

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS 2nd Professional Examination October-2020

Paper Code:- 20AM0000100512

Subject:-Forensic Medicine

Time : 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be consider as malpractice, Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University

Q. 1 Total MCQs : 16

- Postmortem caloricity is found in all of the following conditions except
a. Sunstroke b. Strychnine poisoning c. Septicemia d. Barbiturate poisoning
- All are components of black gun powder except
a. Charcoal b. Lead peroxide c. Potassium nitrate d. Sulphur
- All are signs of live birth except
a. Dome shaped chest b. Air in the middle ear c. Lungs are elastic and spongy d. Diaphragm is at the level of 4th rib
- Which of the following IPC is decriminalized in Mental Health Act 2017?
a. 305 b.306 c.307 d.309
- Which one of the following is the ideal preservative for preservation of routine viscera in case of poisoning?
a. Rectified spirit b. Formaldehyde c. Saturated solution of NaCl d. Glycerol
- All of the following are features of cocaine poisoning except
a. Hypertension b. Mydriasis c. Tachypnea d. Bradycardia
- The most common site of rupture of hymen by the sexual act is
a. 3 to 5 o'clock position b. 5 to 7 o'clock position c. 11 to 1 o'clock position d. 7 to 9 o'clock position
- Falanga means
a. Beating on soles b. Beating on palms c. Beating on abdomen d. Beating on chest
- Gunshot residues in the hands can be detected by
a. Phenolphthalein test b. Hydrogen activation analysis c. Benzidine test d. Dermal nitrate test
- A patient with suspected poisoning had brownish oral mucosa and tongue, constricted pupil and greenish brown urine. It is a case of poisoning by
a. Carbolic acid b. Morphine c. Sulphuric acid d. Cannabis
- Emphysema aquosum is seen in
a. Secondary drowning b. Wet drowning c. Dry drowning d. Immersion syndrome
- In males, fusion of ischial tuberosity occurs at
a. 13 to 15 years b. 16 to 18 years c. 19 to 21 years d. 21 to 25 years
- Which of the following is true regarding medicolegal autopsy
a. Body should be handed over to police officer after examination b. Consent of the relative is required for postmortem examination c. Investigating officer (IO) should be present inside the autopsy room d. Collected samples should be handed over to IO in unsealed condition
- Doctrine of product liability will apply when
a. Physician fails to inspect, test and repair defects of the manufacturer's medical products b. Manufacturer fails to design, assemble and pack properly c. Physician fails to use it in its proper perspective. d. All of the above.
- A bullet fired from a gun is not released. It is ejected out with the next shot. It is known as
a. Dumdum bullet b. Tumbling bullet c. Tandem bullet d. Ricochet bullet
- Human experimentation is carried out following
a. Declaration of Oslo b. Helsinki declaration c. Tokyo Declaration d. Geneva convention

Q.2 Long Answer Question

2 X 5 = 10

- a. Define strangulation. Mention its different types. Describe postmortem findings in a case of death due to ligature strangulation
- b. Discuss collection and forwarding of forensic samples for DNA fingerprinting. Add a note on Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism Analysis (RFLP) method used for DNA fingerprinting.

Q.3 Short Answer Question

4 X 3 = 12

- a. Define rape.
- b. Write a short note on antidotes.
- c. Differentiate between suicidal and homicidal cut throat wound.
- d. Write a short note on cadaveric spasm.

Q.4 Very Short Answer Question

10X 1 = 10

- a. Write any four differences between antemortem and postmortem burns.
- b. Write any four differences between entry wound and exit wound of rifled firearm.
- c. Enumerate defenses against professional negligence.
- d. Classify postmortem changes.
- e. Write any four differences between venomous and non-venomous snakes.
- f. Define summons and evidence.
- g. Write any four conditions in which state of suspended animation is found.
- h. Write any four differences between strychnine poisoning and tetanus.
- i. Define drug according to WHO.
- j. Enumerate Harvard criteria of brain death.

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT EDC - 401 @ 19-10-2020 10:17:27

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS Second Professional Examination September 2019
Paper Code:-19BM0000100201
Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

Time : 3 :00Hours

Maximum Marks

Instructions:

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- f) MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be considered as invalid. Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University.

