

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

HISTORY & INTRODUCTION

- 'Forensic Medicine' deals with** *DNB 1989*
 - Crime and punishment.
 - Application of medical knowledge for the administration of law and justice.
 - Medicine and Toxicology.
 - Study of firearms and fingerprints.
- 'Forensic' means** *AMC 1983, AIIMS 1982*
 - Knowledge of medical sciences and crime.
 - Application of medical knowledge to law.
 - Application of basic sciences to judiciary.
 - Court of law.
- 'Medical Jurisprudence' deals with** *DNB 1988*
 - Legal responsibilities of the physician particularly with physician-patient relationship.
 - Moral principles which should guide members of medical profession.
 - Application of medical knowledge to aid in the administration of justice.
 - Conventional laws of courtesy observed between members of medical profession.
- 'State Medicine' was developed**
 - To standardise and supervise medical education and practice in the country.
 - To guide and regulate the professional activities of registered medical practitioners.
 - To protect the community from quacks.
 - All of the above.
- 'Toxicology' deals with**
 - Nature and source of poison.
 - Clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of a case of poisoning.
 - Method of detection of poison.
 - All of the above.
- 'Thanatology' is the study of** *KERALA 1990*
 - Injuries.
 - Death with all its aspects.
 - Death from thermal burns.
 - Death from thunder.
- 'Traumatology' deals with**
 - Gunshot trauma.
 - Sharp instrumental trauma.
 - Blunt force trauma.
 - All of the above.
- Probable ancient code is**
 - Bavarian code.
 - Justinian code.
 - Visigothic code.
 - Hammurabi code.
- Probable first medicolegal expert was**
 - Hippocrates.
 - Archimedes.
 - Imhotep.
 - Aristotle.
- Father of Forensic Medicine in ancient India was**
 - Charak.
 - Agnivesh.
 - Kautilya.
 - Manu.
- First medicolegal autopsy was done by**
 - Christison in England.
 - Casper in Germany.
 - Amboise Pare in France.
 - Taylor in England.
- First autopsy in India was done by**
 - Buckeley in Chennai.
 - Mackenzie in Kolkata.
 - Woodford in Mumbai.
 - Hamilton in Delhi.
- First autopsy in Kolkata was done by**
 - Buckeley.
 - Hamilton.
 - Woodford.
 - Mackenzie.
- Indian Penal Code was enacted in**
 - 1861.
 - 1869.
 - 1871.
 - 1860.
- Criminal Procedure Code was enacted in**
 - 1861.
 - 1869.
 - Both (a) and (b).
 - None.

16. The science of finger print was first demonstrated by *DELHI 1986*
 (a) Francis Galton.
 (b) Sydney Smith.
 (c) Spilbury.
 (d) Issac Newton.
17. Fingerprint bureau was first established in *AIIMS 08, AI 2006*
 (a) India.
 (b) England.
 (c) USA.
 (d) France.

INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

18. Police inquest can be done by a person not below the rank of *PGI 1980*
 (a) Commissioner.
 (b) Inspector.
 (c) Sub-Inspector.
 (d) Magistrate.
19. Section 174 IPC deals with *AI 1991*
 (a) Inquest.
 (b) Inquiry.
 (c) Murder.
 (d) Exhumation.
20. In India magistrate inquest is done in the following cases, except : *AI 2005*
 (a) Exhumation cases.
 (b) Dowry deaths within 5 years of marriage.
 (c) Murder cases.
 (d) Death of a person in police custody.
21. Death in police custody is investigated by *DELHI 1992*
 (a) Inspector General of Police.
 (b) Chief Medical Officer.
 (c) Magistrate.
 (d) Sub-Divisional Health Officer.
22. Inquest which is not carried out in India
 (a) Coroner's inquest.
 (b) Procurator Fiscal System.
 (c) Magistrate inquest.
 (d) Medical Examiner's inquest.
23. Medical Examiner's system of inquest is prevalent in
 (a) France.
 (b) England.
 (c) Germany.
 (d) U.S.A.
24. Police is debarred from holding inquest in cases of unnatural death of married woman upto
 (a) 7 years of marriage.
 (b) 9 years of marriage.
 (c) 10 years of marriage.
 (d) 14 years of marriage.
25. Coroner was being appointed by
 (a) Supreme Court.
 (b) High Court.
 (c) State Government.
 (d) Central Government.
26. Dowry death is included in the following section of Indian Penal Code *AMU 1986*
 (a) 304 A.
 (b) 304 B.
 (c) 320.
 (d) 498 A.
27. A lady died due to unnatural death within seven years after her marriage. The inquest in this case will be done by *AIIMS MAY 04*
 (a) Forensic expert.
 (b) Deputy Superintendent of police.
 (c) Sub-divisional magistrate.
 (d) Coroner.
28. Which of the following is purely appellate court? *AIIMS 1981*
 (a) Coroner's Court.
 (b) Session's Court.
 (c) High Court.
 (d) Supreme Court.
29. Death sentence can be awarded by
 (a) Executive Magistrate.
 (b) Judicial Magistrate.
 (c) Session Judge.
 (d) President of India.
30. In India, death sentence is executed by
 (a) Garrotting.
 (b) Gas chamber.
 (c) Hanging.
 (d) Electrocution.
31. Imprisonment upto 3 years and fine upto 5000 rupees can be awarded by
 (a) Session Judge.
 (b) 2nd class Judicial Magistrate.
 (c) 1st class Judicial Magistrate.
 (d) Chief Judicial Magistrate.
32. Chief Judicial Magistrate can imprison a guilty criminal upto *DELHI 1991*
 (a) 10 years.
 (b) 7 years.
 (c) 3 years.
 (d) 1 year.

33. Chief Judicial Magistrate has the power to order for fine upto
 (a) 5 thousand rupees.
 (b) 10 thousand rupees.
 (c) 7 thousand rupees.
 (d) Any amount.
34. A second class Judicial Magistrate can award punishment upto
 (a) 6 months.
 (b) 9 months.
 (c) 12 months.
 (d) 18 months.
35. High Courts have at present for criminal cases
 (a) Only original side.
 (b) Only session side.
 (c) Both of the above.
 (d) Appellate side.
36. Executive Magistrates are appointed by
 (a) State Government.
 (b) Central Government.
 (c) Supreme Court.
 (d) High Court.
37. State Government by notification can declare any area in the state a city or a town to be Metropolitan area whose population is comprising of
 (a) One lac.
 (b) Ten lacs.
 (c) One million.
 (d) Ten millions.
38. Warrant case is instituted in connection with
 (a) Commission of cognizable offence.
 (b) Commission of non-cognizable offence.
 (c) Both of the above.
 (d) None of the above.
39. Summon case is initiated in connection with
 (a) Commission of cognizable offence.
 (b) Commission of non-cognizable offence.
 (c) Both of the above.
 (d) None of the above.
40. All of the following are cognizable offences, except *AIIMS 1993*
 (a) Murder.
 (b) Rape.
 (c) Attempted suicide.
 (d) Uprise against state.
41. A cognizable offence signifies *AI 1993*
 (a) Arrest without warrant.
 (b) Imprisonment upto 1 year.
 (c) Imprisonment upto 5 year.
 (d) Only fine is awarded.
42. Summon in civil cases is served with *DELHI 1982*
 (a) Conduct money.
 (b) Warrant.
 (c) Fine.
 (d) All of the above.
43. Non-compliance of summon without reasonable excuse will make a defaulter, in civil cases, liable to
 (a) Pay damages.
 (b) Fine.
 (c) Imprisonment.
 (d) Detention till rise of court.
44. The following person is not required to take an oath *PGI 1980*
 (a) Priest.
 (b) Judge.
 (c) Child below 12 years.
 (d) All of the above.
45. Leading questions are permitted only in *AI 1995*
 (a) Examination-in-chief.
 (b) Cross examination.
 (c) Dying declaration.
 (d) Re-examination.
46. Medical man in the witness box is
 (a) An expert witness.
 (b) Common witness.
 (c) Both common and expert witness.
 (d) Voluntary witness.
47. Hostile witness is one who
 (a) Threatens the judge.
 (b) Threatens the lawyer.
 (c) Does not speak the truth or wilfully utters false.
 (d) Refuses to answer questions.
48. Perjury is an offence committed when
 (a) Police Officer on duty at the Police Station tells lies.
 (b) Lawyer during examination of a witness tells false.
 (c) A witness under oath tells lies.
 (d) A Jury tells lies in the court.
49. Perjury means giving wilful false evidence by a witness while under oath, the witness is liable to be prosecuted for perjury and the imprisonment may extend up to seven years. This falls under which section of IPC ? *MCI 2003*
 (a) 190 of Indian Penal Code.
 (b) 191 of Indian Penal Code.
 (c) 192 of Indian Penal Code.
 (d) 193 of Indian Penal Code.

