

Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology Department

M.SCE Exam Forensic Medicine

Forensic Medicine Examination (paper II)

Date :22-11-2020

210 marks

Time allowed :3 Hours

Number of page:1

All questions to be answered:

I-Case scenario: (110 marks)

A 40-year-old hypertensive male felt severe headache and drowsiness. He was admitted to hospital by his relatives but his condition was deteriorated and he started to vomit then passed into coma and died .His relatives alleged that he died due to neglecting the vomitus which led to death by chocking.

A-verify the age of the victim

B-How can you prove or exclude allegation of relatives?

C-What are possible causes of death in this case?

II-Discuss:

A- Deaths associated with illegal abortion(30 marks).

B-medical confidentiality (10 marks)

C-sudden infant death syndrome (30 marks)

D-road traffic accident (30 mark

لجنة الامتحان

أ.د/ مني سيد احمد الجوهري استاذ الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية
أ.د/ مجدي محمد عثماوي استاذ الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية
أ.د/ نيفين أحمد حسن استاذ ورئيس قسم الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية

Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology Department

M.SC Exam of Clinical Toxicology.

Date :25-11-2020

120 marks

Time allowed :two Hours

Number of pages:5

All questions to be answered:

I- Case analysis (60 marks):

An 18 years old patient was widely agitated. On his way to the hospital he became comatose and diaphoretic with abnormal pupils but they were equal .

- 1- Analyse the possible etiology of the coma in this case
- 2- How to manage such case.

II- Analyze the following:(5 marks for each):

- 1-Theories of substance abuse.
- 2- Respiratory alkalosis in poisoning cases.
- 3- Foodborne poisons.

III-From your design draw a diagram showing the mechanism and clinical picture of the following toxicities:(6 marks for each)

- 1- Theophylline .
- 2- Methanol .
- 3- Organophosphorous insecticide.
- 4- Carbon monoxide .
- 5- Hemolytic snake venoms.

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IV-MCQ questions:(15 marks;1 mark each)

1-The bright red colour of post mortem lividity is seen in which of the following poison?

- A. Carbon monoxide
- B. Hydrogen sulphide
- C. Phosphorus
- D. Cyanide

2-. Tremor is seen in which of the following?

- A. Mercury poisoning
- B. Iron poisoning
- C. Lead poisoning
- D. Arsenic poisoning

3-The combination of alopecia & skin rash, painful peripheral neuropathy and confusion with lethargy are seen in which of the following?

- A. Copper poisoning
- B. Nickel poisoning
- C. Selenium poisoning
- D. Thallium poisoning

4-Which one among the following is a waxy, luminous & translucent poison?

- A. Yellow phosphorous
- B. Cobra venom
- C. Organophosphates
- D. Iodine

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A. B. C. D.

5-A 34-year old rickshaw puller has been using heroin for the past ten years. One evening his family members found him unconscious. He was brought to the casualty. On examination he had tachycardia, shallow breathing, constricted pupils. His blood pressure was 100/70 mm of Hg. He had brisk bilateral deep tendon reflexes. The planter reflexes were flexor on both sides. Which of the following is the best treatment for him?

- A. Buprenorphine
- B. Flumazenil
- C. Methadone
- D. Naloxone

6-A 39 year old Carpenter has taken two bottles of liquor from the local shop. After about one hour, he develops confusion, vomiting and blurring of vision. He has been brought to the emergency department. He should be given

- A. Naloxone
- B. Diazepam
- C. Flumazelnil
- D. Ethyl alcohol

7-Which of the following is the most reliable method for estimating blood alcohol level?

- A. Cavett's test
- B. Breath alcohol analyzer
- C. Gas liquid chromatography
- D. Thin layer chromatography

8-A person was brought by police from the railway platform. He is talking irrelevant, and having dry mouth with hot skin, dilated pupils, staggering gait and slurred speech. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A. Alcohol intoxication
- B. Carbamates poisoning
- C. Organophosphorous poisoning
- D. Dhatura poisoning.

9-In chronic arsenic poisoning the following samples can be sent for laboratory examination, except:

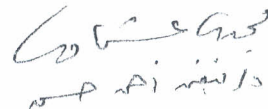
- A. Nail clippings
- B. Hair samples
- C. Bone biopsy
- D. Blood sample

10-Preservation of brain is not required in which of the following poisoning?

- a) Alkaloid .
- b) Organophosphorus .
- c) Organic volatile organic.
- d) Heavy metal .

11-Acrodynia is associated with which poison?:

- A. Mercury
- B. Phenolic acid
- C. Oxalic acid
- D. Carbolic acid



12-Select the wrong statement regarding corrosive poisoning:

- A) Chemical antidote is indicated for neutralization.
- B) Acids causes coagulative necrosis.
- C) Most of the cases occur accidentally in children.
- D) In some cases, poisoning associated with hypocalcemia.

13-In a child who definitely ingested some household dishwashing powder your treatment would consist of?