Q. 1 Total MCQs : 16

16 X ½ = 8

- 1 Venom of which snake is predominantly Haemotoxic -
a. King Cobra b. Common cobra c. Krait d. Viper
- 2 Mechanism of action of nux vomica poison is to -
a. Inhibit glycine at pre-ganglionic receptor sites b. Stimulate glycine at pre-ganglionic receptor sites c. Inhibit glycine at post-ganglionic receptor sites d. Stimulate glycine at post-ganglionic receptor sites
- 3 Magnan's Syndrome and Hippus are seen respectively in -
a. Alcohol and Canabis b. Canabis and Cocaine c. Cocaine and Alcohol d. Cocaine and Alcohol
- 4 Chelating agents are Antidote for -
a. Organophosphorus compounds b. Organic poisons c. Heavy metal poisons d. Inorganic poisons
- 5 Most common feature of opiate poisoning is -
a. Respiratory depression b. Hypotension c. Bradycardia d. Hypothermia
- 6 Medical Negligence will be applicable on -
a. Private Medical Practitioners b. Government Medical Practitioners c. Both A & B d. None of the above
- 7 Acrodynia/Pink disease is seen in poisoning with -
a. Lead b. Arsenic c. Mercury d. Thallium
- 8 Commonly used drug for NARCO-ANALYSIS
a. Atropine sulphate b. Scopolamine hydro bromide c. Opium compounds d. Phenobarbital
- 9 For DNA test liquid blood is stored in -
a. Sodium citrate b. EDTA c. Potassium oxalate d. Sodium fluoride
- 10 Rules of criminal responsibility of the insane are all, except -
a. Hasse's rule b. McNaughten's rule c. Durham's rule d. Curren's rule
- 11 "Statutory rape" is -
a. Rape of an insane women b. Rape of another person's wife c. Rape of less than 18 year old d. Rape in police custody
- 12 Dead born fetus does not show -
a. Adipocere formation b. Rigor mortis at birth c. Mummification d. Maceration

- 13 Pugilistic attitude is due to -
 a. Muscle contraction b. Defence mechanism c. Protein coagulation d. Lipolysis
- 14 Privileged communication is between -
 a. Doctor – Patient b. Doctor – Court c. Doctor – Medical council d. Doctor – Police
- 15 “Vicarious responsibility” pertains to -
 a. Patient’s contribution towards negligence b. Hospital’s contribution towards patient’s damage c. Responsibility for actions of colleague d. Responsibility of : for action of junior
- 16 Gustafson method is about -
 a. Sex determination from sacrum b. Fetal age from internal organ developments c. Sex determination from Barr body d. Age determination from teeth

Q.2 Long Answer Question

2 X 5

- a. Define injury and classify the types of injuries. Discuss in detail about the features of stab wound
- b. What are the medico legal duties of a doctor in case of poisoning? What should be the qualities of ideal homicidal poison?

Q.3 Short Answer Question

4 X 3

- a. Decomposition of a dead body
- b. Aluminium phosphide poisoning
- c. Vicarious liability and Corporate Negligence
- d. Changes in Section 375 IPC as per Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013

Q.4 Very Short Answer Question

10 X 1

- a. Summons
- b. Section 86 IPC
- c. Tandem Bullet
- d. Mixed dentition
- e. McNaughten’s rule
- f. Self inflicted injury
- g. Enumerate four medico-legal reports
- h. Name four sexual perversions
- i. Signs of recent delivery
- j. Disciplinary actions of Medical council of India.

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS 2nd Professional Examination November-2019

Paper Code:-19BM0000100201

Subject-Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

Time : 3 :00Hours

Maximum Marks : 40

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper.
- MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example:- 1. (a) 2. (b)
- MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind for repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be consider as malpractice.
- Such answers will not be counted in the marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of University

Q.1 Total MCQs : 16

16 X $\frac{1}{2}$ = 8

- Professional death sentence means:
 - Capital punishment
 - Penal erasure
 - Imprisonment
 - Imposition of fine
- First class judicial magistrate can give punishment up to:
 - 1 year
 - 3 years
 - 7 years
 - 10 years
- Double edged weapon would produce:
 - Spindle shaped wound
 - Tear drop wound
 - Wedge shape wound
 - Elliptical wounds
- A physician can be prosecuted for criminal negligence under section:
 - 302 IPC
 - 304 IPC
 - 304-A IPC
 - 304-B IPC
- Forensic Thanatology deals with:
 - Study of maggots swarming the body after death
 - Study of cooling of body after death
 - Medico legal study of death
 - Suspended animation
- Tentative cuts are seen in:
 - Homicide
 - Suicide
 - Hanging
 - Drowning
- Black gun powder consists of:
 - 50% Potassium nitrite, 25% charcoal and 25% sulphur
 - 50% Potassium chlorate, 20% charcoal and 30% sulphur
 - 50% Potassium nitrate, 10% charcoal and 15% sulphur
 - 75% Potassium nitrate, 15% charcoal and 10% sulphur
- Heat hematoma is seen inside:
 - Cranial cavity
 - Chest cavity
 - Abdominal cavity
 - Uterus
- Diastatic fracture refers to:
 - Separation of skull sutures
 - Indenting of skull due to pressure
 - A bone being broken at two or more places
 - Two or more bones fracturing simultaneously
- Paltauf's hemorrhages are seen in:
 - Drowning
 - Firearm injury
 - Hanging
 - Strangulation
- Macerated fetus indicates:
 - A dead born child
 - A still born child
 - A live born child
 - Intra uterine growth retardation
- Mens rea refers to:
 - Guilty action
 - Guilty mind
 - Civil responsibility of insane
 - Sleep walking