IDENTIFICATION

50. **Species identification is best done by** *AIIMS MAY 03*
 (a) Neutron Activation Analysis.
 (b) Acid dilution test.
 (c) Haemin crystal test.
 (d) Precipitin test.
51. **Cephalic index helps to determine** *AI 1988, 1989, 1993*
 (a) Age from the skull bone.
 (b) Sex from the skull bone.
 (c) Race from the skull bone.
 (d) Body weight from the skull bone.
52. **Pure Aryans have which type of skull?**
 (a) Mesati-cephalic.
 (b) Brachy-cephalic.
 (c) Dolico-cephalic.
 (d) None of the above.
53. **Which of the following race has the maximum cephalic index?** *PGI 1985*
 (a) Chinese.
 (b) Mongolians.
 (c) Negroes.
 (d) Aryans.
54. **What would have been the race of an individual if skull bone has following features; rounded nasal opening and horse shoe shaped palette, round orbit and cephalic index above 80** *AI 2002*
 (a) Negro.
 (b) Mongol.
 (c) Europeans.
 (d) Aryans.
55. **A skull has round nasal cavity with cephalic index > 80. Most likely, it belongs to following race** *MCI 2002*
 (a) Aryans.
 (b) Caucasian.
 (c) Negro.
 (d) Mongoloid.
56. **The cephalic index of Indian population is between** *CU 2004*
 (a) 70 to 75.
 (b) 75 to 80.
 (c) 80 to 85.
 (d) 85 to 90.
57. **As per Krogman's degree of accuracy in sexing adult skeleton remains, maximum accuracy obtained from the single bone is**
 (a) Skull.
 (b) Pelvis.
 (c) Long bones.
 (d) Sternum.
58. **The degree of accuracy in determination of sex from long bones is** *DNB 1991*
 (a) 96%
 (b) 95%
 (c) 90%
 (d) 80%
59. **Medullary index of long bones helps to determine**
 (a) Age.
 (b) Sex.
 (c) Race.
 (d) All of the above.
60. **The most reliable bones for the purpose of medullary index are the following, except** *AP 1991*
 (a) Humerus.
 (b) Tibia.
 (c) Radius.
 (d) Sternum.
61. **Scrotum of male is homologous with female's**
 (a) Labia majora.
 (b) Labia minora.
 (c) Clitoris.
 (d) Any one of the above.
62. **Genetic and gonadal males with intersex appearance is called** *UPSC 1989, AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Male hermaphrodite.
 (b) Male pseudohermaphrodite.
 (c) Female hermaphrodite.
 (d) Female pseudohermaphrodite.
63. **Colonel Victor Baker case was a case of** *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Intersex.
 (b) Concealed sex.
 (c) Intersex true hermaphrodite.
 (d) Intersex female pseudohermaphrodite.
64. **Sex chromatin is found in**
 (a) Lymphocytes.
 (b) Leucocytes.
 (c) Monocytes.
 (d) All of the above.
65. **Chromosomal defect seen in all, except** *AI 1997*
 (a) Intersex.
 (b) Concealed sex.
 (c) Pseudohermaphrodite.
 (d) True hermaphrodite.
66. **Which of the following is used for chromosomal sex determination?** *DELHI 1992*
 (a) Cells of buccal mucosa.
 (b) Neutrophils.

- (c) Skin biopsy.
(d) Cellular casts.
67. **Chromosomal pattern in Turner's syndrome is**
(a) 46/XO.
(b) 45/XO.
(c) 46/XXY.
(d) 46/XY.
68. **A nineteen year old female with short stature, wide spread nipples and primary amenorrhoea most likely has a karyotype of** *MCI 2003*
(a) 47XX.
(b) 46XXY.
(c) 47XXY.
(d) 45XO.
69. **The percentage of sex chromatin in female blood leucocyte may be**
(a) 2%
(b) 6%
(c) 10%
(d) 25%
70. **Brachy-cephalic is due to fusion of** *AIIMS 1993*
(a) Sagittal suture.
(b) Coronal suture.
(c) Parietal suture.
(d) Lamboid suture.
71. **Skull of male differs from that of a female by all of the following, except** *DELHI 1993*
(a) Capacity greater than 1500 cc.
(b) Muscular marking over occiput are less marked.
(c) Orbit square.
(d) Frontal eminences small.
72. **Digastric groove, in male skull, as compared to female skull, is**
(a) Less deep.
(b) More deep.
(c) Equal.
(d) None of the above.
73. **Orbital cavity in male skull have the following character, except**
(a) Comparatively smaller.
(b) Square-shaped.
(c) Upper margin sharp.
(d) Placed high up.
74. **Female skull has the following feature** *MCI 2004*
(a) Prominent supraorbital ridges.
(b) Prominent parietal eminences.
(c) Prominent glabella.
(d) Prominent mastoid process.
75. **Determination of sex of child pelvis can be done reliably, based on**
(a) Subpubic angle.
(b) Preauricular sulcus.
(c) Greater sciatic notch.
(d) Obturator foramen.
76. **Difference between female pelvis from a male one is all, except** *DELHI 1994*
(a) Subpubic angle 90° or more.
(b) Wider greater sciatic notch.
(c) Large obturator foramen.
(d) Well-marked preauricular sulcus.
77. **Pre-auricular sulcus is useful for** *AIIMS 1989, DELHI 1989, UPSC 1990*
(a) Age determination.
(b) Sex determination.
(c) Race determination.
(d) Mode of death.
78. **Corporobasal index is used to detect** *AI 2008*
(a) Race.
(b) Age.
(c) Stature.
(d) Sex.
79. **Obturator foramen in female is** *DNB 1990*
(a) Oval.
(b) Triangular.
(c) Square.
(d) Rounded.
80. **A male pelvis in comparison to female pelvis has the following features, except** *PGI 1993*
(a) Subpubic angle 'V' shaped and sharp.
(b) Narrow and shallow preauricular sulcus.
(c) Triangular obturator foramen.
(d) Less vertical ilium.
81. **The sacro-iliac articular surface of sacrum, in male, extends upto**
(a) 1½ to 2nd segment.
(b) 2½ to 3rd segment.
(c) 3½ to 4th segment.
(d) None of the above.
82. **The angle between neck and shaft of femur, in male, is**
(a) 115°
(b) 120°
(c) 125°
(d) 130°
83. **Determination of age from hip bones, above 25 years of age, is done by**
(a) Gustafson's method.
(b) Trotter and Glesser's method.
(c) Todd's method.
(d) Galstaun's method.
84. **According to Factory Act, a person cannot be employed in factory or mines not attending the age of**
(a) 12 years.
(b) 14 years.
(c) 18 years.
(d) 21 years.

85. When the minor is under the guardianship appointed by the court, he becomes major on attaining the age of
 (a) 18 years.
 (b) 21 years.
 (c) 25 years.
 (d) 30 years.
86. To become a competent witness, a person should attain the age of
 (a) 10 years.
 (b) 12 years.
 (c) 18 years.
 (d) 21 years.
87. Minimum age of marriage for a mentally retarded girl is *AMU 1989*
 (a) 12 years.
 (b) 16 years.
 (c) 18 years.
 (d) 21 years.
88. Girls of age can be imported from foreign countries to India for the purpose of illicit intercourse (an interpretation of Sec. 366B IPC) *AMU 1989*
 (a) 16 years.
 (b) 18 years.
 (c) 21 years.
 (d) 25 years.
89. Criminal responsibility does not accrue unless a person does not attain the age of
 (a) 7 years.
 (b) 12 years.
 (c) 14 years.
 (d) 16 years.
90. The minimum age at which an individual is responsible for his criminal act is *AI 2005*
 (a) 7 years.
 (b) 12 years.
 (c) 16 years.
 (d) 21 years.
91. Under Indian Railway Act, a child is *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Not responsible if below 7 years.
 (b) Responsible even if below 7 years.
 (c) Responsible even if below 6 years.
 (d) Responsibility judged by Court.
92. A boy cannot be charged with rape, not attaining the age of 14 years, in
 (a) India.
 (b) England.
 (c) Germany.
 (d) France.
93. A viable foetus will have the centre of ossification present in
 (a) Sternum.
 (b) Calcaneum.
 (c) Talus.
 (d) Upper end of tibia.
94. Incorrect about 3rd month foetus *ORISSA 1991*
 (a) Foetus well-developed 7.5 to 10 cm long.
 (b) Neck is formed, limbs well-developed.
 (c) Fingers and toes nails visible.
 (d) Sex differentiation possible.
95. Crown-heel length of five month mature foetus would be *AIIMS 1987*
 (a) 16 cm.
 (b) 25 cm.
 (c) 30 cm.
 (d) 35 cm.
96. Incorrect about 5th month foetus *TN 1992*
 (a) Size of foetus 17.5 to 20 cm.
 (b) Ossification centres start appearing, talus shows a centre of ossification which on transverse section looks like a pin point haemorrhagic spot.
 (c) Ossification centre appears in the upper division of sacrum.
 (d) Eyebrows are absent and meconium present in the stomach.
97. 7th month foetus has following features *PGI 1985*
 (a) Length of the foetus about 35 cm.
 (b) Ossification centre appears in calcanium.
 (c) Eyes can be open and eyelashes start forming.
 (d) Vermix caseosa present and meconium present upto the ascending colon.
98. A charge of infanticide will fall through, if the intrauterine age of the foetus is below
 (a) 210 days.
 (b) 240 days.
 (c) 280 days.
 (d) None of the above.
99. Hassae's formula helps in determination of
 (a) Sex of the foetus.
 (b) Intra-uterine age of the foetus.
 (c) Blood group of the foetus.
 (d) Intra-uterine foetal death.
100. Hessae's formula is a rough method for estimation of the age of foetus by
 (a) Square root of length gives age in months upto first 5 months.
 (b) Length in cm divided by five gives the age in months after 5 months.
 (c) Both of the above.
 (d) None of the above.
101. All are true regarding dental age, except *RAJASTHAN 1992*
 (a) First premolars appear at 9 years.
 (b) Second premolar at 10 years.
 (c) First permanent molar at 6 years.
 (d) Second permanent molar at 6 to 9 years.

