / inconclusive autopsy - Cause is not clear from gross as well as subsequent examinations.

218. Incision for medicolegal autopsy include all except?

a) 'T' shaped

b) 'Y' shaped

c) Modified 'I' shaped

d) Modified 'Y' shaped

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Modified 'I' shaped [Ref: Reddy 30thie p. 96-98]

Types of primary skin incisions are :?

1. I-shaped incision: Extending from the chin straight down to symphysis, passing to the side the umbilicus.
2. Y-shaped incision: Begins close to acromion process and then extends down below the breast across to xiphoid process from where it is carried downwards to the symphysis pubis.
3. Modified Y-shaped incision: Incision is made from suprasternal notch to symphysis pubis.
4. The incision extends from suprasternal notch over the clavicle to its center on both sides and then passes upwards over the neck behind the ear.

219. Discoloration after death is first seen in -

a) Dependent parts

b) Scalp

c) Face

d) Arms

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Dependent parts [Ref Reddy 30th/e p.141,142]

It is seen on dependent parts of the body, therefore site depends upon position of body after death :

- In supine : On posterior dependent portion of body. But not seen on back of shoulder blades, buttocks and back of calves due to contact flattening, i.e.
- toneless capillaries are compressed and occluded by weight and pressure of body.
- In hanging : Dependent lower half of both lower limb and upper limb (i.e. lower half of leg with feet and lower half of forearm with hands), and external genitalia.
- In drowning: Head and upper half of body as head being the heaviest part becomes the dependent part.
- It does not develop in running water due to constantly changing position of the body.

220. Post mortem lividity is not seen in ?

a) Drowning in well

b) Drowning in a fast flowing river

c) Postmortem submersion

d) Drowning in chlorinated swimming pool

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Drowning in a fast flowing river [Ref Parikh 6th/e p.3.10]

221. Specimens of toxicological studies are preserved in ?

a) 10% of formaldehyde

b) Alcohol

c) Supersaturated solution of common salt

d) Rectified spirit

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Supersaturated solution of common salt [Ref Parikh 6¹⁵/e p. 2.62; Sumit Seth's 2¹⁵/e p.158]

- Most common preservative for toxicological specimen is saturated solution of sodium chloride (NaCl).

222. Trotter and Glesser formula is used for ?

a) Cephalic index

b) Stature

c) Race

d) Age

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Stature

- Length of long bones is measured by osteometric board (Hepburn osteometric board modified by Trevor), not tapes or calipers as it is not accurate.
- It is then multiplied by a factor to obtain the stature according to Pearson's formula and Trotter's and Glesser's formula.

223. Which tooth is first to erupt in lower jaw is?

a) Central incisor

b) Lateral incisor

c) Canine

d) Molar

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Central incisor [Ref: Reddy 30' p. 60, 61]

- First temporary tooth to appear (in primary dentition) is lower central incisors and last temporary tooth to erupt is 2nd molar.
- The sequence of eruption is lower central incisor > upper central incisor > upper lateral incisor > lower lateral incisor > 1st molar > Canine > 2nd molar.
- Therefore eruption of temporary teeth is completed by eruption of 2nd molar at 25 months (2 years).

224. Female pelvis can be differentiated from male pelvis by?

a) Circular brim

b) Less movable coccyx

c) Smaller outlet

d) Inverted ischial tuberosity

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Circular brim [Ref Reddy 30"/e p. 54-56]

- Pelvic brim in males is heart-shaped. In females, it is circular or elliptical and more spacious.

225. Sternal index is to ?

a) Age determination

b) Sex determination

c) Species identification

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Sex determination

- Sternal Index is used for sex determination.
- Sternal Index (SI) = $(ML/BL) \times 100$
- ML - Length of manubrium
- BL - Length of the body (mesosternum).

226. Which of the following is suggestive of non-accidental injury in pediatric age group ?

a) Pond fracture

b) Felanga

c) Degloving injury

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Felanga [Ref: Krishan Vij 3rd ed p. 293]

- Falanga is beating of soles with blunt object. It is the most common type of torture. It can cause immediate & long term consequences, even disability.
- Degloving injury caused by wheel of vehicle or rolling over the victim. Children are often involved.
- Pond fracture (indented fracture) : In children, because of elasticity of skull, there results in bending of bones and no actual fracture of skull.

