

# Department of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

## Block H MCQs

1. Without observing necessary precautionary measures, a septic body brought for autopsy may pose to be a:
  - a. **Biological Hazard**
  - b. Chemical Hazard
  - c. Electrical Hazard
  - d. Mechanical Hazard
  - e. Radiation Hazard
  
2. In cases of custodial death, the forensic examiner should carefully look for,
  - a. Blunt trauma
  - b. **Concealed blunt trauma**
  - c. Concealed punctured wounds
  - d. Self-inflicted wounds
  - e. Trauma due to sharp instruments
  
3. During Isothermic Phase, there is no fall in rectal temperature of dead body for about:
  - a. 15 minutes
  - b. 25 minutes
  - c. 35 minutes
  - d. **45 minutes**
  - e. 1 hour
  
4. The condition in which the body temperature fails to rise in the first two hours after death is:
  - a. Acute pneumonia
  - b. Asphyxia
  - c. **Drowning**
  - d. Heat stroke
  - e. Tetanus
  
5. Of the sequence of putrefactive changes occurring in warm climates, glove/stocking peeling off of skin occurs in,

- a. 12-24 hours
  - b. 24-48 hours
  - c. 48-72 hours
  - d. 4-5 days
  - e. 6-7 days
6. Due to the presence of traces of ammonia and sulphur compounds in adipocere, it burns with a flame that is,
- a. Blue in color
  - b. Green in color
  - c. Red in color
  - d. Violet in color
  - e. Yellow in color
7. A dead body was brought to mortuary for Postmortem examination for estimating time since death body was examined for development of Rigor mortis. Rigor mortis was noted only in the toes. Time since death in this case is approx.:
- a. 5 – 7 hrs
  - b. 9 – 11 hrs
  - c. 18 – 24 hrs
  - d. 24 – 30 hrs
  - e. 36 – 48 hrs
8. Dead body of an adult male was brought to mortuary. On examination the postmortem lividity was fully developed, having dark brown color. Probable cause of death in this case is:
- a. Chlorates poisons
  - b. Cyanide poisons
  - c. Hydrogen Sulphide poisons
  - d. Opiates poisons
  - e. Phosphorus poisons
9. The most useful wave length for toxicological analysis at present is:
- a. Electromagnetic radiation
  - b. Gamma rays
  - c. Infra-red radiation
  - d. Microwaves
  - e. Ultraviolet radiation

10. The toughest antigens which remain detectable in blood strain for years are:
- ABO
  - HLA
  - MN
  - Rh
  - Other Antigen
11. The sharp initial edge and heaped up epithelium at the end of a scratch indicates:
- Cause of injury
  - Causative weapon
  - Direction of injury
  - Stage of healing of injury
  - Time since injury
12. Stretch lacerations occur due to,
- Sudden acceleration
  - Direct application of force
  - Indirect application of force
  - Sharp force trauma
  - Blow with moderately sharp splitting edge weapon
13. Fall on the crown suffered by a motorcyclist can result in:
- Bicycle spoke injury
  - Bumper fracture
  - Hinge fracture
  - Mandibular fracture
  - Ring fracture
14. Sharp demarcation, trickle marks, blisters, soddening and absence of hair singeing and absence of blackened skin are characteristic of,
- Electric burns
  - Flame burns
  - Ionizing radiation burns
  - Microwave burns
  - Scalds

15. At times, two bullets may be found in body though there is single entry wound, this may occur due to:
- Dumdum bullet
  - Explosive bullet
  - Jacketed bullets
  - Souvenir bullet
  - Tandem bullet**
16. Blast effect in firearm injuries is due to:
- Bullet
  - Gases**
  - Gun powder
  - Smoke
  - Wad
17. Scorching of skin due to flame effect in a rifled firearm injury may be seen up to the distance of:
- 6 inches**
  - 24 inches
  - 3 feet
  - 4 feet
  - 6 feet
18. Presence of muzzle imprint around the firearm entry wound indicates:
- Close shot
  - Contact shot**
  - Distant shot
  - Medium shot
  - Near shot
19. Presence of only tattooing around the firearm entry wound indicates that the range of fire is:
- Less than 1 meter**
  - More than 2 meters
  - More than 4 meters
  - More than 6 meters
  - More than 8 meters
20. Firearm entry wound can be diagnosed in a distant range by the presence of:
- Blackening
  - Collar of abrasion**

- c. Singeing of hair
- d. Scorching of skin
- e. Tattooing