102. Colour of temporary teeth is *AIIMS 1982*
 (a) China clay white.
 (b) Yellowish white.
 (c) Tinted white.
 (d) Ivory white.
103. Ridge present at the junction of root and fang in *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Temporary tooth.
 (b) Permanent tooth.
 (c) Temporary molars only.
 (d) Permanent molars only.
104. Age between 25 to 60 can be measured by *PGI 1983*
 (a) Gustafson's method.
 (b) X-ray of wrist.
 (c) X-ray of knee.
 (d) X-ray of ankle.
105. Best bone to assess age between 20 to 50 years in *PGI 2000*
 (a) Skull.
 (b) Ribs.
 (c) Sternum.
 (d) Pubic symphysis.
106. In a child first permanent tooth to erupt is *KARNATAKA 2000*
 (a) Medial incisor.
 (b) Lateral incisor.
 (c) Canine.
 (d) First molar.
107. In permanent teeth, the premolars will replace *PGI 1981*
 (a) Temporary molars.
 (b) Temporary premolars.
 (c) Temporary canines and molars.
 (d) None of the above.
108. A child has permanent teeth 20 and temporary teeth 8, the age of the child is *AI 2001*
 (a) 9 years.
 (b) 10 years.
 (c) 11 years.
 (d) 12 years.
109. Mixed dentition (Temporary and Permanent) will be seen upto *AIIMS 1986*
 (a) 12 years.
 (b) 16 years.
 (c) 18 years.
 (d) 20 years.
110. Total number of centre of ossification in 11th to 12th week of intrauterine life is
 (a) 900
 (b) 806
 (c) 660
 (d) 450
111. Total number of centre of ossification of a skeleton at birth is
 (a) 806
 (b) 605
 (c) 450
 (d) 206
112. In a 21 years old, the X-ray to be taken is *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Elbow joint.
 (b) Wrist joint.
 (c) Knee joint.
 (d) Clavicle and iliac crest.
113. To estimate the age of 16 years, following X-rays are advised *SGPGI '99*
 (a) Elbow, hand, oblique view of jaw.
 (b) Wrist, pelvis, oblique view of jaws.
 (c) Knee, pelvis, skull.
 (d) Ankle, shoulder, pelvis.
114. The age of a 15 year old female is best determined by the radiograph of *AIIMS 1986, PGI 1987*
 (a) Lower end of radius and ulna.
 (b) Upper end of humerus.
 (c) Upper ends of radius and ulna.
 (d) Xiphi-sternum.
115. The age of 12 years is related to all the following events or situations, except *DNB1991*
 (a) Age limit for young's rule.
 (b) Criminal responsibility.
 (c) Appearance of centre for iliac crest.
 (d) Eruption of permanent second molar tooth.
116. Best method to determine age upto 14 years is *KERALA 1994*
 (a) Ossification centres.
 (b) Dentition.
 (c) Anthropometry.
 (d) Head circumference.
117. First deciduous tooth to erupt is
 (a) Lower central incisor.
 (b) Upper central incisor.
 (c) Lower lateral incisor.
 (d) First molar.
118. The first permanent tooth to appear is *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) First molar.
 (b) Lateral incisor.
 (c) Upper canine.
 (d) First premolar.
119. The most reliable criteria in Gustafson's method of identification is *MCI 2003*
 (a) Cementum apposition.
 (b) Transparency of root.
 (c) Attrition.
 (d) Root resorption.
120. Bertillon system is applicable to
 (a) Infants.
 (b) Children.
 (c) Adults.
 (d) All of the above.

121. Bertillon system is employed basing on
 (a) Measurements of skull.
 (b) Measurements of long bones.
 (c) Measurements of body parts.
 (d) Measurements of pelvis.
122. A convict whose family or relations were not known and no biological sample was available with jail authorities, escaped from the jail. A dead body resembling the convict was found in near-by forest, but due to mutilation of face, identity could not be established. The positive identity that he is the same convict who escaped from jail can be established by *CU 2004*
 (a) Blood grouping.
 (b) DNA profile.
 (c) Anthropometry.
 (d) HLA typing.
123. Pearson's formula is used for *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Cephalic index.
 (b) Stature.
 (c) Race.
 (d) Age.
124. The stature of a person in the evening hours varies from that of morning hours by being
 (a) 1.5 cm less.
 (b) 1.5 cm more.
 (c) 3 cm less.
 (d) 3 cm more.
125. Trotter and Glesser's formula for estimation of stature from long bones are same
 (a) In dry and wet bones.
 (b) In males and females.
 (c) In negroes and white persons.
 (d) None of the above.
126. Best method of identification of a person is *AI 1997, 2005*
 (a) Dactylography.
 (b) Anthropometry.
 (c) Color of hair.
 (d) DNA fingerprinting.
127. The pattern of finger print can be well made out from
 (a) At birth.
 (b) 18th week of intrauterine life.
 (c) 36th week of intrauterine life.
 (d) 5th year of age.
128. Most common type of finger print is *AI 2000*
 (a) Loop.
 (b) Arch.
 (c) Composite.
 (d) Whorl.
129. Less common type of finger print is *PGI 1985*
 (a) Loop.
 (b) Whorl.
 (c) Arche.
 (d) Composite.
130. Finger prints can be recorded from the dermis upto the depth of
 (a) 0.3 mm.
 (b) 0.6 mm.
 (c) 1 mm.
 (d) None of above.
131. To make a positive identification with the help of partial finger print, the points of similarity should be at least *DNB 1989*
 (a) 10
 (b) 12
 (c) 16
 (d) 20
132. Permanent impairment of finger print pattern occurs in
 (a) Leprosy.
 (b) Eczema.
 (c) Scald.
 (d) Scabies.
133. Disease which permanently alters fingerprints *AI 2009, AIIMS 06*
 (a) Leprosy
 (b) Tuberculosis
 (c) Diabetes
 (d) Abscess
134. In chance impressions where no definite pattern of finger prints can be studied, identity can be established by
 (a) William's method.
 (b) Poroscopy.
 (c) Laparoscope.
 (d) Locard's method.
135. Edmund Locard is known for *AIIMS 1995*
 (a) Finger print study.
 (b) Formula for estimation of stature.
 (c) Theory of exchange.
 (d) System of personal identification with measurements.
136. Locard's exchange principle is used to *AIIMS 1995*
 (a) Detect crimes.
 (b) Estimate age.
 (c) Find out time since death.
 (d) Detect poison.
137. A scar is formed without
 (a) Epithelial tissue.
 (b) Blood vessels.
 (c) Hair follicles.
 (d) Fibrous tissue.
138. A scar more than 6 months old, will be
 (a) Brown or coppery red.
 (b) Soft and sensitive.
 (c) Angry looking and tender.
 (d) White, glistening and contracted.

139. Human hair is differentiated from animal hair by the following, except *DELHI 1985, 1988*
 (a) Cuticle scales are short and broad.
 (b) Cortex is rarely more than twice as broad as medulla.
 (c) Medulla is continuous and wider.
 (d) Pigment is more towards periphery.
140. True about human hair is *DELHI 1992*
 (a) Medulla = $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of cortex.
 (b) Cortex = $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of medulla.
 (c) Has scales.
 (d) None of the above.
141. The hair examination is important for the following cases, except *PGI 1983*
 (a) To find out its origin.
 (b) To find out the accused or the victim.
 (c) In cases of sexual assault.
 (d) In cases of lead poisoning.
142. Human hair when examined under microscope will reveal *DELHI 1983*
 (a) Thick cortex and thin medulla.
 (b) Thin cortex and thick medulla.
 (c) Cortex and medulla have equal thickness.
 (d) Demarcation between cortex and medulla cannot be made out.
143. Study of hair is called
 (a) Trichology.
 (b) Thanatology.
 (c) Dactylography.
 (d) Hairlegraphy.
144. Fragmented medullary hair found in *AI 1996*
 (a) Negroes.
 (b) Mongols.
 (c) Caucasians.
 (d) Europeans.
145. Absent or fragmented medulla of hair is seen in all, except *AI 1998*
 (a) Mangols.
 (b) Negros.
 (c) Caucasians.
 (d) Servocrotarians.
146. Lanugo hairs are
 (a) Pigmented.
 (b) Medullated.
 (c) Scale pattern is complex.
 (d) Thin and soft.
147. In lacerated wound, the hair bulb is *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Cut.
 (b) Crushed.
 (c) Both of the above.
 (d) Macerated.
148. Human hair is as per Moritz typing
 (a) Type V.
 (b) Type VI.
 (c) Type VII.
 (d) Type VIII.
149. Level of trace evidences in the body of hair on nuclear activation analysis will help to determine the
 (a) Sex.
 (b) Age.
 (c) Individuality.
 (d) Race.
150. Corpus delicti means *AIIMS MAY 08*
 (a) Essence of crime.
 (b) Inquest into death.
 (c) Postmortem examination.
 (d) Death by asphyxia.
151. Corpus delicti deals with
 (a) Dead body.
 (b) Body of crime.
 (c) Enquiry made by police.
 (d) Dereliction of duty.
152. Cheiloscopy is the study of *AIIMS 2004*
 (a) Foot.
 (b) Fingers.
 (c) Palate.
 (d) Lips.
153. Superimposition is *AIIMS 1982*
 (a) A technique in identifying a person by superimposing the X-ray of skull found after death on the photo of the face of the person (if available).
 (b) A technique used by the criminal to conceal sex.
 (c) A technique used by police to catch criminal.
 (d) A technique to identify the cause of suicide.
154. In interpreting the result after doing superimposition technique *TN 1988*
 (a) Positive result is having more importance.
 (b) A negative result is having more credibility.
 (c) No value either positive or negative.
 (d) 50% positive and 50% negative.
155. Identification of face using skull X-ray called as *AI 1993*
 (a) Superimposition.
 (b) Gustafson's technique.
 (c) Odontology.
 (d) Galton system.
156. 'James Smith' was identified from
 (a) Scar mark on the face.
 (b) Tattoo mark on the arm.
 (c) Malunited fracture of humerus.
 (d) Supernumerary fingers.
157. When one object touches another, part of the energy gets transferred to the other is known as *AI 2001*
 (a) Locard's principle.
 (b) Magnan principle.
 (c) McNaughten rule.
 (d) Koch's principle.