227. Scalp laceration may resemble -

a) Incised wound

b) Abrasion

c) Gunshot wound

d) Contusion

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Incised wound [Ref: Reddy 30th le p. 178]

- Incised like or incised looking laceration: blunt force on areas where the skin is close to bone, and the subcutaneous tissues are scanty, may produce a wound which by linear splitting of the tissue, may look like incised wound. E.g. shin, scalp, eyebrows, cheek (zygomatic bone), lower jaw, iliac crest, knee & perineum.

228. Moist burn refers to ?

a) Simple burns

b) Scalds

c) Electric burns

d) Thermal burns

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Scalds [Ref: Parikh 6th le p. 4.151]

- Dry heat (e.g. flame) Simple burns (or burns).
- Moist heat → Scalds.

229. Destructive power of bullet is determined by ?

a) Weight of bullet

b) Shape of bullet

c) Size of bullet

d) Velocity of bullet

Correct Answer - A:D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Velocity of bullet > 'a' i.e., Weight of bullet [Ref: Parikh 6th/e p. 4.30, Reddy 29th/e p. 194]

- Tissue damage (or destructive power of bullet) is dependent on striking (kinetic) energy of bullet, which is proportional to its mass and square of velocity ($KE = 1/2 mv^2$).
- So modern bullets are designed to have smaller mass allowing transportation of large amount of ammunition and high velocity, as velocity is more important determinant in destructive power of bullet.

230. Test performed to compare weight of lung to body weight is ?

a) Ploucquet test

b) Fodere's test

c) Gettler's test

d) Raygat's test

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Ploucquet's Test [Ref S.K. Singhal %Pie p. 271]

- Ploucquet's test : Weight of lung is measured in relation to body weight. Before birth weight of lung is $1/70$ of body weight and after respiration it becomes $1/35$ of body weight due to increased blood flow in lung beds.

231. Hydrostatic test is done in ?

a) Dry drowning

b) Wet drowning

c) Near drowning

d) Infanticide

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Infanticide [Ref: Parikh 6th /e p. 5.75, 5.76; S.K. Parikh 4th/e p. 268]

- Hydrostatic test (lung float test or docimasia), is used in determining whether lungs have undergone respiration.
- It has been employed in cases of suspected infanticide to help determine whether or not an infant was stillborn.
- In the test, lungs that float in water are thought to have been aerated, while those that sink are presumed to indicate an absence of air.

232. Suppositious child is ?

- a) Child born out of wedlock
- b) Child fictitiously claimed by a woman
- c) Second born of a twin pregnancy
- d) None

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Child fictitiously claimed by a woman [Ref Parikh 6thVe p. 5.26-5.27]

Suppositious child : Child presented by the mother to have been delivered by her, though she has not delivered, i.e. fictitious claim of child.

233. Age to define statutory rape is ?

a) Less than 16 years

b) Less than 17 years

c) Less than 18 years

d) Less than 20 years

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Less than 18 years [Ref S.K. Singhal 6th le p. 278,279]

- After 3 february 2013, age to define rape has been changed.
- The age of consent in India has been increased to 18 years, which means any sexual activity irrespective of presence of consent with a woman below the age of 18 will constitute statutory rape.

234. Sexual gratification of a women is obtained by another woman is called ?

a) Tribadism

b) Bestiality

c) Fellatio

d) Cunnilingus

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Tribadism [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 5.50, 5.52; Reddy 31st/e p. 401; Rao 2nd/e p. 373-74; Rajes Bardale 1st/e p. 325-26]

- **Tribadism (Lesbianism or female homosexuality) :**
Sexual gratification of a women is obtained by another woman by kissing, body contact, manipulation of breast and genitalia.
- Active partner is called **dyke or butch** and the passive agent is called femme. This is not an offence in India.

235. Voyeurism is ?

a) Sexual gratification by watching the act of sexual intercourse

b) Use of such objects for sexual gratification

c) Sexual gratification is by self pain

d) Sexual gratification by rubbing private part

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Sexual gratification by watching the act of sexual intercourse [Ref Reddy 30th/e p. 395]

Voyeurism (Scopophilia, Peeping tom) : Sexual gratification is obtained by looking at the sexual organs of other persons, watching the act of sexual intercourse, or witnessing undressing by a woman.

