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TMM

FORENSIC MEDICINE

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|

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

1. Kleptomania means:

- a. Manic-depressive psychoses
- b. Stealing minor things
- c. Setting fire to things
- d. Maiming animals
- e. Phobia of close places

2. A false interpretation of an external object or stimulus means:

- a. Hallucination
- b. Illusion
- c. Delirium
- d. Confabulation
- e. Delusion

3. The hallmark of insanity is:

- a. Illusion
- b. Delusion
- c. Hallucination
- d. Delirium
- e. Confabulation

4. Who will remove a mentally disordered person from a public place:

- a. Police officer
- b. Relatives
- c. Doctor
- d. Medical practitioner
- e. None of them

5. Major mental disorders include the following except:

- a. Schizophrenia
- b. Major depression
- c. Bipolar depression

- d. Delusional disorder
- e. Anxiety

6. Split personality refers to:

- a. Anxiety
- b. Depression
- c. Senile dementia
- d. Schizophrenia
- e. Delusion

7. A pauper imagines himself to be very rich, this suggests he is suffering from:

- a. Delusion of grandeur
- b. Delusion of persecution
- c. Delusion of reference
- d. Delusion of influence
- e. Delusion of self-reproach

8. A false but firm and unshakable belief in something which is not fact refers to:

- a. Hallucination
- b. Confabulation
- c. Delusion
- d. Illusion
- e. None

9. Pathological loss of memory and filling the gaps with imaginary events refers to:

- a. Confabulation
- b. Disorientation
- c. Trance
- d. Twilight state
- e. Delusion

10. A false interpretation of an external object or stimulus means:

- a. Hallucination
- b. Illusion
- c. Delirium
- d. Confabulation
- e. Delusion

11. State of mental confusion as if midway between sleep and waking is called:

- a. Somnolentia
- b. Somnambulism
- c. Delirium
- d. Delusion
- e. Impulse

12. The tests of insanity are:

- a. McNaughton's rule
- b. Irresistible impulse test
- c. Durham rule
- d. All of the above
- e. None

13. The bio-psycho-social model of forensic psychiatry includes:

- a. Genetic predisposition
- b. Psychological conditions
- c. Social environment
- d. All of the above
- e. None

14. A mental disorder characterized by withdrawal from reality, as if living in another world, is called:

- a. Illusion
- b. Delusion
- c. Neurosis
- d. Hallucinations
- e. Psychosis

15. Without any sensory stimulus, a false perception is called:

- a. Hallucinations
- b. Illusion
- c. Delusion
- d. Delirium
- e. Dementia

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.B | 2.B | 3.B | 4.A | 5.E |
| 6.D | 7.A | 8.B | 9.A | 10.B |
| 11.A | 12.D | 13.D | 14.E | 15.A |

SEX JURISPRUDENCE

1. Conclusive sign of virginity is:

- a. Hymen is intact
- b. Clitoris is not enlarged
- c. Vestibule is narrow
- d. Labia majora is firm, elastic, and rounded
- e. Posterior commissure is intact

2. Hegar's sign of pregnancy means:

- a. Softening of lower uterine segment
- b. Softening of cervix of uterus
- c. Vaginal mucosa is bluish in color
- d. Blowing murmur is heard on the side of uterus
- e. Black line extending from pubis to umbilicus

3. Most important sign of deflorations:

- a. Enlarged fleshy breasts
- b. Enlarged nipples
- c. Enlarged clitoris
- d. Ruptured hymen
- e. Dilated vaginal canal

4. Confirmatory sign of pregnancy is:

- a. Enlargement of abdomen
- b. Enlargement of breasts
- c. Frequency of micturition
- d. Feeling of fetal parts by palpation
- e. Perverted appetite

5. Ecobolics induce abortion by:

- a. Causing uterine contractions
- b. Increasing menstrual blood flow
- c. Causing violent gastrointestinal contraction
- d. Causing purgation
- e. Unknown mechanism

6. 'Arbor Vitae' refers to the specific pattern of mucosal folds in:

- a. Vagina
- b. Posterior fornix
- c. Cervical canal
- d. Uterine cavity
- e. Fallopian tubes

7. 'Atavism' means:

- a. Child resembles his father
- b. Child resembles his mother
- c. Child resembles his brother
- d. Child resembles his both parents
- e. Child resembles his grandparents