- a) inserting a NGT and aspirating stomach contents
- b) giving ipecac
- c) giving the child 250ml of water to drink
- d) admitting for observation
- e) urgent gastroscopy regardless of the time of day or night

14-With regard to management of warfarine toxicity which of the following is false?

a-any major bleeding should be managed with 5-10 mg IV vit K and fresh plasma

b-the onset of action of IV vit K is 1-3h

c-With an INR of 13 ,if a patient has minor or no bleeding fresh plasma is still warranted

d-if a patient has an INR of 13 with minimal bleeding an appropriate iv dose of vit K would be 1-2 mg

e-if vit K is given for a toxic INR with no major bleeding then INR should be checked in 6-12 h

15-CO is characterized by the following except being:

a-colorless

b-odorless

c-irritating

d-hypoxic gas

لجنة الامتحان

أ.د/ منى سيد احمد الجوهري استاذ الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية منة الكرم
أ.د/ مجدي محمد عشاوي استاذ الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية محمد عشاوي
أ.د/ نيفين أحمد حسن استاذ ورئيس قسم الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية نيفين أحمد حسن



Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology Department

M.SC Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology

Forensic Medicine Examination (paper 1)

Date :14-11-2020

210marks

Time allowed :3 Hours

Number of pages:5

All questions to be answered:

1-Case scenario:(100 mark)

A 32 years old woman was found dead in her apartment which was on fire. She lays face down on bed with disarrangement of her cloths. The room was full of smoke and soot was present on wall. Blood stains were found on bed sheet. There was bottle of Wesley and cigarette box on the table of living room. On examination of victim's body there were two elliptical wounds in the neck, one on each side measuring 2x1/2 cm with severance of each jugular vein. Cut wound on left forearm, multiple cut wounds on the palm of her left hand. The back of legs, thighs and sole of the feet showed third degree burn.

a-Verify the age of the victim?

b-How can you investigate scene of death?

c-What is the manner of death?

d-What is the cause of death?

2-What is the forensic solution(s) in the following dilemmas?

A- Parents accused of a crime of abusing their 4 years old son till his death, however, In front of prosecutor they denied the accusation and their neighbors witnessed that the child was very naughty and used to have multiple falls during playing(20 mark).

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B-Suicide, homicide and accidental drowning(20 mark).

C-Intact hymen excludes rape(15mark).

D-Distribution of hypostasis may help in solving the problem regarding manner of death (20 mark).

E-Homicide and suicide cut throat (20 mark).

3-MCQ questions: (15 mark)

1-Lichtenberg figures are seen in which of the following?

- A. Heat stroke
- B. Radiation injury
- C. Lightning
- D. Electrocution

2-Kevorkian sign is seen in which of the following ?

- A. Cornea
- B. Retinal vessels
- C. Pupil
- D. Vitreous humour

3-Visualization of gunpowder residue on blood stained clothes can be facilitated by?

- A. Ultraviolet rays
- B. Infrared rays
- C. Magnifying lens
- D. Paraffin test

4-Sparrow's foot marks are characteristic of which of the following?

- A. Vitriolage
- B. Windshield glass injury
- C. Lightning strike
- D. Stab injury

5-Primary impact injuries in case of road traffic accident are commonly seen in which of the following?

- A. Face
- B. Chest
- C. Abdomen
- D. Legs

6-Disputed paternity can be solved by using the following tests except?

- A. Blood grouping
- B. HLA typing
- C. Preciptin test
- D. DNA fingerprinting

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Lichtenberg
Kevorkian
Sparrow's
Primary impact
Disputed paternity

7-1-In hanging which of the following last to be occluded :

a-jugular vein

b-trachea

c-carotid

8-Auto-Rikshaw ran over a child's thigh, what is the type of mark of the tire tracks?

A. Contact bruise

B. Migrating bruise

C. Imprint abrasion

9-Which of the following statements is not correct regarding diatoms?

A. Diatoms are aquatic unicellular plant

B. Diatoms have an extracellular coat composed of magnesium

C. Acid digestion technique is used to extract diatoms

D. Presence of diatoms in the femoral bone marrow is an indication of antemortem inhalation of water

10-Which one of the following is the most reliable method of identification of an individual ?:

A. Dactylography

B. Scars

C. Anthropometry

D. Handwriting

11-Singeing, Blackening and tattooing are seen when the distance of the muzzle from the body is?

A) In contact

B) At a distance of 15 cm

C) At a distance of 60 cm

D) At a distance of 3meter

12-The fingerprint pattern may be impaired permanently in which of the following:

a) Eczema

b) Scalds

c) Scabies

d) Leprosy

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S. K. Singh
N. A. Singh

13-In a firearm injury, there is burning, blackening, tattooing around the wound, along with cherry red colour of the surrounding tissues and is cruciate in shape, the injury is:

- A. Close shot entry
- B. Close contact exit
- C. Contact shot entry
- D. Distant shot entry

14-Beveling characterizes firearm injuries except in which of the following bones?

Pelvis-

b-scapula

c-skull

d-humerus

15-The doctor in emergency room should do which the following to diagnose fire arm wound?

a-x ray to identify location and type of projectile

b-push probe through loose tissue

c-swab from the inlet

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