158. The cell for DNA analysis taken from all, except
AIIMS 1998, UP 2000
- (a) Fibroblast.
(b) Lymphocyte.
(c) Monocyte.
(d) Aminocyte.
159. DNA finger printing done by
PGI 1997
- (a) Sequence in nuclear DNA.
(b) Sequence in nuclear RNA.
(c) Non-sequence in nuclear DNA.
(d) Non-sequence in nuclear RNA.

STATE MEDICINE, MEDICAL ETHICS AND LAW

160. Conventional codes of courtesy observed between the members of medical profession is
- (a) Medical law.
(b) Medical ethics.
(c) Medical etiquette.
(d) Medical Jurisprudence.
161. Indian Medical Council Act was enacted in
- (a) 1950
(b) 1956
(c) 1958
(d) 1963
162. The 'Hippocratic Oath' is the crux of the decision taken by in
AIIMS 1989
- (a) American Medical Association, 1915.
(b) British Medical Association, 1936.
(c) World Health Organization, 1935.
(d) World Health Association, 1947.
163. Medical Council of India has following functions, except
- (a) Supervision of undergraduate medical education.
(b) Supervision of postgraduate medical education.
(c) Disciplinary control of medical professionals.
(d) Derecognition of medical qualifications.
164. Standard of medical education in India is maintained by
- (a) Central Government.
(b) Indian Medical Association.
(c) Medical Council of India.
(d) State Medical Council.
165. State Medical Council has the following functions, except
- (a) Maintenance of Medical Register.
(b) Recognition of medical qualification.
(c) Issuing of warning notice.
(d) Disciplinary control over the registered medical practitioner.
166. Medical qualifications awarded by institutions outside India and recognized by MCI are registered in
- (a) First schedule of Indian Medical Council Act 1956.
(b) Second schedule of Indian Medical Council Act 1956.
(c) Part 1 of Third schedule of Indian Medical Council Act 1956.
(d) Part 2 of Third schedule of Indian Medical Council Act 1956.
167. Disciplinary control over registered medical practitioner is under
AIIMS 1985
- (a) State Medical Council.
(b) Indian Medical Council.
(c) Director of Medical and Health Service.
(d) Health Secretary of State Government.
168. Erasure of the name of medical practitioner from register is done for
- (a) Civil negligence.
(b) Infamous conduct in professional sense.
(c) Criminal negligence.
(d) Contributory negligence.
169. Erasure of the name of medical practitioner can be done by
- (a) State Medical council.
(b) Medical Council of India.
(c) State Government.
(d) Court of law.
170. Professional death sentence has to be passed by
TN 1992
- (a) High Court.
(b) State Medical Council.
(c) Central Government.
(d) Session Court.
171. Professional death sentence means
- (a) Capital punishment.
(b) Imposition of fine.
(c) Penal erasure.
(d) Imprisonment.
172. Professional secrecy may be divulged
AMC 1983
- (a) By demand of the Court.
(b) At the opinion of the Doctor.
(c) When special fees are paid.
(d) By demand of Statutory organisation.
173. The acceptance of a share for the case referred to senior doctor for treatment is known as
PG 1981
- (a) Malpractice.
(b) Somnolentia.

- (c) Dichotomy.
(d) Indiscipline.
- 174. Registered medical practitioner protecting unqualified person in practice is known as**
AP 1986
- (a) Covering.
(b) Touting.
(c) Dichotomy.
(d) Vicarious responsibility.
- 175. A 40 year old patient of head injury, has no relative, requires urgent cranial decompression. Next step of management is**
AI 2001
- (a) Operation without formal consent.
(b) Take Police consent.
(c) Wait for relatives.
(d) Consent of Medical Superintendent.
- 176. In case of unconscious patient with head injury requiring emergency surgery and there is no relative to give consent, the doctor should**
JIPMER 1992
- (a) Operate without consent.
(b) Operate only with consent of Police.
(c) Operate only with consent of Medical Superintendent.
(d) Not operate at all.
- 177. Consent for medical examination is not a must in**
JIPMER 1986
- (a) The physical examination of a victim of rape.
(b) The physical examination of an arrested person.
(c) The examination of a woman for pregnancy.
(d) The examination of a drunken person.
- 178. Which of the following statements about Consent is 'not true' ?**
AIIMS 2002
- (a) Consent can only be valid if it is given by person who is sane and has attained maturity, *i.e.*, 18 year of age.
(b) For sterilization of a married person, consent of both spouse, *i.e.*, husband and wife is required.
(c) For artificial insemination, consent of patient alone is required.
(d) In emergency situation, if no near relative is available, doctors can perform procedure/ surgery necessary to save live even without consent, provided that the procedure intended is certified to be essential to save life of the patient by two doctors.
- 179. Not a part of informed consent is**
AIIMS NOV 07
- (a) All informations should be given about treatment options
(b) Concealed information
(c) Any treatment option better than the treatment being provided should be told.
(d) All disclosure should be done in a language that the patient can understand.
- 180. An arrested person can request the Magistrate for medical examination of his body by a registered medical practitioner as per the following provision in the code of Criminal Procedure**
BIHAR 1991
- (a) Sec. 53 Cr. P.C.
(b) Sec. 54 Cr. P.C.
(c) Sec. 56 Cr. P.C.
(d) Sec. 57 Cr. P.C.
- 181. A valid consent need to fulfil the following criteria, except**
- (a) It must be given freely and voluntarily.
(b) It must be given truly and willingly.
(c) It can be given by the person of any age.
(d) It can be given by an insane during lucid interval.
- 182. Privileged communication is between**
AI 2009
- (a) Doctor and court.
(b) Doctor and patient.
(c) Doctor and relatives.
(d) Patient and relatives.
- 183. Which is NOT a medical negligence Act?**
AIIMS 1998
- (a) Sec. 13 IPC.
(b) Sec. 304 IPC.
(c) Sec. 351 IPC.
(d) Sec. 331 IPC.
- 184. A civil wrong is known as**
AIIMS 1980
- (a) Mutatis mutandi.
(b) Pari passu.
(c) Tort.
(d) Ultravires.
- 185. Civil suit against a physician on the ground of civil malpraxis can be instituted within**
- (a) A year from the date of alleged negligence.
(b) Two years from the date of alleged negligence.
(c) Five years from the date of alleged negligence.
(d) At any time.
- 186. Norwegian system deals with**
AP 1991
- (a) Blood grouping.
(b) Identification of blood stains.
(c) Identification of seminal stains.
(d) Criminal responsibility.
- 187. The punishment for criminal negligence may be**
- (a) Fine.
(b) Imprisonment.
(c) Erasure of the name from medical register.
(d) All in combination.
- 188. A physician can be prosecuted for criminal negligence under section**
- (a) Sec. 302 IPC.
(b) Sec. 304 IPC.
(c) Sec. 304A IPC.
(d) Sec. 304B IPC.

- 189. Law does NOT consider the following doctrine in a charge of criminal negligence** *PGI 1991*
 (a) Vicarious liability.
 (b) Contributory negligence.
 (c) Res ipsa loquitur.
 (d) Novus actus interveniens.
- 190. All the following are defences available for a doctor against allegation of negligence, except** *AIIMS 1981*
 (a) Limitation.
 (b) No fee accepted.
 (c) Therapeutic misadventure.
 (d) Res judicata.
- 191. 'Res Ipsa Loquitur' means** *PGI 1982*
 (a) Negligence of surgeon.
 (b) Evidence speaks for itself.
 (c) Liability in negligence.
 (d) Punishment in negligence.
- 192. Doctrine of 'Res Ipsa Loquitur' constitutes the following, except**
 (a) Patient is guilt of contributory negligence.
 (b) Doctor is guilt of over dosage.
 (c) Doctor giving poisonous drugs.
 (d) Loss of power of the limbs due to prolonged immobilization.
- 193. Contributory negligence is a defence in**
 (a) Ethical malpractice.
 (b) Civil malpractice.
 (c) Criminal malpractice.
 (d) All of the above.
- 194. When the patient is injured or dies due to some unintentional act during treatment by a doctor or the agent of the doctor or hospital, it is known as** *PGI 1984*
 (a) Therapeutic privilege.
 (b) Vicarious liability.
 (c) Therapeutic misadventure.
 (d) Error of judgement.
- 195. 'Novus Actus Interveniens' means a person is responsible**
 (a) For his action.
 (b) For the logical consequences of his action.
 (c) For causing some harm due to negligent act on the victim of assault.
 (d) For none of the above.
- 196. 'Corporate Negligence' means**
 (a) When the hospital provides defective instruments.
 (b) When the hospital retains incompetent employees.
 (c) When the hospital fails in some way to provide accepted standard of care.
 (d) All of the above.
- 197. Doctrine of 'Product liability' will accrue 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.
- 198. Human experimentation is carried out following**
 (a) Casper's dictum.
 (b) Helsinki's declaration.
 (c) Geneva convention.
 (d) Vincent Collin's formula.
- 199. Euthanasia has got legal permission in**
 (a) India.
 (b) United Kingdom.
 (c) United States of America.
 (d) Norway.
- 200. A boy attempts suicide. He is brought to a private doctor and is successfully cured. Doctor should** *AI 2001*
 (a) Inform police.
 (b) Proper counselling.
 (c) Report to magistrate.
 (d) Refer to a psychiatrist.