8. "Superfoetation" means:

- a. Ectopic pregnancy
- b. Twin pregnancy
- c. Pregnancy resulting in precipitate labor
- d. Fertilization of two or more ova liberated in the same cycle
- e. Fertilization of two or more ova liberated in different cycles

9. Sexual perversions include:

- a. Masturbation
- b. Transvestism
- c. Fetichism
- d. Exhibitionism
- e. All of them

10. The child who is born after 28 weeks of pregnancy and did not show any signs of life at any time after being completely born is a:

- a. Live born child
- b. Stillborn child
- c. Dead born child
- d. Macerated child
- e. Infanticide

11. A perversion in which sexual gratification is associated with contact and sight of certain body parts of a female or even clothing or other articles is called:
- Sadism
 - Exhibitionism
 - Fetichism
 - Transvestism
 - Voyeurism
12. The hymen which can be misinterpreted as torn hymen is called:
- Annular
 - Fimbriated
 - Cribriform
 - Septate
 - None of the above
13. All are tests for seminal stains EXCEPT:
- Takayama test
 - Barberio's test
 - Florence test
 - Acid phosphatase test
 - None of the above
14. Chadwick's sign of pregnancy means:
- Softening of lower uterine segment
 - Softening of cervix of uterus
 - Vaginal mucosa is bluish in color
 - Blowing murmur is heard on the side of uterus
 - Black line extending from pubis to umbilicus
15. "Superfecundation" means:
- Ectopic pregnancy
 - Fertilization of two ova of different ovulations
 - Fertilization of two ova of the same ovulation
 - False pregnancy
 - Triplet pregnancy
16. After delivery, the uterus resumes its normal size within:
- One week
 - Two weeks
 - Four weeks
 - Six weeks
 - Ten weeks
17. Conclusive sign of virginity is:
- Hymen is intact
 - Clitoris is not enlarged
 - Vestibule is narrow
 - Labia majora is firm, elastic, and rounded
 - Posterior commissure is intact
18. Chadwick's sign of pregnancy means:
- Softening of lower uterine segment
 - Softening of cervix of uterus
 - Vaginal mucosa is bluish in color
 - Blowing murmur is heard on the side of uterus
 - Black line extending from pubis to umbilicus
19. The bluish color of vaginal mucosa during pregnancy refers to:
- Chadwick sign
 - Goodell sign
 - Hegar sign
 - Braxton Hicks sign
 - None
20. Vaginal discharge in the first 3 days after delivery is red in color and called:
- Lochia rubra
 - Lochia serosa
 - Lochia alba
 - Lochia nigra
 - Lochia having green color
21. The external os is likely to close after delivery within:
- 1 week
 - 2 weeks
 - 3 weeks
 - 4 weeks
 - 6 weeks
22. Section 338 PPC describes:
- Isqat-e-Hamal
 - Isqat-e-Janin
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - Secret disposal of newborn
 - None
23. Umbilical cord completely dries and sloughs off usually in:
- 1-2 days
 - 2-3 days
 - 5-6 days
 - 9-10 days
 - None

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.A | 2.A | 3.D | 4.D | 5.A |
| 6.C | 7.C | 8.E | 9.E | 10.B |
| 11.C | 12.B | 13.A | 14.C | 15.C |
| 16.D | 17.A | 18.C | 19.B | 20.C |
| 21.B | 22.C | 23.C | | |

TOXICOLOGY

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----|
| 1. | DELIRIANT | 334 |
| 2. | SPINAL POISON | 334 |
| 3. | INEBRIANTS | 334 |
| 4. | METALLIC POISON | 335 |
| 5. | NON-METALLIC | 338 |
| 6. | VEGETABLE ACID POISON | 339 |
| | ANSWRR KEYS | 339 |

1. DELIRIANT

1. Which of the following is a stupefying agent?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Arsenic
- c. Mercury
- d. Hyoscine
- e. Oxalic acid

2. Truth serum refers to:

- a. Ergot
- b. Capsicum
- c. Hyoscymus
- d. Alcohol
- e. Marking nut

2. SPINAL POISON

1. Target cells of strychnine are:

- a. Posterior horn cells of spinal cord
- b. Anterior horn cells of spinal cord
- c. Lateral spinal tract
- d. Dorsal column
- e. Neuromuscular junction