236. Most common symptom of thallium poisoning ?

a) Neuropathy

b) Abdominal pain

c) Headache

d) Visual disturbances

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'B' i.e., Abdominal pain

- "Most common symptom of acute thallium poisoning is abdominal pain with nausea & vomiting and diarrhea or constipation".

237. Sexual pleasure obtained by touching others is known as?

a) Frotteurism

b) Exhibitionism

c) Voyeurism

d) Eonism

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Frotteurism [Ref Reddy Nele p. 395]

- **Frotteurism** : is contact with another person in order to obtain sexual gratification.
- Sexual gratification by rubbing private parts against a female body in crowd. It is punishable under Section 290 I.P. C., with fine upto Rs 200.

238. Takayam test is used for ?

a) To know the nature of stain

b) To know the species

c) For blood grouping

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., To know the nature of stain [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 7.15-7.18; S.K. Singhal 4th/e p. 158-162]

- It is a microchemical test to know the nature of stain.
- **Microchemical tests** :These tests are based on property of haem part of hemoglobin to form characteristic coloured crystals.
 1. **Teichmann's haemin crystal test**
 2. **Takayama hemochromogen crystal test**
 3. **Luminal spray test : It is especially useful in old obscure blood stains**

239. Antidote of choice for Belladonna poisoning ?

a) Disulfiram

b) Atropine

c) Physostigmine

d) Flumazaniil

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Physostigmine

- Antidote of choice for belladonna (atropa belladonna or atropine) poisoning - Physostigmine.

240. Choline in seminal fluid is detected by ?

a) Barberio test

b) Florence test

c) ELISA

d) Agglutination inhibition

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Florence test [Ref Parikh 7th le p. 7.26, 7.27; S.K. Singhal 4th le p. 162-164]

Microchemical tests for semen analysis

- Florence test → Brown crystals of choline periodide
- Barberio's test → Yellow coloured crystals of spermin picrate.

241. Abdominal colic pain is a feature of which poisoning ?

a) Opium addiction

b) Arsenic poisoning

c) Mercuric poisoning

d) Lead poisoning

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Lead poisoning [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 9.17-9.20; Reddy 30th/e p. 497-498]

- Colic (abdominal pain) and constipation (dry belly ache) is a late manifestation of chronic lead poisoning.
Other features of chronic lead poisoning
- Facial pallor (earliest and most consistent feature).
- Anemia with punctate basophilia (basophilic stippling) is also an early feature.
- Burtonian line (stippled blue line) is seen on the gums on upper jaw.
- Encephalopathy
- Paralysis in the form of wrist and foot drop is a late manifestation, called lead palsy and is due to peripheral neuropathy. It occurs only in less than **10%** of cases.
- Reno^vascular manifestations (nephropathy) : Hypertension, arteriolar degeneration and arteriosclerotic nephritismay occur. Rarely, lead poisoning may cause proximal tubular necrosis.
- Other features include optic atrophy, CVS and reproductive anomalies.

242. Spermin in semen is detected by ?

a) Barberio test

b) Florence

c) ELISA

d) Agglutination inhibition

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Barberio test [Ref: Parikh 7th/e p. 7.26, 7.27; S.K. Singhal 4thie p. 162-164]

Microchemical tests for seminal stain analysis:

- .. Barberio's test → Yellow coloured crystals of spermin picrate.
- ?. Florence test Brown crystals of choline periodide.

243. Chalky white deposits in teeth are seen with which acid?

a) Carbolic acid

b) Oxalic acid

c) Nitric acid

d) Sulphuric acid

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e. Sulphuric acid [Ref Concise Textbook Of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology p. 238]

- In sulphuric acid poisoning, pharyngeal pain is the most common presenting symptom. Due to its strong corrosive action there is corrosion of GI tract, lips, mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. T
- There is brown discoloration of stomach with erosion. There are highest chances of perforation of stomach with H_2SO_4 , amongs all mineral acids.
- Teeth become chalky white in color as their polish is gone.

