

DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY
MCQs for Block Assessment (Paper-H)
Blood, Multisystem & MSK
Going to be held on 1st. Sep. 2023

Q.1

The most important proof of poisoning in a living is:

- a) Presence of poison in excreta
- b) Poison in food
- c) Poison in drinks
- d) Presence of poison in blood and urine
- e) Poison in hair

Q.2

Substances which counteract the poisons by forming harmless insoluble compounds are:

- a) Mechanical antidotes
- b) Physiological antidotes
- c) Chemical antidotes
- d) Biological antidote
- e) E.D.T.A antidote

Q.3

Stomach is removed from the dead body by:

- a) Ligating at esophageal and pyloric end
- b) Double ligature at both ends
- c) Not necessary to ligate at the ends
- d) Removal with esophagus upper end
- e) Removal with intestines (small)

Q.4

In case, the cause of death could not be determined even after a thorough P.M.examination, toxicological analysis and histopathological examination it is called as:

- a) Failure in autopsy
- b) Negative autopsy
- c) Unusual autopsy
- d) Incorrect autopsy
- e) In determined

Q.5

Double thick rubber gloves must be used while performing autopsy on the body of a victim of:

- a) AIDS
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Infective hepatitis
- d) German measles
- e) Cholera

Q.6

Determination of cellular death of an organ is important for:

- a) Transplantation
- b) Time of death
- c) Time of injury
- d) For burial
- e) For cremation

Q.7

Which one is not immediate signs of death:

- a) Pallor and loss of elasticity of skin
- b) Stoppage of respiration and circulation
- c) Loss of voluntary power and insensibility.
- d) Retinal arterial changes
- e) Rigor mortis

Q.8

Postmortem calorificity is seen in deaths due to:

- a) Natural calamities
- b) Electric shock
- c) Infections
- d) Burns
- e) Chest injuries

Q.9

Fixation of postmortem staining would take place in:

- a) 3 to 4 hrs
- b) 4 to 6 hrs
- c) 6 to 8 hrs
- d) 10 to 12 hrs.
- e) 12 to 16 hrs

Q. No. 10

Choking is:

- a) Constriction of muzzle end
- b) Constriction of breech end
- c) Constriction of centre of barrel
- d) Constriction near the centre of barrel
- e) A tapering contiction from breech to muzzle

Q. No. 11

Iodine Benzidine test is employed to detect:

- a) Blood stain
- b) Seminal stain
- c) Tobacco stain
- d) Vaginal secretion
- e) Swab of saliva

Q. No. 12

Tailing is seen in:

- a) Contusion
- b) Stab injury
- c) Incised wound
- d) Laceration
- e) Fire arm entry

Q. No. 13

The most delicate and sure test for blood whether in fresh or old condition is:

- a) Spectroscopic
- b) Microscopic
- c) Biological
- d) Chemical
- e) Physical

Q. No. 14

Concussion of the spine is also known as:

- a) Railway spine
- b) Jack knife injury
- c) Whiplash injury
- d) Lower back bruise
- e) Abdominal punch

Q. No. 15

Contusion is another name of:

- a) Bruise
- b) Abrasion
- c) Incision
- d) Stab
- e) Congestion

Q. No. 16

Shot gun injuries are characterized by:

- a) Multiple projectiles with shots and wad
- b) Shots not dispersed
- c) Exit wound is usually not there
- d) Burning effect
- e) Fracture of bones

Q. No. 17

A lacerated wound is caused by:

- a) Sharp edged weapon
- b) Flame
- c) Corrosive
- d) Blunt impact
- e) Stab wound

Q. No. 18

In abdominal stab resulting in perforation of small intestine, the nature of hurt will be:

- a) Shajjah khafifa 337
- b) Jurh-ghair –jaifa-damiah 337E
- c) Jurh Jaifa 337-B
- d) Itlaf-i-udw
- e) Itlaf-i-salahyat-i-udw

Q.19

Heat cramps result from exposure to:

- a) Hot climate
- b) Hot and humid climate
- c) Electricity
- d) High altitude air
- e) Low altitude air

Q.20

Every contact leaves its trace is called:

- a) Lcard's exchange principle
- b) Ticard's exchange principle
- c) Hicard's exchange principle
- d) Locard's exchange principle
- e) Bertillion principal

KEY

Q. No. 1	d
Q. No. 2	c
Q. No. 3	b
Q. No. 4	b
Q. No. 5	a
Q. No. 6	a
Q. No. 7	e
Q. No. 8	c
Q. No. 9	c
Q. No. 10	a
Q. No. 11	a
Q. No. 12	c
Q. No. 13	a
Q. No. 14	a
Q. No. 15	a
Q. No. 16	a
Q. No. 17	d
Q. No. 18	c
Q. No. 19	b
Q. No. 20	d