2. The fatal dose of strychnine is:

- a. 1-2 Mg
- b. 3-5 Mg
- c. 5-10 Mg
- d. 10-20 Mg
- e. 15-30 Mg

3. Which poison causes opisthotonos condition of the body?

- a. Aconite
- b. Cocaine
- c. Strychnine
- d. Dhatura
- e. Cannabis

3. INEBRIANTS

1. Methyl alcohol is:

- a. Ototoxic
- b. Nephrotoxic
- c. Ophthalmotoxic
- d. Cardiotoxic
- e. Myotoxic

2. Methyl alcohol is:

- a. Ototoxic
- b. Nephrotoxic
- c. Ophthalmotoxic
- d. Cardiotoxic
- e. Myotoxic

3. Delirium tremens is a feature of chronic poisoning of:

- a. Arsenic
- b. Alcohol
- c. Opium
- d. Phosphorus
- e. Mercury

4. Wernicke's encephalopathy is observed in:

- a. Cocaine poisoning
- b. Cannabis poisoning
- c. Alcohol poisoning
- d. Lead poisoning
- e. Mercury poisoning

5. Anesthetics are:

- a. Somniferous poisons
- b. Deliriant poisons
- c. Inebriant poisons
- d. Spinal poisons
- e. Peripheral poisons

6. Antidote of methylated spirit is:

- a. Ethanol
- b. Penicillamine
- c. N-acetylcysteine
- d. Copper sulfate (CuSO_4)
- e. BAL

7. Antidote for methyl alcohol is:

- a. Ethanol
- b. Penicillamine
- c. Universal antidote
- d. Copper sulfate (CuSO_4)
- e. BAL

8. Wernicke's encephalopathy is observed in chronic poisoning caused by:

- a. Cocaine
- b. Cannabis
- c. Alcohol
- d. Lead
- e. Mercury

9. Which of the following contains the highest amount of ethyl alcohol?

- a. Beer
- b. Rum
- c. Wine
- d. Brandy
- e. Whisky

10. Reaction time is increased in:

- a. Opium poisoning
- b. Datura poisoning
- c. Alcohol poisoning
- d. Organophosphorous poisoning
- e. Cocaine poisoning

11. Korsakoff's psychosis is a feature seen in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic lead poisoning
- d. Chronic alcohol poisoning
- e. Chronic cocaine poisoning

12. A comatose patient was brought to the casualty department. Laboratory analysis showed very low levels of barbiturates in the blood. The idea of drug synergism was born in mind. The most likely offender is:

- a. Amphetamine
- b. Cocaine
- c. Aspirin
- d. Ethanol
- e. Paracetamol

13. Delirium tremens is a feature of:

- a. Chronic opium poisoning
- b. Chronic alcohol poisoning
- c. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- d. Chronic mercury poisoning
- e. Chronic phosphorus poisoning

14. A drunken individual with flushed face, inactive pupils, and staggering gait. What do you suspect his blood alcohol levels to be?

- a. 30-50 mg%
- b. 50-100 mg%
- c. 100-150 mg%
- d. 150-200 mg%
- e. none of the above

15. Widmark's formula helps in the measurement of blood levels of:

- a. Morphine
- b. Cocaine
- c. Alcohol
- d. Benzodiazepines
- e. Barbiturates

4. METALLIC POISON

1. Marsh test is performed to diagnose:

- a. Mercury Poisoning
- b. Arsenic Poisoning
- c. Lead Poisoning
- d. Copper Poisoning
- e. Thallium Poisoning

2. Punctate basophilia is a clinical feature seen in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic lead poisoning
- d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning
- e. Acute antimony poisoning

7. Erethism is a feature observed in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic lead poisoning
- d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning
- e. Acute antimony poisoning

4. Coffee ground vomiting occurs in poisoning by:
 a. Arsenic b. Caustic soda
 c. Carbolic acid d. Mercury
 e. Hydrochloric acid

5. The poison which causes baldness on scalp and lateral two-thirds of eyebrows is:
 a. Arsenic b. Mercury c. Oxalic acid
 d. Aluminum e. Thallium