244. Test to identify seminal fluid in absence of sperm in it, is -

a) Florence test

b) Luminal test

c) Microscopic examination

d) Acid phosphatase

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Acid phosphatase [Ref Parikh 7th e p. 7.26, 7.27; S.K. Singhal 4th e p. 162-164]

- The most common presumptive test to identify seminal fluid relies on the identification of acid phosphatase enzyme.

245. Indian evidence act 113 A is related to -

a) Cruelty by husband or his relatives

b) Dowry death

c) Admissibility of electronic records

d) Opinions of experts

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. Cruelty by husband or his relatives [Ref Internet]

- **IEA sec 113A** -Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.-When the question is whether the commission of suicide by a woman had been abetted by her husband or any relative of her husband and it is shown that she had committed suicide within a period of seven years from the date of her marriage and that her husband or such relative of her husband had subjected her to cruelty, the Court may presume, having regard to all the other circumstances of the case, that such suicide had been abetted by her husband or by such relative of her husband." Explanation.-For the purposes of this section, "cruelty" shall have the same meaning as in section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).]
- **IEA sec 113B** - Presumption as to dowry death.-When the question is whether a person has committed the dowry death of a woman and it is shown that soon before her death such woman has been subjected by such person to cruelty or harassment for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry, the Court shall presume that such person had caused the dowry death. Explanation.-For the purposes of this section, "dowry death" shall have the same meaning as in section 304B, of the Indian Penal Code, (45 of 1860).

246.

Section for expert witness under IEA is -

a) 45

b) 32

c) 154

d) 65B

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. 45 [Ref Internet]

- IEA sec 45 - Opinions of experts.-When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science or art, or as to identity of handwriting [or finger impressions], the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, [or in questions as to identity of handwriting] [or finger impressions] are relevant facts. Such persons are called experts.
- IEA sec 65B - Admissibility of electronic records
- LEA sec 32 - Cases in which statement of relevant fact by person who is dead or cannot be found, etc ., is relevant
- IEA sec 154 - Question by party to his own witness.

247. Antidote for arsenic poisoning is

a) Ferric oxide

b) Aluminium oxide

c) Magnesium oxide

d) Nickel oxide

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. Ferric oxide [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 9.9-9.11; Reddy 30th/e p. 493-494; Essentials offorensic medicine-812]

- Treatment of arsenic poisoning includes stomach wash and use of freshly precipitated hydrated ferric oxide as an antidote (which forms ferric arsenite a harmless salt).

248. Finger printing technique was first used for criminal cases by -

a) Sir Francis Galton

b) Sir William Herschelle

c) Sir Edward Henry

d) Dr Henry P. DeForrest

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e. Sir Edward Henry [Ref Internet]

- Finger prints were discovered by an ICS officer Sir William Herschelle (1958). But study was systemized by Sir Francis Galton (1892) and was further improvized by Sir Edward Henery.
- In 1901 there was introduction of fingerprints for criminal identification in England and Wales, using Galton's observations and revised by **Sir Edward Richard Henry**.
- Thus began the Henry Classification System, used even today in all English speaking countries.
- First systematic use of fingerprints in the U.S. by the New York Civil Service Commission for testing. Dr. Henry **P.** DeForrest pioneers U.S. fingerprinting.

249. Bertillon system is for -

a) Anthropometry

b) Dactylography

c) Dentition

d) Nuclear sexing

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Anthropometry

Bertillon system is **anthropometry**.

250. Faded tattoo mark can be visualized by -

a) Ultraviolet rays

b) Spectrophotometer

c) Ordinary light

d) X-ray

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Ultraviolet rays [Ref Principles of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology by Rajesh Bardale, p. 71]

Latent tattoo marks (faded marks) can be visualized by:-

- Use of ultraviolet light
- Infrared photography
- Rubbing the part and examining under magnifying glass
- If tattoo marks are obscured by decomposition they can be visualized by treating with 3% H₂O₂.
- Tattoo marks can be developed by treating the skin by 0.5% caustic potash.
- Histopathology of local lymph nodes for pigment.