MEDICOLEGAL AUTOPSY

- 201. To conduct postmortem examination an authorisation letter is necessary from** *PGI 1980, AIIMS 1984, BIHAR 1991*
 (a) Magistrate.
 (b) Police Officer.
 (c) Coroner.
 (d) Any of the above.
- 202. Before doing postmortem examination, body should be identified by** *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Relative.
 (b) Policeman.
 (c) Medical Officer.
 (d) Legal heir.
- 203. Certain obligations on the part of doctor who undertaken postmortem examination are following, except** *AIMS NOV 2002*
 (a) The examination should be meticulous and complete.
 (b) Routinely record all positive findings and important negative ones.
 (c) He must keep the police informed about the findings.
 (d) He must preserve viscera and send for toxicology examination in case of poisoning.

204. In newborn babies, during autopsy, body cavity to be opened first is
 (a) Skull cap.
 (b) Thoracic cavity.
 (c) Abdominal cavity.
 (d) As per requirement.
205. Last organ to be dissected during autopsy in asphyxia death *MIMS MAY 08, NOV 07*
 (a) Neck.
 (b) Head.
 (c) Abdomen.
 (d) Thorax.
206. In a suspected case of air embolism, search for embolism is to be done in
 (a) Circle of wills.
 (b) Meningeal vessels.
 (c) Abdominal aorta.
 (d) Right ventricle of heart.
207. For viriological examination, the tissue is preserved usually in
 (a) 10% formalin.
 (b) 50% glycerine.
 (c) Rectified spirit.
 (d) Saturated solution of sodium chloride.
208. For histopathological examination, the tissue is preserved usually in
 (a) 10% formalin.
 (b) 50% glycerine.
 (c) Rectified spirit.
 (d) Saturated solution of sodium chloride.
209. Preservative used for preservation of viscera for toxicological purpose *PGI 1999, 2000*
 (a) 10% formalin.
 (b) 40% formalin.
 (c) Saturated solution of common salt.
 (d) Alcohol.
210. Viscera are preserved in rectified spirit after *AIIMS 1989*
 (a) Death from anaesthesia.
 (b) Corrosive poisoning.
 (c) Alcohol poisoning.
 (d) Paraldehyde poisoning.
211. Saturated solution of common salt is not used as preservative in *AIIMS 1980*
 (a) Corrosive poisoning.
 (b) Organophosphorus poisoning.
 (c) Arsenic poisoning.
 (d) Lead poisoning.
212. The following donot require any preservative, except *PGI 1986*
 (a) Long bones.
 (b) Hairs.
 (c) Nails.
 (d) Uterus.
213. Minimum quantity of blood required to be preserved for chemical examination is *PGI 1984, DNB 1990*
 (a) 2 ml.
 (b) 10 ml.
 (c) 50 ml.
 (d) 100 ml.
214. While despatching blood and urine for chemical analysis sodium flouride is added as preservative in the following concentration *AMU 1986*
 (a) 30 mg/10 ml.
 (b) 40 mg/10 ml.
 (c) 50 mg/10 ml.
 (d) 100 mg/10 ml.
215. It is true about formalin *DNB 1990*
 (a) That it can be used as preservative in alcohol poisoning.
 (b) Never used as a preservative for chemical analysis.
 (c) Used as a preservative in poisoning by digitalis.
 (d) None of the above.
216. CSF is required to be preserved in *BIHAR 1989*
 (a) Alcohol poisoning.
 (b) Arsenic poisoning.
 (c) Copper poisoning.
 (d) Organophosphorus poisoning.
217. For biochemical analysis vitreous to be sent in *AIIMS NOV 07*
 (a) Hydrochloric acid.
 (b) Phenol.
 (c) Formalin.
 (d) Fluoride.
218. About 20 gm of hair are required to be preserved in *AMU 1989, AIIMS 1981*
 (a) Mineral poisoning.
 (b) Aconite poisoning.
 (c) Iodine poisoning.
 (d) Codeine poisoning.
219. Lungs are preserved in poisoning due to the following, except *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Coal gas.
 (b) Chloroform.
 (c) HCN.
 (d) None of the above.
220. Urine is preserved in poisoning due to following, except *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Opium.
 (b) Barbiturate.

- (c) Alcohol.
(d) None of the above.
- 221. Preservative used in urine sample for chemical analysis is** *AIIMS 1992*
(a) Formalin.
(b) Thymol.
(c) Fluoride.
(d) EDTA.
- 222. To preserve specimens, formalin is used in concentration** *DELHI 1987*
(a) 1%
(b) 10%
(c) 40%
(d) 70%
- 223. Preservation of brain is not required in** *AIIMS NOV 06*
(a) Alkaloid poisoning.
(b) Organophosphorus poisoning.
(c) Volatile poisoning.
(d) Heavy metal poisoning.
- 224. Poison which can be detected from burnt bones is** *AI 1993*
(a) Mercury.
(b) Arsenic.
(c) Strontium.
(d) Lead.
- 225. To conduct an exhumation** *TN 1991*
(a) A Magistrate's authorisation is necessary.
(b) A Police Station House Officer's authorisation is necessary.
(c) A Civil Surgeon's authorisation is necessary.
(d) People in the locality can directly approach the Medical Officer with a request.
- 226. Time limit for exhumating a body in India**
(a) 1 year.
(b) 10 years.
(c) 20 years.
(d) No limit.
- 227. The average number of sample of earth collected in exhumation are** *AMU 1984*
(a) 1 to 2.
(b) 3 to 4.
(c) 6 to 7.
(d) 15 to 20.
- 228. Exhumation is done by** *AIIMS 1980*
(a) Magistrate in presence of Police Officer.
(b) Medical Officer, in presence of Police Officer.
(c) Magistrate, in presence of Medical Officer.
(d) Medical Officer, in presence of Magistrate.
- 229. Embalming solution contains all except** *AIIMS NOV 08*
(a) Ethanol.
(b) Phenol.
(c) Glycerine.
(d) Formaline.

DEATH AND ITS MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS

- 230. Study of death is known as** *AIIMS NOV 02/08*
(a) Thanatology
(b) Trichology
(c) Pentalogy
(d) Entomology
- 231. Apoplexy is the term used for** *DNB 1991*
(a) Cerebral congestion.
(b) Cerebral ischaemia.
(c) Cerebral anoxia.
(d) Cerebral concussion.
- 232. True about suspended animation** *PGI 1997*
(a) Person can be revived by resuscitative techniques.
(b) It persist from a few second to several minutes.
(c) Common in drowned as well as new born.
(d) All of the above.
- 233. The most common site for coronary thrombosis formation is** *AIIMS 1982*
(a) First 1/3rd of the anterior descending branch of left coronary artery.
(b) Middle part of posterior descending branch of right coronary artery.
(c) Terminal portion of anterior descending branch of left coronary artery.
(d) Circumflex branch of left coronary artery.
- 234. Suspended animation is seen with** *AI 1999, UP 2000*
(a) Electrocution.
(b) Strangulation/hanging.
(c) Drowning.
(d) Burn.
- 235. Not a feature of brain death** *AI 2002*
(a) Complete apnoea.
(b) Absent pupillary reflex.