6. Escharotic appearance of mouth and tongue is seen in:
 a. Acute arsenic poisoning
 b. Acute mercury poisoning
 c. Acute antimony poisoning
 d. Acute phosphorus poisoning
 e. Acute lead poisoning

7. Basophilic stippling of RBCs is seen in:
 a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
 b. Chronic mercury poisoning
 c. Chronic antimony poisoning
 d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning
 e. Plumbism

8. Which of the following is the earliest sign of chronic lead poisoning?
 a. Punctate basophillia
 b. Colic & constipation
 c. Facial pallor
 d. Encephalopathy
 e. Sterility

9. Escharotic appearance of mouth and tongue is seen in:
 a. Acute arsenic poisoning
 b. Acute mercury poisoning
 c. Acute antimony poisoning
 d. Acute phosphorus poisoning
 e. Acute lead poisoning

10. Mee's line is seen on nails in poisoning due to:
 a. Phosphorus
 b. Lead
 c. Copper
 d. Mercury
 e. Thallium

11. Arsenic interferes with cell metabolism by combining with:
 a. Cytochrome oxidase
 b. Sulphydryl enzymes
 c. Acetylcholine
 d. Lecithinase
 e. Acetylcholinesterase

12. The signs and symptoms of arsenic poisoning resemble:
 a. Malaria b. Typhoid c. Cholera
 d. Copper poisoning e. Bacterial peritonitis

13. Punctate basophillia is characteristic of poisoning by:
 a. Mercury b. Lead c. Arsenic
 d. Copper e. Thallium

14. Marsh test is used in the diagnosis of poisoning due to:
 a. Arsenic b. Lead c. Iron
 d. Copper Sulfate e. Mercury

15. A middle-aged man presents with paraesthesia of the hands and feet. Examination reveals the presence of Mee's lines on the nails and raindrop pigmentation on hands. The most likely causative poison for the above-mentioned signs is:
 a. Lead b. Arsenic c. Thallium
 d. Mercury e. Copper

16. Escharotic appearance of the mouth is observed in acute poisoning with:
 a. Arsenic b. Mercury c. Lead
 d. Antimony e. Phosphorus

17. The fatal dose of lead is:

- a. 50 grams
- b. 20 grams
- c. 15 grams
- d. 10 grams
- e. 5 grams

18. Erethism is seen in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic lead poisoning
- c. Chronic mercury poisoning
- d. Chronic alcohol poisoning
- e. Chronic cannabis poisoning

19. Mee's line on the nails is seen in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic antimony poisoning
- d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning
- e. Plumbism

20. "Red Velvety Appearance" of gastric mucosa is found in:

- a. Acute arsenic poisoning
- b. Acute mercury poisoning
- c. Acute antimony poisoning
- d. Acute phosphorus poisoning
- e. Acute lead poisoning

Method 2:

By using determinant method, we can find the cross product of two vectors in component form. In this method, the components of 1st vector are written in the first row and components of 2nd vector are written in the second row, i.e.,

Method 1: $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \hat{i} + (A_x B_z - A_z B_x) \hat{j} + (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \hat{k}$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

Expanding by 1st row, we get;

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \hat{i} \begin{vmatrix} A_y & A_z \\ B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} - \hat{j} \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_z \\ B_x & B_z \end{vmatrix} + \hat{k} \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y \\ B_x & B_y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \hat{i} - (A_x B_z - A_z B_x) \hat{j} + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \hat{k}$$

The 2nd method is easier as compared to the 1st method, as it requires no mathematical about the cross product of unit vectors.

24. Erethism is a feature observed in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic antimony poisoning
- d. Chronic lead poisoning
- e. Chronic alcohol poisoning

25. Punctate basophilia is a feature observed in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic antimony poisoning
- d. Chronic lead poisoning
- e. Chronic alcohol poisoning

26. The poison which causes baldness is:

- a. Mercury
- b. Antimony
- c. Lead
- d. Alcohol
- e. Thallium

27. Excessive salivation is a common feature of:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic antimony poisoning
- d. Chronic lead poisoning
- e. Chronic alcohol poisoning

28. Marsh test is performed to diagnose:

- a. Mercury poisoning
- b. Lead poisoning
- c. Arsenic poisoning
- d. Phosphorus poisoning
- e. Opium poisoning