251. Pelvis alone helps in -

a) 95% sex determination

b) 90% sex determination

c) 75% sex determination

d) 50% sex determination

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. 95% sex determination [Ref Reddy 30⁵/e p. 59]

According to Krogman, the degree of accuracy in sexing adult skeletal remains is :-

- **Pelvis plus skull → 98 %**
- **Long bones alone → 80 %**
- **Entire skeleton 100%**
- **Pelvis alone 95 %**
- **Skull alone 90 %**

252. Alkyl organophosphate is

a) Parathion

b) Follidol

c) Diazinon

d) Malathion

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., Malathion [Ref Parikh ele p. 10.41-10.44; Reddy03 th; _e p 476-478; Essentials offorensic medicine-981]

- Alkyl phosphatase :Malathione, HETP (hexa ethyl tetra phosphate), TEPP (tetra ethyl pyrophosphate or tetron), OMPA (octa methyl pyrophosphate), dimefox, isopestox, demeton, trichlorfon, dipterex.
- Aryl phosphatase :Parathion, Follidol,or nitrostigmine or killphos or ekato), paraoxon, Diazinon (diazion or TIK 20), methyl-parathion (metacide), chlorthion.

253. St Anthony fire disease is

a) Opioid poisoning

b) Cannabis poisoning

c) Ergot poisoning

d) Dhatura poisoning

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e. Ergot poisoning [Ref Internet]

- In cases of ergot poisoning (also known as ergototoxicosis or traditionally, Saint anthony's fire) alkaloids accumulate in the system due to the consumption of contaminated grain products.

254. Harvard criteria are for -

a) Brain death

b) Brain stem death

c) Small obturator foramen

d) None of the above

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. Brain death [Ref: Various books & internet]

Harvard criteria Brain of death

It is a set of 4 conditions as set by the Harvard School of Medicine for diagnosis of irreversible coma or brain death.

They are:

1. Unreceptivity and unresponsiveness
2. Lack of movements or breathing
3. Absent reflexes
4. Flat electroencephalogram (confirmatory)

These conditions also are to be met:

- Body temperature ≥ 32 C
- Not under the influence of CNS depressants

255. Triad of alopecia, neuropathy and diarrhea results from which poisoning

a) Thallium

b) Dhatura

c) Opium

d) Mercury

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. thallium [Ref Internet]

The classic symptoms of acute thallium toxicity are:

- Severe stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea within 3-4 hours of exposure
- Painful and rapidly progressing peripheral neuropathies (numbness, tingling and pain, especially on the soles and palms) about 2-5 days after exposure.
- Sudden hair loss that progresses to widespread alopecia about 2-3 weeks after exposure.
- Signs and symptoms of chronic poisoning include tiredness, headaches, depression, hallucinations, psychosis, dementia, poor appetite, leg pains, hair loss and disturbances of vision.

256. Increase in temperature during first 2 hours after death is due to -

a) Massive hemorrhage

b) Cyanide poisoning

c) Organophosphorus poisoning

d) Septicemia

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is 'd' i.e., septicemia [Ref Reddy 30th/e p. 139,140; S.K. Singhal 21thie p. 92]

Postmortem calorificity is seen in :?

1. Due to disturbed heat regulation : Sun-stroke (heat stroke), pontine hemorrhage.
2. Due to heat production by muscular activity : Tetanus, strychnine poisoning, asphyxial death.
3. Acute bacterial or viral infections : Pneumonia, septicemia, liver abscess, peritonitis, typhoid, nephritis, meningitis, cholera etc.
- Very high atmosphere temperature.

257. Brain is presented for study in -

a) 10% formalin

b) 20% formalin

c) 30% formalin

d) 40% formalin

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. 10% formalin [Ref Reddy 30thie p. 97]

- 10% formalin is used as preservative for histopathological examination of tissue but not used for poisoning or chemical analysis.

258. Time since death can be known by all of the following except -

a) Cadaveric spasm

b) Algor mortis

c) Rigor mortis

d) Livor mortis

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. Cadaveric spasm [Ref Reddy 30thie p. 148-149]

- Cadaveric spasm can tell about the mode of death but not about time since death.
- All other options can indicate about time since death. Algor mortis is the most important indicator of time since death.