- 13 When a virgin has her first intercourse, the hymen is most often torn at:
 a. 12 O' clock position b. 3 O' clock position c. 6 O' clock position d. 9 O' clock position
- 14 Alcohol is predominantly absorbed from:
 a. Stomach b. Small intestine c. Large intestine d. Caecum
- 15 Red velvety stomach is seen in poisoning with:
 a. Abrus precatorius b. Arsenic c. Datura d. All of the above
- 16 Universal antidote contains all except:
 a. Powdered charcoal b. Tannic acid c. Ground mustard d. Magnesium oxide

2 X 5 = 10

Q.2 Long Answer Question

- a. Define asphyxia. Enumerate various violent asphyxia deaths. Describe in detail about postmortem findings in a case of strangulation.
- b. Write down the mechanism of action, signs, symptoms, treatment and post mortem findings of organophosphate poisoning.

Q.3 Short Answer Question

4 X 3 = 12

- a. Assessment of extent and depth of burn.
- b. Consent
- c. Discuss plea of unsound mind (insanity) in relation to murder.
- d. Sample collection and preservation in a case of drunkenness.

Q.4 Very Short Answer Question

10 X 1 = 10

- a. Define obscure autopsy
- b. Define still birth
- c. Enumerate positive signs of pregnancy
- d. Define lucid interval
- e. Enumerate four cardiac poisons
- f. Define cafe coronary
- g. Res Ipsa Loquitor
- h. Define ectopic bruise with example
- i. Define sadism
- j. Define Run amok

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTED - 401, @ 21-11-2019 05:43:10

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS 2nd Professional Examination 2018
Paper Code:- 18BM0000100201
Subject: Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory
- 2) Draw diagrams wherever necessary for Question no. 2, 3 and 4.
- 3) Answers of Questions and Sub questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of question paper, otherwise the question shall not be valued
- 4) Do not write anything on the blank portion of the question paper. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.

Time : 2.30 Hours

Maximum Marks : 32

2 X 5 = 10

Q. 2. Long Answer Question

- a. What are the perquisites for postmortem examination? Describe various types of incisions and various methods for organ removal in postmortem examination.
- b. What is accidental poisoning? Enumerate any 05 common household poisons responsible for accidental poisoning in children. Describe poisoning with medicolegal aspect of any accidental poison in a child.

Q3. Short Answer Question

4 X 3 = 12

- a. Describe adipocere and its medicolegal importance.
- b. Describe close and near range shotgun injury.
- c. Describe the postmortem findings of a case of sexual asphyxia.
- d. What is ophitoxemia? Describe in brief.

Q4. Very Short Answer Question

10X 1 =10

- a. Professional death sentence
- b. Antidote of heavy metal poisoning
- c. Chop wound
- d. Hyoid bone fracture
- e. Mixed dentition
- f. Beveling of skull
- g. Medicolegal importance of mummification
- h. Self inflicted injuries
- i. Bestiality
- j. Cocaine bugs

Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur
MBBS 2nd Professional Examination 2018
Paper Code:- 18BM0000100201
Subject- Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory
- 2) MCQ question paper should be conducted and completed in first 30 min.
- 3) Fill (dark) the appropriate empty circle against the question number once only.
- 4) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 5) Each MCQ carries half mark.
- 6) Students will not be allotted mark if he/she overwrites/ strikes or put white ink on the cross once marked on MCQ.