29. Erethism is characterized by:

- a. redness of skin due to exposure to castor oil seeds dust
- b. Feeling of bugs creeping under skin
- c. Tremors, shyness, loss of memory, and insomnia
- d. Excessive salivation and loosening of teeth
- e. All of the above

30. Reinsch test is performed to diagnose:

- a. Sedatives
- b. Acids
- c. Heavy metals
- d. Alkalies
- e. Inebriant poisons

31. Mee's lines are seen on nails in:

- a. Plumbism
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- d. Copper poisoning
- e. All of the above

32. Mee's lines on nails are seen in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Acute mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic mercury poisoning
- d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning
- e. Chronic opium poisoning

33. Ascharotic appearance of oral mucosa is seen in acute poisoning by:

- a. Arsenic
- b. Mercury
- c. Phosphorus
- d. Dhatura
- e. Lead

34. Fatal dose of arsenic is:

- a. 10-20 Mg
- b. 20-30 Mg
- c. 40-60 Mg
- d. 50-100 Mg
- e. 120-200 Mg

35. All of the following features make arsenic an ideal homicidal poison except:

- a. It's cheap and easily available
- b. Lethal dose is small
- c. Acute poisoning may be confused with cholera
- d. It retards putrefaction
- e. None of the above

5. NON-METALLIC

1. Color of postmortem lividity in case of phosphorus poisoning is:

- a. Black
- b. Bluish green
- c. Dark brown
- d. Cherry red
- e. None of them

2. Vomitus and stool are luminous in the dark in acute poisoning with:

- a. Arsenic
- b. Lead
- c. Mercury
- d. Phosphorus
- e. Datura

3. Milk as a demulcent is contraindicated in acute poisoning with:

- a. Arsenic
- b. Lead
- c. Mercury
- d. Phosphorus
- e. Datura

4. Phossy jaw is seen in chronic poisoning by:

- a. Cannabis
- b. Alcohol
- c. Phosphorus
- d. Mercury
- e. Lead

5

99. The vomitus and stool are luminous in the dark in poisoning due to:

- a. Arsenic
- b. Mercury
- c. Thallium
- d. Manganese
- e. Phosphorus

6. Phossy jaw is seen in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic lead poisoning
- d. Chronic phosphorus poisoning
- e. Chronic opium poisoning

7. Desferrioxamine is the treatment of choice as a chelator for which of the following heavy metals?

- a. Mercury
- b. Copper
- c. Lead
- d. Iron
- e. None

6. VEGETABLE ACID POISON

1. Hydrocyanic acid causes toxicity by:
- Inhibiting choline esterase
 - Inhibiting cytochrome oxidase system
 - Combining with sulphhydryl enzymes
 - Increasing dopamine production in the brain
 - Stimulating anterior horn cells of spinal cord

ANSWRR KEYS

1. DELIRIANT

1.D 2.C

2. SPINAL POISON

1.B 2.E 3.C

3. INEBRIANTS

1.C 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.C
 6.A 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.C
 11.D 12.D 13.B 14.D 15.C

4. METALLIC POISON

1.B 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.E 6.B
 7.E 8.A 9.B 10.E 11.B 12.C
 13.B 14.A 15.B 16.B 17.B 18.C
 19.A 20.A 21.A 22.E 23.D 24.B
 25.D 26.E 27.B 28.C 29.E 30.C
 31.C 32.B 33.A 34.E 35.D

5. NON-METALLIC

1.C 2.D 3.D 4.C
 5.E 6.D 7.D

6. VEGETABLE ACID POISON

1. B

CORROSIVES

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----|
| 1. | MINERAL ACIDS | 340 |
| 2. | ORGANIC ACIDS | 340 |
| 3. | SEDATIVES | 342 |
| 4. | ANALGESICS+ANTIPYRETICS | 342 |
| 5. | SOMNIFEROUS POISON | 343 |
| 6. | ORGANOPHOSPHORUS POISON | 343 |
| 7. | VEGETABLE POISON | 344 |
| 8. | STIMULANTS | 344 |
| | ANSWER KEYS | 345 |