259. Crocodile flesh burn -

a) Explosive injury

b) Lightning injury

c) Electrical injury

d) Gunshot injury

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e. Electric injury [Ref S.K. Singhal 4thle p. 204]

High voltage current may cause burns over a large area of skin (around entry wound) Crocodile skin lesion.

260. Seat belt injury involves -

a) Spleen

b) Mesentry

c) Femoral artery

d) Abdominal aorta

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Mesentry [Ref Reddy 29th/e p. 255]

- Sudden break will cause acute flexion of body over the lap strap of seat belt.
- This kind of injury can give rise to 'seat belt syndrome' which includes small intestine avulsions, intestinal, omental and mesenteric lacerations and intestinal contusions and perforations.

261. Characteristic postmortem finding of carbolic acid poisoning is

a) Greenish stomach

b) Yellow charred stomach

c) Brown Leathery stomach

d) Black charred stomach

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Brown leathery stomach [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 8.35-8.36; Reddy 30th/e p. 489]

- Carbolic acid causes corrosion of lips, mouth and tongue, with burning of chin and cheeks. Vomiting may not take place owing to the anaesthetic action on stomach.
- The burnt areas are white in colour which later becomes grey, green or brown.
- In postmortem examination, stomach looks brownish and leathery.

262. Bullet marking indicates -

a) Type of weapon

b) Type of wound

c) Range of firing

d) Severity of tissue damage

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Type of weapon [Ref Reddy 31st/e p. 217; Parikh 6th/e p. 4.37-39; Apurwa Nandy 2nd/e p. 48]

The kind of firearm weapon which fired the shot can be determined by ?

1. Size, shape, composition and primary or secondary marking of bullet.
2. Appearance of wound.

263. Hanging in which body is fully suspended & feet are not touching the ground -

a) Partial hanging

b) Complete hanging

c) Homicidal hanging

d) Suicidal hanging

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Complete hanging [Ref Parikh Ole p. 3.41-3.46]

- Complete hanging: Body is fully suspended and no part of body touches the ground. Constricting force is weight of body.
- Incomplete (partial) hanging : 'There is partial suspension and some body part (usually lower) is touching the ground. Constricting force is weight of the head (5-6 kg).

264. Excessive sexual desire in female

a) Nymphomania

b) Satyriasis

c) Frigidity

d) Fetishism

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e. Nymphomania [Ref Concise Textbook Of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology by Sharma p. 130]

- Nymphomania is excessive sexual desire in female where she enjoys having multiple sexual partners or desires excessive sexual activity.

265. Declaration of Oslo deals with ?

a) Human experimentation

b) Therapeutic abortion

c) Euthanasia

d) Hunger strikers

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Therapeutic abortion [*Ref Simpsons forensic medicine 13th/e p. 15*]

266. In case of Hanging, postmortem examination shows tear in carotid artery. This is called?

a) Battle sign

b) Amussat's sign

c) Nutcracker sign

d) Ring sign

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Amussat's Sign

- Amussat's sign refers to tear in intima of carotid artery.
- It is seen in cases of hanging.

267. Pregnant lady's hanging is postponed by high court , it comes under which CrPC?

a) 416

b) 417

c) 300

d) 312

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., 416 [Ref S.K. Singhal ele p. 331]

- Section 416 CrPC : Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman or its commutation of imprisonment for life can be done by the high court.

268. Temporary cavity is seen in gun shot injury with ?

a) High velocity

b) Low velocity

c) High weight bullet

d) Low weight bullet

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., High velocity [Ref Gautam Biswas 2ndle p. 189]

- **Size and configuration of temporary cavity is affected by :-**
 1. Kinetic energy of bullet → **Velocity** plays the major role in determining kinetic energy.
 2. Type of tissue along the tract (elastic vs non-elastic).

269. Six penny bruise is seen in ?

a) Manual strangulation

b) Hanging

c) Pedestrian injury

d) Head injury

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Manual strangulation [Ref Rajesh Bardale 2011 p. 178]

Six penny bruise

- These are discoid shaped bruises of about 1 cm in diameter resulted from fingertip pressure usually seen in neck region because of manual strangulation. These are called six penny bruise because of resemblance with six penny.