Time : 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 8
16 X ½ = 8

Q. 1

Total MCQs : 16

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Deaths due to Police firing are investigated by - | d. Hospital Superintendent |
| | a. Inspector of police b. Magistrate c. Deputy General of Police | |
| 2 | Registered medical practitioner, protecting unqualified person in practice is known as - | d. Covering |
| | a. Touting b. Vicarious liability c. Dichotomy | |
| 3 | To give consent for medicolegal examination by victims, minimum age should be - | d. 18 year and above |
| | a. 10 year and above b. 12 year and above c. 16 year and above | |
| 4 | Teeth absent in primary dentition - | d. Molars |
| | a. Incisors b. Canines c. Premolars | |
| 5 | In which month of gestational period eye brow and eyelashes appears in foetus - | d. 9 th month |
| | a. 6 th month b. 7 th month c. 8 th month | |
| 6 | The greater cornu of hyoid bone unites with the body between - | d. 40-50 years |
| | a. 10-20 years b. 20-30 years c. 30-40 years | |
| 7 | The best method of age estimation up to age of 21 years is - | d. Examination of skull suture |
| | a. Dentition b. Anthropometric c. Ossification of bones | |
| 8 | After conducting the post mortem examination, the body should be handed over to - | d. Magistrate |
| | a. Near relatives b. Nearest police station c. Investigating officer | |
| 9 | The term "Rokitansky" in postmortem examination denotes - | d. A technique of autopsy used in exhumed bodies |
| | a. A Type of incision b. A Technique of organ removal c. A technique to open the thoracoabdominal cavity | |
| 10 | Greenish discolouration in contusion is due to - | d. Biliverdin |
| | a. Haemosiderine b. Haemoglutidine c. Haemotoidin | |
| 11 | Overlying is a type of - | d. Lynching |
| | a. Strangulation b. Smothering c. Throttling | |
| 12 | Hymen may be lost in disease - | d. Hepatitis |
| | a. Tetanus b. Pertussis c. Diphtheria | |
| 13 | Gastric lavage is contraindicated in - | d. Sulphuric acid poisoning |
| | a. All acid poisoning b. Carbolic acid poisoning c. All caustic poisoning | |
| 14 | Chelating agents are used as - | d. Antidote in snake bite cases |
| | a. Antidotes in all types of poisoning cases b. Antidote in opium poisoning c. Antidotes in heavy metallic poisons | |
| 15 | Accidental death in children can be due to all except - | d. Ingestion of Mercury from broken thermometer |
| | a. Fall from height b. Trapped in a parked car with all doors and windows closed c. Drowning | |
| 16 | Standard opium contains - | d. 75% morphine |
| | a. 10% morphine b. 25% morphine c. 50% morphine | |

M-1213

**Second M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Sep.-Oct. 2017**

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Paper : Section-'A'

Time Allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 20

Minimum Pass Marks : 10

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Describe degree of burns and postmortem appearances of antemortem burns. 8
2. Differentiate between : (any two) 2×3=6
- (a) Hypostasis and bruise

M-1213

PTO

- (b) Professional negligence and infamous conduct
- (c) Virginity and Defloration

3. Write short notes on any two of the following : 2×3=6

- (a) Exhumation
- (b) S-304-B I.P.C.
- (c) The M.T.P. Act 1971

B'

M-1214

**Second M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March 2017**

FORENSIC MEDICINE

(Section-'B')

Time Allowed : 1½

Maximum Marks : 20

Minimum Pass Marks : 10

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Write sources, mechanism of action, clinical features and management of cyanide poisoning.

6

M-1214

PTO

2. (a) Infamous conduct.

3

(b) Define and write types of Hallucination

3

3. Write short notes on :

4×2=8

(i) Privileged communication

(ii) Maceration

(iii) Contraindications for gastric lavage

(iv) Lucid interval

M-1214

**Second M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Sept.-Oct. 2017**

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Section - B

Time Allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 20

Minimum Pass Marks : 10

Note : Attempt all questions.

- 1. Discuss clinical features and medico legal importance of organo phosphorus poisoning with brief management procedure.**

8

M-1214

PTO

2. (a) Write down the medico legal examination steps of victim of rape. 4

(b) Diagnosis of acute alcoholic intoxication. 4

3. Enumerate :

(a) Types of hallucinations. 2

(b) Clinical manifestations of celphos poisoning. 2

M-1213

**Second M. B. B. S. (Professional) Examination,
Feb.-March 2015**

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Paper : Section-'A'

Time Allowed : 1½ hours

Maximum Marks : 20

Note : Attempt all questions.

1. Enumerate various changes on body that take place after death and describe in detail the Rigor Mortis. 8

2. Write briefly about the following 4×3=12
(any four)
 - (i) Finger printing and its medicolegal significance

- (ii) Diatoms and Drowning
- (iii) Grievous Hurt
- (iv) Autopsy findings in starvation deaths
- (v) Difference between suicidal and Homicidal deaths