1. MINERAL ACIDS

1. The acid which causes "Xanthoproteic Reaction" when poured on body tissues is:

- Sulfuric acid
- Nitric acid
- Hydrochloric acid
- Oxalic acid
- Carbolic acid

2. Teeth are chalky white in poisoning due to:

- Sulphuric acid
- Hydrochloric acid
- Carbolic acid
- Oxalic acid
- All of them

3. The most commonly used corrosive agent for causing disfigurement is:

- Marking nut
- Sulphuric acid
- Nitric acid
- Hydrochloric acid
- Oxalic acid

4. The corrosive acid commonly used for causing disfigurement is:

- Sulphuric acid

- Nitric acid
- Hydrochloric acid
- Oxalic acid
- Carbolic acid

5. The corrosive poison which causes yellow discoloration of body tissues is:

- Sulphuric acid
- Nitric acid
- Hydrochloric acid
- Oxalic acid
- Carbolic acid

6. "Oil of vitriol" refers to:

- Oxalic acid
- Sulphuric acid
- Hydrochloric acid
- Nitric acid
- Carbolic acid

7. Which of the following substances is used most commonly in vitriolage (acid attacks)?

- Oxalic acid
- Carbolic acid
- Nitric acid
- Sulphuric acid
- None

2. ORGANIC ACIDS

1. The corrosive poison which is used to erase writing in an attempt of forgery is:

- Sulphuric acid
- Nitric acid
- Phenol
- Oxalic acid
- Caustic potash

2. Gastric lavage can be performed in poisoning of:

- a. Sulphuric acid
- b. Nitric acid
- c. Hydrochloric acid
- d. Carbolic acid
- e. Kerosene oil

3. Smoky green color of urine on long-standing in the air is seen in which of the following poisonings?

- a. Oxalic acid
- b. Carbolic acid
- c. Sulphuric acid
- d. Hydrocyanic acid
- e. All of the above

4. The microscopic examination of urine shows "envelope shape" crystals in:

- a. Arsenic poisoning
- b. Mercury poisoning
- c. Antimony poisoning
- d. Oxalic acid poisoning
- e. Carbolic acid poisoning

5. Vomiting is least likely in acute poisoning caused by:

- a. Sulphuric acid
- b. Nitric acid
- c. Phosphorus
- d. Carbolic acid
- e. Oxalic acid

6. Smokey green color of urine is observed in poisoning due to:

- a. Oxalic acid
- b. Carbolic acid
- c. Arsenic
- d. Mercury
- e. Phosphorus

7. "Christison's saying" is about:

- a. Carbolic acid
- b. Oxalic acid
- c. Arsenic
- d. Mercury
- e. Thallium

8. Smokey green color of urine is observed in poisoning due to:

- a. Oxalic acid
- b. Carbolic acid
- c. Arsenic
- d. Mercury
- e. Phosphorus

9. Which of the following poisons has both local and remote action?

- a. Sulfuric acid
- b. Oxalic acid
- c. Nitric acid
- d. Hydrochloric acid
- e. All of them

10. In carbolic acid poisoning, the pupils are usually:

- a. Contracted
- b. Dilated
- c. Alternately contracted and dilated
- d. No change

11. Vomiting is least likely to occur in acute poisoning caused by:

- a. Arsenic
- b. Mercury
- c. Sulphuric acid
- d. Oxalic acid
- e. Carbolic acid

12. The microscopic examination of urine shows envelope-shaped crystals in:

- a. Arsenic poisoning
- b. Mercury poisoning
- c. Antimony poisoning
- d. Oxalic acid poisoning
- e. Carbolic acid poisoning

13. Envelope-shaped crystals are seen on microscopic examination of urine in:

- a. Carbolic acid poisoning
- b. Oxalic acid poisoning
- c. Acetic acid poisoning
- d. Mercury poisoning
- e. Arsenic poisoning

14. The acute poisoning in which vomiting is least likely is caused by:

- a. Oxalic acid
- b. Carbolic acid
- c. Arsenic
- d. Mercury
- e. Phosphorus

15. "Acid of sugar" is the other name of:
- a. Sulphuric acid
 - b. Nitric acid
 - c. Hydrochloric acid
 - d. Oxalic acid
 - e. Carbolic acid

16. The dark smoky green color of urine is seen in:
- a. Oxalic acid poisoning
 - b. Carbolic acid poisoning
 - c. Hydrocyanic poisoning
 - d. Mercury poisoning
 - e. Arsenic poisoning