- (c) Absent deep tendon reflex.
(d) Heart rate unresponsive to atropine.
236. Which of the following components of vitreous humor is most important to estimate time since death *AIIMS 198*
(a) Na⁺.
(b) K⁺.
(c) Protein.
(d) Cell count.
237. A dead body was found lying in a courtyard, its rectal temperature was 28°C. Calculate the number of hours for which the body lying there *DELHI 1993*
(a) About 1 hour.
(b) About 4 hour.
(c) About 6 hour.
(d) About 8 hour.
238. Number of hours since death is calculated by multiplying the fall in rectal temperature with *DELHI 1993*
(a) 0.33
(b) 0.67
(c) 1.23
(d) 1.5
239. In normal conditions of temperature and atmosphere, the rate of cooling of deadbody is *DELHI 1982*
(a) 1.5°F/hour.
(b) 2.0°F/hour.
(c) 2.5°F/hour.
(d) 2.5°C/hour.
240. The ideal place to record body temperature in dead bodies is *AIIMS MAY 05, 06*
(a) Rectum.
(b) Axilla.
(c) Mouth.
(d) Groins.
241. The following situations are associated with rise of temperature after death, except *MCI 2003*
(a) Burns.
(b) Heat stroke.
(c) Pontine haemorrhage.
(d) Septicaemia.
242. The temperature of the body rises up for the first two hours after death. The probable condition includes following, except *DNB 1989*
(a) Sun stroke.
(b) Frost bite.
(c) Septicaemia.
(d) Tetanus.
243. In which of the following conditions postmortem calorificity may be seen in death due to *CU 2004*
(a) Massive haemorrhage.
(b) Cyanide poisoning.
(c) Corrosive poisoning.
(d) Septicaemia.
244. Postmortem calorificity seen in *AI 1997*
(a) Strychnine poisoning.
(b) Organophosphorus poisoning.
(c) Datura poisoning.
(d) Ergot poisoning.
245. Postmortem calorificity may be seen in all the following causes of death except *AI 03, 04*
(a) Septicaemia.
(b) Barbiturate poisoning.
(c) Strychnine poisoning.
(d) Tetanus.
246. Postmortem staining sets in *AIIMS 1989*
(a) Few hours.
(b) Few days.
(c) 3 to 5 days.
(d) 1 week.
247. Cyanide poisoning is detected on postmortem by the following *DELHI 1993*
(a) Intense cyanosis.
(b) Constricted pupil.
(c) Cherry red coloured P.M. staining.
(d) No rigor mortis.
248. Red brown colour postmortem lividity seen in *AIIMS 1999*
(a) Cyanide.
(b) Phosphorous.
(c) Carbon monoxide.
(d) Nitrate.
249. Deep blue coloured hypostasis is seen in death due to poisoning by *CU 2004*
(a) Potassium cyanide.
(b) Phosphorus.
(c) Aniline dyes.
(d) Carbon monoxide.
250. Term suggillation, vibices or livor mortis are used for *CU 1994*
(a) Rigor mortis.
(b) Postmortem burns.
(c) Postmortem lividity.
(d) Postmortem rigidity.
251. Which of the following poisoning produces bluish green hypostasis *CU 1993*
(a) Sodium nitrite.
(b) Quinine.

- (c) HCN.
(d) H₂S.
- 252. Cherry red or pink colour after death may be seen in** *AIIMS 1985*
(a) Asphyxia.
(b) Phosphorus poisoning.
(c) Potassium chlorate poisoning.
(d) Snake bite.
- 253. Cherry red colour in postmortem staining is a feature of poisoning with** *AIIMS 2000*
(a) Nitrites.
(b) Aniline.
(c) Phosphorus.
(d) Carbon monoxide.
- 254. A dead body with suspected poisoning is having hypostasis of reddish brown or deep blue in colour. It is suggestive of poisoning due to** *AIMS NOV 2002*
(a) Nitrates.
(b) Carbonmonoxide.
(c) Cyanides.
(d) Barbiturates.
- 255. Postmortem staining can occur in some cases before death in** *AIIMS 1984*
(a) Children.
(b) Old persons.
(c) Cholera.
(d) All of the above.
- 256. Postmortem lividity is unlikely to develop in a case of** *MCI 2003*
(a) Drowning in well.
(b) Drowning in a fast flowing river.
(c) Postmortem submersion.
(d) Drowning in chlorinated swimming pool.
- 257. After death, myocardium becomes rigid in** *DNB 1994*
(a) 30 minute.
(b) 60 minute.
(c) 4 hours.
(d) 12 hours.
- 258. Postmortem rigidity first starts in** *AIIMS 1982*
(a) Upper eyelids.
(b) Lower eyelids.
(c) Lower limbs.
(d) Fingers.
- 259. In postmortem rigidity first to disappear is** *AIIMS 1995*
(a) Neck.
(b) Limbs.
(c) Evelids.
(d) Abdomen.
- 260. Rigor mortis is caused due to** *PGI 1998*
(a) Increased availability of Ca⁺⁺ ion.
(b) Decreased in ATP.
(c) Decreased availability of Ca⁺⁺ ion.
(d) Actin myosin interaction.
- 261. Rigor mortis starts in** *PGI 1998*
(a) Intestine.
(b) Neck.
(c) Heart.
(d) Extremities.
- 262. The order of onset of rigor mortis is** *AI 1986*
(a) Lower limb – thorax – eyelids.
(b) Eyelids – thorax – lower limbs.
(c) Thorax – eyelids – lower limbs.
(d) Eyelids – lower limbs – thorax.
- 263. Rigor mortis can be simulated by** *AIIMS 1992*
(a) Cadaveric spasm.
(b) Algor mortis.
(c) Adipocere.
(d) Livor mortis.
- 264. The best method of testing for rigor mortis is by** *AIIMS 1984*
(a) Pulling the lower jaw downwards.
(b) Dropping the leg down from the height.
(c) Flexing the thighs or legs.
(d) Flexing the forearm over the elbow.
- 265. Which of the following is the cause of rapid onset of rigor mortis and of longer duration**
(a) Typhus.
(b) Plague.
(c) Apoplexy.
(d) Strychnine poisoning.
- 266. Delayed rigor mortis occurs in case of poisoning with** *AIIMS 1993*
(a) Strychnine.
(b) Mercury.
(c) Lead.
(d) Arsenic.
- 267. In a suspected case of death due to poisoning where cadaveric rigidity is lasting longer than usual, it may be a case of poisoning due to** *MCI 2003*
(a) Lead.
(b) Arsenic.
(c) Mercury.
(d) Copper.
- 268. Postmortem rigidity first to disappear in** *AIIMS 1995*
(a) Neck.
(b) Abdomen.
(c) Eyelids.
(d) Limbs.

- 269. True about cadaveric spasm is** *PGI 1994*
 (a) It occurs immediately after death.
 (b) Affects all group of muscles simultaneously.
 (c) Few hours after death.
 (d) After passing of rigor mortis.
- 270. Cadaveric spasm affects the following muscles** *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Voluntary.
 (b) Involuntary.
 (c) Both.
 (d) None.
- 271. When a group of muscles of a dead body were in a state of strong contraction immediately prior to death and remains so even after death, the condition is termed as** *AIIMS MAY 05*
 (a) Gas stiffening.
 (b) Rigor mortis.
 (c) Cadaveric spasm.
 (d) Cold stiffening.
- 272. Pugilistic attitude is seen in** *PGI 1999*
 (a) Burns.
 (b) Dry heat.
 (c) Moist heat.
 (d) Extremities.
- 273. Surest sign of death is** *PGI 1983*
 (a) Cadaveric lividity.
 (b) Cadaveric spasm.
 (c) Adipocere.
 (d) Putrefaction.
- 274. Aseptic autolysis is seen in** *AIIMS 1998*
 (a) Maceration.
 (b) Mummification.
 (c) Adipocere.
 (d) Putrefaction.
- 275. Spalding's sign occurs because of** *DELHI 1992*
 (a) Mummification.
 (b) Maceration.
 (c) Hanging.
 (d) Drowning.
- 276. Adipocere is** *PGI 1997*
 (a) Hydrogenation or saponification of fats.
 (b) Modification of the process of putrefaction.
 (c) Change of organic to inorganic states.
 (d) Chemical change of proteins of the muscle fibre.
- 277. Adipocere occurs in** *PGI 1999*
 (a) Bodies exposed to air.
 (b) Bodies immersed in water.
 (c) Body buried in damp soil.
 (d) Body exposed to dry hot air.
- 278. Marbling is noticed by** *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) 18 hours.
 (b) 36 hours.
 (c) 48 hours.
 (d) 24 hours.
- 279. In a decomposed body first sign seen is** *AI 1997*
 (a) Greenish discoloration of skin over right iliac fossa.
 (b) Greenish discoloration of skin over left iliac fossa.
 (c) Purplish black discoloration over face.
 (d) Purplish black discoloration over lower extremity.
- 280. Colour changes of putrefaction are first observed in the** *AIIMS 1986*
 (a) Iliac fossa.
 (b) Popliteal fossa.
 (c) Cubital fossa.
 (d) Arm pits.
- 281. First sign of putrefaction (internal) seen in** *PGI 1998*
 (a) Intestine.
 (b) Under surface of liver.
 (c) Prostrate.
 (d) Uterus.
- 282. After death, the onset of putrefaction is in stage of** *AIIMS 1981*
 (a) Primary relaxation.
 (b) Rigor mortis.
 (c) Secondary relaxation.
 (d) Any of the above.
- 283. Sequence of putrefactive changes occur as** *AI 2000*
 (a) Brain–heart–spleen–kidney.
 (b) Brain–spleen–heart–uterus.
 (c) Heart–spleen–uterus–brain.
 (d) Heart–brain–spleen–uterus.
- 284. Correct order of putrefaction is** *AI 2000*
 (a) Brain, Heart, Uterus.
 (b) Brain, Uterus, Heart.
 (c) Uterus, Heart, Brain.
 (d) Heart, Uterus, Brain.
- 285. In presence of putrefaction, one of the following findings is more reliable as significant of mechanical asphyxia than others** *DNB 1989*
 (a) Pin point haemorrhage under conjunctiva.
 (b) Blood stained frothy fluid escaping from mouth and nostrils.
 (c) Tongue protruding out of mouth.
 (d) Cyanosis of lips and finger tips.