270. Blue line on gums are seen in which poisoning ?

a) Arsenic

b) Copper

c) Lead and Mercury

d) B , C and D

Correct Answer - D

Ans. is `b, c & d' i.e., Copper, Lead & Mercury [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 9.17-9.20, Reddy 30th/e p. 497-498]

Blue-line on gums is seen in :-

- Lead poisoning (Burtonion line)
- Mercury poisoning
- Copper poisoning
- Silver poisoning
- Bismoth poisoning
- Iron poisoning

I think, there should be 'all except' in the question. Answer will be Arsenic in that case.

271. Site of knot in classical hanging is ?

a) Nape of neck

b) Right side of neck

c) Left side of neck

d) Below the chin

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Nape of neck [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 3.41-3.46]

- **Typical hanging** : The ligature runs from the midline *above the thyroid cartilage*, symmetrically upward on both side of neck to the occipital region, **the point of suspension (knot of ligature) being on occiput (at nape of neck).**
- **Atypical hanging** : Any variation from typical knot site (i.e. other than occiput/nape of neck) is called atypical hanging. Most common site of knot is near one side of *mastoid process or angle of mandible.*

272. During autopsy of suspected anaesthetic poisoning, lung excised from hilum is to be preserved in ?

a) PVC container

b) Metal container

c) Nylon bag

d) Poly ethylene bag

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Metal container [Ref Gautam Biswas 2nd/e p. 298]

- In normal toxicological examination one lung is preserved in sealed nylon bag. In case of **inhaled anesthetic**, intact lung with bronchi ligated should be kept in gas sealed *metal/ non plastic containers* of appropriate size to avoid empty space and are sealed and refrigerated/ frozen. Alveolar should be collected with needle and syringe by puncturing the lung under water before the chest is opened.

273. White vitrol is ?

a) Magnesium hydroxide

b) Magnesium chloride

c) Zinc sulfate

d) Zinc chloride

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Zinc sulfate [Ref Krishna Vij 5^dVe p. 566]

- Zinc sulfate Irritant → White vitriol (Astringent)
- Zinc chloride Corrosive → Butter of zinc (Astringent)
- Zinc phosphide Rodenticide → Rat poison

274. All are tests for detecting carbon monoxide in blood except?

a) Kastle mayer test

b) Tannic acid test

c) Spectrophotometry

d) Hoppe-seyler's test

Correct Answer - A

Ans. is 'a' i.e., Kastle mayer test

- Spectroscopic examination, Hoppe - Seyler's test (10% NaOH), kunkel's (tannic acid) test and adding water (15 ml) in 2 drops of blood can detect CO.

275. Mee's line on nail is diagnostic of ?

a) Lead poisoning

b) Arsenic poisoning

c) White phosphorus poisoning

d) Mercury poisoning

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Arsenic poisoning [Ref Reddy 30th le p. 492]

- Mees line on nails is seen in Arsenic poisoning.

276. Magnan's symptom is ?

a) Auditory hallucination

b) Visual hallucination

c) Tactile hallucination

d) Olfactory hallucination

Correct Answer - C

Ans. is 'c' i.e., Tactile hallucination [Ref Parikh 6th/e p. 10.55]

- Magnan's symptoms is tactile hallucination (formication) i.e. feeling of bugs crawling under the skin seen with cocaine poisoning.

277. Wrong about dhatura seeds is ?

a) Kidney shaped

b) Odourless

c) Yellow brown

d) Convex smooth surface

Correct Answer - D

**Ans. is 'd' i.e., Convex smooth surface [Ref Pilley 4th/e p. 207;
Gautam Biswas 2nd /e p. 496]**

Features of Dhatura sees are :-

1. Large & thick
2. Odourless
3. Kidney - shaped
4. Laterally compressed and double edged at convex border (not smooth)
5. Yellowish brown
6. Bitter

278. Ophitoxaemia refers to poisoning due to ?

a) Scorpion bite

b) Snake bite

c) Bee sting

d) Dog bite

Correct Answer - B

Ans. is 'b' i.e., Snake bite [Ref Ramesh Gupta Zoology book]

- Ophitoxemia is poisoning by snake venom.