17. Envelope-shaped crystals are seen in urine on microscopic examination in:
- a. Carbolic acid poisoning
 - b. Oxalic acid poisoning
 - c. Mercury poisoning
 - d. Phosphorus poisoning
 - e. Strychnine poisoning

18. "Acid of sugar" is the other name of:
- a. Oxalic acid
 - b. Sulphuric acid
 - c. Hydrochloric acid
 - d. Nitric acid
 - e. Carbolic acid

19. The triad of hypocalcemia, shock, and renal damage are the features of which of the following poison?
- a. Carbolic acid
 - b. Oxalic acid
 - c. Hydrocyanic acid
 - d. Hydrochloric acid
 - e. None

3. SEDATIVES

1. Chromogenic (red) tears are found in:
- a. Opium poisoning
 - b. Barbiturate poisoning
 - c. Organophosphorus poisoning
2. The poison in which chemical analysis of the samples should be performed most urgently:
- a. Alcohol

- b. Chloral hydrate
- c. Arsenic
- d. Morphine
- e. Organophosphates

3. The poison which causes alternate contraction and dilatation of pupil is:
- a. Carbolic acid
 - b. Oxalic acid
 - c. Organophosphates
 - d. Barbiturates
 - e. Morphine

4. Brain sample is taken in poisoning due to:
- a. Barbiturates
 - b. Arsenic
 - c. Mercury
 - d. Sulphuric acid
 - e. Phosphorus

4. ANALGESICS-ANTIPYRETICS

1. N-acetylcysteine should be given in poisoning due to:
- a. Opium
 - b. Hydrocyanic acid
 - c. Paracetamol
 - d. Barbiturates
 - e. Methyl alcohol

2. Which of the following poison causes hypoprothrombinemia?
- a. Paracetamol
 - b. Aspirin
 - c. Lead
 - d. Arsenic
 - e. Carbon monoxide

3. N-Acetylcysteine is used in:
- a. Organophosphorus poisoning
 - b. Heavy metals poisoning
 - c. Opium poisoning
 - d. Aspirin poisoning
 - e. Acetaminophen poisoning

5. SOMNIFEROUS POISON

- Following conditions are correctly matched with causing agent except:
 - Muttering delirium — Datura
 - Run amok — Morphine
 - Delirium tremens — Alcohol
 - Mee's line — Thallium
 - Risus sardonicus — Strychnine
- Following conditions are correctly matched with the causing agent except:
 - Muttering delirium - Arsenic
 - Run amok - Datura
 - Delirium tremens - Morphine
 - Mee's line - Alcohol
 - Risus sardonicus - Strychnine
- A five-year-old child was brought with a history of taking some herbal extract for a cough prepared at home. On examination, the child was unconscious, having pinpoint pupils, difficulty in breathing, and froth coming from the mouth. Which of the following antidotes should be administered?
 - Atropine
 - Physostigmine
 - Activated charcoal
 - Naloxone
 - KMnO₄
- Specific antidote for opium poisoning is:
 - Atropine
 - Naloxone
 - Nalorphine
 - Analeptics
 - Pralidoxime
- Cheyne-Stokes breathing is found in:
 - Opium poisoning
 - Datura poisoning
 - Arsenic poisoning
 - Mercury poisoning
 - Oxalic acid poisoning

6. The fatal dose of morphine is:

- 50 Mg
- 100 Mg
- 120 Mg
- 150 Mg
- 200 Mg

7. Cheyne-Stokes breathing is seen in:

- Datura poisoning
- Opium poisoning
- Oxalic acid poisoning
- Phosphorus poisoning
- Lead poisoning

8. The fatal dose of morphine is:

- 50 Mg
- 100 Mg
- 150 Mg
- 180 Mg
- 200 Mg

9. Which of the following is an example of a pharmacological antidote?

- EDTA
- Penicillamine
- Naloxone
- KMnO₄
- None

6. ORGANOPHOSPHORUS POISON

1. Chromogenic (red) tears are found in:

- Opium poisoning
- Barbiturate poisoning
- Organophosphorus poisoning

2. Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP) is one of the:

- Somniferous poisons
- Deliriant poisons
- Spinal poisons
- Organophosphorus poisons
- Cardiac poisons