- 286. Putrefaction is delayed in which of the following conditions?** *PGI 1997*
 (a) Increase moisture.
 (b) Presence of air.
 (c) Temperature above 50°C.
 (d) Bodies buried without coffins.
- 287. Last to putrefy in a male is** *DELHI 1989, 1993; AIIMS 1993*
 (a) Uterus.
 (b) Prostate.
 (c) Testis.
 (d) Liver.
- 288. Which organ putrefy last in female?** *AI 1994*
 (a) Prostate.
 (b) Uterus.
 (c) Ovary.
 (d) Breast.
- 289. Which of the tissues putrifies late** *AIMS MAY 03*
 (a) Brain.
 (b) Prostate.
 (c) Liver.
 (d) Stomach.
- 290. Foamy liver is seen in** *AIIMS 1993*
 (a) Putrefaction.
 (b) Adipocere.
 (c) Mummification.
 (d) Dry drowning.
- 291. Colliquative liquification is seen within..... after death** *AMU 1986*
 (a) Immediately.
 (b) 24 hours.
 (c) 72 hours.
 (d) 1 week.
- 292. Casper's dictum is used for** *AI 2009*
 (a) Identification of body.
 (b) Time since death.
 (c) Cause of death.
 (d) For knowing weapon of injury.
- 293. Hair becomes loose after** *UP 1991*
 (a) 72 hours of death.
 (b) 48 hours of death.
 (c) 90 hours of death.
 (d) 3 months of death.
- 294. Bones begin to decompose after death in** *AIIMS 1980*
 (a) 6 months to 1 year.
 (b) 1 to 2 years.
 (c) 3 to 10 years.
 (d) 10 to 20 years.
- 295. Average time of floating of dead body is minimum in** *PG 1980*
 (a) Cold water.
 (b) Fresh water.
 (c) Warm water.
 (d) Running water.
- 296. What poisoning retards putrefaction?** *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Phosphorus.
 (b) Arsenic.
 (c) Mercury.
 (d) Lead.
- 297. Which of the following poison retards putrefaction?** *UP 2000*
 (a) Organophosphorus.
 (b) Carbolic acid.
 (c) Oxalic acid.
 (d) Hydrogen chloride.
- 298. Putrefaction is retarded in** *AI 2000*
 (a) Carbolic acid.
 (b) Organophosphorous.
 (c) Opium.
 (d) Drowning.
- 299. Entomology of the cadaver is the study of** *PGI 1983*
 (a) Insects and maggots that infest the dead body.
 (b) Decomposition changes to the body.
 (c) All of the above.
 (d) None of the above.
- 300. If in dead body maggots are found, how much time has lapsed since death?**
 (a) 24 to 48 hours.
 (b) 8 to 24 hours.
 (c) 3 to 4 days.
 (d) 6 to 7 days.
- 301. Mummification is seen in** *DELHI 1992*
 (a) IUD (Intrauterine death) fresh.
 (b) IUD late.
 (c) Both.
 (d) None.
- 302. The process which causes the drying up of tissues and internal viscera to a sufficient degree to halt putrefaction is called** *DNB 1990*
 (a) Saponification.
 (b) Adipocere formation.
 (c) Mummification.
 (d) Putrefaction.

- 303. Mummification refers to** *AI 1991*
 (a) Dessication of corpse.
 (b) Adipocere formation.
 (c) Liquefactive necrosis.
 (d) Skeletonisation.
- 304. Mummification refers to** *MCI 2003*
 (a) Hardening of muscles after death.
 (b) Colliquative putrefaction.
 (c) Saponification of subcutaneous fat.
 (d) Dessication of a dead body.
- 305. Adipocere formation is characterized by all, except** *PGI 1993*
 (a) Foul smelling.
 (b) Cheesy colour.
 (c) Develops in dampy clay soil.
 (d) Whole body is affected.
- 306. The cerebrospinal fluid is biochemically examined for the following to estimate time since death, except** *PGI 1982*
 (a) Glucose levels.
 (b) Non-protein nitrogen content.
 (c) Amino acid content.
 (d) Lactic acid content.
- 307. Convincing proof of burial alive is** *TN 1992; DELHI 1985, 1986*
 (a) Pulmonary oedema.
 (b) Splenic congestion.
 (c) Laceration of liver.
 (d) Sand in trachea and bronchi.
- 308. If a person is not heard for years by his relatives or friends, it is presumed that he has died** *AMC 1980*
 (a) 2
 (b) 5
 (c) 7
 (d) 12
- 309. The dead body of a murdered person is brought for preservation in mortuary. Which of the following statements is not correct.** *AIIMS NOV 04*
 (a) The body should be stored at 40 degree celsius.
 (b) The body can be embalmed before post mortem.
 (c) The body should never be undressed before the forensic expert has seen it.
 (d) The body can be stored at 200 degree celsius to preserve it for long duration.

INJURY AND ITS MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS

- 310. Breach of continuity of skin or mucus membrane is wound**
 (a) Legally.
 (b) Medicolegally.
 (c) Surgically.
 (d) Any of the above.
- 311. Grievous injury includes which of the following?** *PGI 1983, 1987*
 (a) Incised wound of scalp.
 (b) Lacerated wound of scalp.
 (c) Fracture of radius.
 (d) Injury which kept the patient away from work for 10 days.
- 312. Grievous injury is** *DELHI 1998*
 (a) 20 days hospital stay.
 (b) 14 days hospital stay.
 (c) Injury disfiguration of face.
 (d) Temporary disfiguration of face.
- 313. Which of the following is not a grievous injury?** *DELHI 1987, 1989*
 (a) Emasculation.
 (b) Permanent disfiguration of face.
 (c) Privation of a joint.
 (d) Incised wound on abdomen without injury in perineum.
- 314. All of the following are included in grievous hurt/injury except** *AIIMS NOV 07*
 (a) Loss of testis.
 (b) Loss of eye.
 (c) Loss of Kidney.
 (d) Abrasion of face.
- 315. All are grievous injuries, except** *JIPMER 1992*
 (a) Fracture tooth.
 (b) Avulsion of nail.
 (c) Facial disfiguration of burns.
 (d) Emasculation.
- 316. Which of the following indicates that the wound in a hospitalized woman typist hit by lathi admitted for 20 days was grievous?** *DELHI 1993*
 (a) She is not able to recognize.
 (b) Wound does not heal completely.
 (c) Incised-looking wound over scalp.
 (d) She is not able to do her daily routine.

317. A 25 year old person sustained injury in right eye. He developed right corneal opacity following the injury. Left eye was already having poor vision. Corneoplasty of the right eye was done and vision was restored. Medicolegally such injury is labelled as *CU 2004*
- Grievous.
 - Simple.
 - Dangerous.
 - Serious.
318. When ingredients of 'Actus Reus' and 'Mens Rea' are working together to constitute a crime leading to death, the offence will fall under section
- 300 IPC.
 - 304 IPC.
 - 304A IPC.
 - 304B IPC.
319. The act done rashly and negligently causing minor offence or grievous hurt will be charged under section
- 304A IPC.
 - 304B IPC.
 - 306 IPC.
 - 338 IPC.
320. In case of death of a married woman within 7 years of marriage, due to other than natural causes, with history of cruelty or harassment prior to her death, the charge is framed against the accused under section
- 302 IPC.
 - 304 IPC.
 - 304A IPC.
 - 304B IPC.
321. Punishment for abetment to suicide an insane person is
- Death sentence.
 - Life imprisonment.
 - Imprisonment for 10 years.
 - Monetary fine.
322. 'Brush burn' is *NIMHANS 1986*
- An abrasion.
 - An electric burn.
 - A chemical burn.
 - None of the above.
323. Brush burn is due to *AI 1995*
- Friction injury.
 - Firearm injury.
 - Electrical injury.
 - Chemical injury.
324. Scab of abrasion appears brown after *AI 2006*
- 12 to 24 hours.
 - 2 to 3 days.
 - 4 to 5 days.
 - 5 to 7 days.
325. Patterned abrasion is a type of *AIIMS MAY 05*
- Linear abrasion.
 - Pressure abrasion.
 - Sliding abrasion.
 - Superficial abrasion.
326. 'Imprint' abrasion is a term for *DELHI 1987*
- Scratch abrasion.
 - Graze abrasion.
 - Impact abrasion.
 - Pressure abrasion.
327. 'Tyre tread' of motor car is an example of
- Pressure abrasion.
 - Impact abrasion.
 - Graze abrasion.
 - Scratch abrasion.
328. Abrasion can be confused with *AI 2009*
- Eczeme.
 - Chemical burn.
 - Ant bite.
 - Joule burn.
329. A bruise showing bluish black discolouration is *BIHAR 1987*
- A few hours old.
 - One day old.
 - Few days old.
 - Ten days old.
330. Blue colour of bruise is due to *AIIMS 1994*
- Hemosiderin.
 - Deoxyhemoglobin.
 - Bilirubin.
 - Hematoidin.
331. Antemortem bruise is characterized by *PGI 1999*
- Yellow colour.
 - Maintains gaping.
 - Decrease chloride content.
 - Capillary rupture with extravasation of blood.
332. The amount of extravasation of blood in a trivial bruise is as much as
- 10 cc.
 - 10 to 20 cc.
 - 20 to 30 cc.
 - 30 to 40 cc.
333. Tearing of the skin and subcutaneous tissue is called *AP 1990*
- Abrasion.
 - Laceration.
 - Contusion.
 - Avulsion.
334. Where does the lacerated wound appear like an incised wound?
- Abdomen.
 - Thorax.
 - Hand.
 - Forehead.