3. Organophosphates cause toxicity by:
- Inhibiting choline esterase
 - Inhibiting cytochrome oxidase system
 - Combining with sulfhydryl enzymes
 - Stimulating anterior horn cells of the spinal cord
 - Increasing dopamine production in the Brain

4. Organophosphates cause toxicity by:
- Inhibiting cholinesterase
 - Combining with sulphhydryl enzymes
 - Causing cellular anoxia
 - Stimulating anterior horn cells of the spinal cord
 - Inhibiting cytochrome oxidase system

5. The antidote used in organophosphorus poisoning is:

- Atropine
- Naloxone
- Nalorphine
- Penicillamine
- KMnO₄

6. The mechanism of action of organophosphorus compounds is:

- Combine with sulphhydryl enzymes
- Inhibit choline esterase enzyme
- Depress CNS
- Stimulate CNS
- Act on spinal cord

7. The fatal dose of DDT is about:

- 200 gm per kg body weight
- 150-160 gm per kg body weight
- 100-150 gm per kg body weight
- 50-100 gm per kg body weight
- 10-20 gm per kg body weight

7. VEGETABLE POISON

1. Poisoning of which of the following substances resembles the signs/symptoms of a viper snake bite?

- Ergot
- Abrus precatorius

- Capsicum
- Marking nut
- Madar

65. The active principles of *Semecarpus anacardium* 2:

- Anacardium
- Bhilawanol
- Calactin
- Croton
- Ricin

3. Artificial bruises can be caused by:

- Colocynth
- Calotropis
- Marking nut
- Capsicum
- Abrus precatorius

4. Yellow-colored vomiting and stools are caused by:

- Colocynth
- Calotropis
- Marking nut
- Phosphorus
- Abrus precatorius

5. Artificial bruise can be caused by:

- Colocynth
- Calotropis
- Marking nut
- Capsicum
- Abrus precatorius

6. Giantin is the active principle of:

- Calotropis
- Marking nut
- Capsicum
- Colocynth
- Croton tiglium

FM CORROSIVES

7. Marking nut is also called as:

- a. Ricinus communis
- b. Croton tiglium
- c. Semecarpus anacardium
- d. Calotropis
- e. Claviceps purpureans

8. Artificial bruise can be caused by:

- a. Colocynth b. Calotropis
- c. Marking nut d. Capsicum
- e. Abrus precatorius

9. The seeds of the castor oil plant are poisonous due to:

- a. Abrin b. Crotin
- c. Semicarpel d. Bhilawanol

8. STIMULANTS

1. Magnan's symptom is observed in:

- a. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- b. Chronic mercury poisoning
- c. Chronic lead poisoning
- d. Chronic alcohol poisoning
- e. Chronic cocaine poisoning

2. Magnan's symptom is seen in:

- a. Chronic cocaine poisoning
- b. Chronic cannabis poisoning
- c. Chronic arsenic poisoning
- d. Chronic mercury poisoning
- e. Chronic phosphorus poisoning

3. Magnan's symptom is the characteristic feature of which of the following:

- a. Chronic alcoholism
- b. Cocainism
- c. Cannabis intake
- d. Heroin addiction
- e. None of the above

4. Black tongue is seen in abuse of:

- a. Smoking b. Heroin
- c. Alcohol d. Dhatura
- e. Cocaine

ANSWER KEYS**1. MINERAL ACIDS**

- 1.B 2.A 3.B 4.A
- 5.B 6.B 7.D

2. ORGANIC ACIDS

- 1.D 2.D 3.B 4.D 5.D
- 6.E 7.B 8.B 9.B 10.A
- 11.E 12.D 13.B 14.B 15.D
- 16.B 17.B 18.D 19.B

3. SEDATIVES

- 1.C 2.B 3.D 4.A

4. ANALGESICS+ANTIPYRETICS

- 1.C 2.B 3.E

5. SOMNIFEROUS POISON

- 1.B 2.B 3.D 4.B 5.A
- 6.E 7.B 8.C 9.D

6. ORGANOPHOSPHORUS POISON

- 1.C 2.D 3.C 4.A
- 5.A 6.B 7.B

7. VEGETABLE POISON

- 1.B 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.C
- 6.A 7.C 8.C 9.A

8. STIMULANTS

- 1.E 2.A 3.B 4.E