- 335. In lacerated wounds, the margins are** *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Clean-cut.
 (b) Irregular.
 (c) Regular.
 (d) Invariably inverted.
- 336. In lacerated wounds, hair bulb is** *AIIMS 1989*
 (a) Cut.
 (b) Crushed.
 (c) Both of the above.
 (d) Lacerated.
- 337. Pus formation in a lacerated wound takes place within** *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) 6 to 12 hours.
 (b) 12 to 24 hours.
 (c) 36 to 48 hours.
 (d) 7 to 10 days.
- 338. Sites notorious for incised looking wounds are all, except**
 (a) Chest.
 (b) Zygoma.
 (c) Iliac crest.
 (d) Shin.
- 339. The depth of an incised wound is greatest at a place** *AIIMS 1982*
 (a) Where the weapon strikes first.
 (b) Away from the weapon.
 (c) The outer end of weapon.
 (d) Any of the above.
- 340. 'Tentative cuts' suggest that injuries are** *AI 1991, MCI 2002*
 (a) Homicidal.
 (b) Suicidal.
 (c) Accidental.
 (d) Fabricated.
- 341. Bevelled cuts are** *AI 1993*
 (a) Suicidal.
 (b) Homicidal.
 (c) Accidental.
 (d) Fabricated.
- 342. Stab wounds are characterised by** *AI 1991*
 (a) Length.
 (b) Depth.
 (c) Breadth.
 (d) Entry wound.
- 343. Following is NOT a feature of self inflicted injury** *SGPGI 1999*
 (a) Clothes are cut in incompatible way with number, length, direction and nature of wounds.
 (b) Characteristic multiple and superficial injuries.
 (c) Multiple scars of different ages.
 (d) Injuries on palmer aspect of hand.
- 344. Constituents of black gun powder is all, except** *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Charcoal.
 (b) KNO_3 .
 (c) Lead peroxide.
 (d) Sulphur.
- 345. All are components of gunpowder, except** *AIIMS 1996*
 (a) Charcoal.
 (b) Lead peroxide.
 (c) Potassium nitrate.
 (d) Sulphur.
- 346. Marking on a projectile occurs in** *AI 1990*
 (a) Double barrel gun.
 (b) Pistol.
 (c) Rifle.
 (d) Shotgun.
- 347. Dirt collar is seen in** *PGI 1990, 1993*
 (a) Firearm entry wound.
 (b) Firearm exit wound.
 (c) Both of the above.
 (d) None of the above.
- 348. At the site of firearm entry wound, blackish staining is due to** *MCI 2002*
 (a) Friction.
 (b) Smoke.
 (c) Unburned gun powder.
 (d) Lead oxide.
- 349. In firearm injury, entry wound blackening is due to** *AI 2002*
 (a) Flame.
 (b) Hot gases.
 (c) Smoke.
 (d) Unburnt powder.
- 350. Blackening and tattooing of skin and clothing can be best demonstrated by** *MCI 2003*
 (a) Luminol spray.
 (b) Infrared photography.
 (c) Ultraviolet light.
 (d) Magnifying lens.
- 351. In a firearm injury there is burning, blackening, tattooing of the wound which is stellate in shape with cherry red color surrounding tissues** *AI 2005*
 (a) Close shot entry.
 (b) Close contact exit.
 (c) Close shot entry.
 (d) Distant shot entry.
- 352. Blasting effect is usually seen in a firearm injury from** *AMU 1985*
 (a) Point blank range.
 (b) Distance of 3".
 (c) Distance of 9".
 (d) All of the above.
- 353. Stellate wound is seen in which type of bullet injury** *AI 2009*
 (a) Two feet shot.
 (b) Distant shot.
 (c) Contact shot.
 (d) Close shot.

- 354. Following is not a feature of handgun firearm wound** *SGPGI 1999*
 (a) Flame/burning/scorching is seen within 2 to 3 inches.
 (b) Smoke effect (blackening) up to one foot.
 (c) Powder residue upto 2 feet.
 (d) Tattooing upto 4 feet.
- 355. A bullet fired from a gun is not released. It is ejected out with the next shot. It is known as** *AIIMS MAY 02*
 (a) Dumdum bullet.
 (b) Rocketing bullet.
 (c) Ricochet bullet.
 (d) Tandem bullet.
- 356. In tandem bullet the number of bullets fired** *AIIMS NOV 07*
 (a) 1
 (b) 2
 (c) 3
 (d) 4
- 357. X-ray examination in firearm injury case helps to** *SGPGI 1999*
 (a) Locate the bullet which has not exited.
 (b) Locate metallic fragment along with path.
 (c) Trace pathway of a bullet for evidence.
 (d) Know the distance of firearm discharge to the target.
- 358. In which of the following weapons empty cartridge case is ejected after firing** *AIIMS NOV 03*
 (a) Shotgun.
 (b) Revolver.
 (c) Pistol.
 (d) Rifle.
- 359. Which is correct formula about dispersion of pellets in shotgun injury** *AIIMS 1985*
 (a) Dispersion in inches = 1.5 times the dispersion in yards.
 (b) Dispersion in inches = 2.5 times the dispersion in yards.
 (c) Dispersion in cm = 1.5 times the dispersion in metres.
 (d) Dispersion in yards = 1.5 times the dispersion in inches.
- 360. The distance of a firearm is calculated from area of dispersion as** *AIIMS 1980*
 (a) Area of dispersion = Distance in metres.
 (b) Area of dispersion = 1½ times distance in metres.
 (c) Area of dispersion = 1½ times distance in yards.
 (d) Area of dispersion = Distance in inches.
- 361. Gunshot residues in the hand can be detected by** *AIIMS NOV 05*
 (a) Phenolphthalein test.
 (b) Dermal nitrate test.
 (c) Benzidine test.
 (d) Hydrogen activation analysis.
- 362. Dermal nitrate test detects** *AIIMS 1991*
 (a) Blood stains.
 (b) Gun powder residue.
 (c) Nitric salt poisoning.
 (d) Nerve gases poisoning.
- 363. Commonest organ to be injured in bomb blast is** *AI 2009*
 (a) Lungs.
 (b) Liver.
 (c) Spleen.
 (d) Skin.
- 364. The probable diagnosis in a case of head injury where the person loses consciousness transiently, then regains consciousness but again goes in coma is** *AIIMS 1992*
 (a) Subdural haemorrhage.
 (b) Extradural haemorrhage.
 (c) Subarachnoid haemorrhage.
 (d) Intracerebral haemorrhage.
- 365. The confused mental state in the following may resemble acute alcoholic intoxication** *CU 1993*
 (a) Starvation.
 (b) Cyanide poisoning.
 (c) Oleander poisoning.
 (d) Concussion.
- 366. Depressed fracture over skull are due to** *PGI 2000*
 (a) Heavy object with small striking surface.
 (b) Heavy object with large striking surface.
 (c) Fall over the ground.
 (d) Light object.
- 367. Pond's fracture is common in** *AI 1998, 2000*
 (a) Children.
 (b) Adult.
 (c) Elderly.
 (d) Menopausal woman.
- 368. Bevelling of inner table of skull is found in** *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Firearm entry wound.
 (b) Firearm exit wound.
 (c) Drowning.
 (d) Infanticide.
- 369. Bevelling of outer table in skull is seen in** *AI 1992*
 (a) Firearm entry wound.
 (b) Firearm exit wound.
 (c) Penetrating wound.
 (d) Blunt injury to head.
- 370. Bevelling of inner table of skull suggests** *AIIMS 1993*
 (a) Stab wound.
 (b) Wound of firearm entry.

- (c) Wound of exit of firearm.
(d) Penetrating wound.
- 371. Tentative cut is a feature of** *AI 2002*
(a) Fall from height.
(b) Homicide.
(c) Accident.
(d) Suicide.
- 372. Fracture-a-la-signature is** *TN 1989*
(a) A depressed fracture.
(b) A fissure fracture.
(c) Separation of the suture line.
(d) A ring fracture.
- 373. In fractured ends of bone, soft provisional callus is formed by** *AIIMS 1984*
(a) 48 hours.
(b) 15 hours.
(c) 4 weeks.
(d) 2 months.
- 374. Contre-coup injuries are seen in** *AI 2004*
(a) Brain.
(b) Diazepam.
(c) Spine.
(d) Flumazeline.
- 375. Contre-coup injury is seen in** *AI 1999, UP 2000*
(a) Brain.
(b) Stomach.
(c) Spleen.
(d) Heart.
- 376. If a complete network of new capillary vessels is seen, then the age of the wound is** *PGI 1987*
(a) Around 18 hours.
(b) Around 36 hours.
(c) Around 5 days.
(d) Around 7 days.
- 377. Antemortem fracture differs from postmortem fracture by** *DELHI 1994*
(a) Effusion of blood.
(b) Comminuted type.
(c) No sign of injury over skin.
(d) Lack of oedema.
- 378. Callus becomes thick and hard like bone within** *AMU 1986*
(a) 2 weeks.
(b) 4 weeks.
(c) 6 weeks.
(d) 3 months.
- 379. The cavity of a dislocated tooth fills up completely in** *AIIMS 1985*
(a) 12 hours.
(b) 24 hours.
(c) 36 hours.
(d) 7 to 10 days.
- 380. Difference between antemortem and postmortem wounds is** *DELHI 1996*
(a) Presence of chloride in blister.
(b) Presence of cynhaemoglobin.
(c) Extravasation histologically.
(d) Stain removal mechanically.
- 381. Pugilistic attitude is due to** *AI 2000*
(a) Coagulation of protein.
(b) Depletion of ATP.
(c) Accumulation of Ca⁺⁺.
(d) Accumulation of M⁺⁺.
- 382. Pugilistic attitude is seen in** *AI 1991*
(a) Drowning.
(b) Burns.
(c) Lightning.
(d) Hanging.
- 383. Pugilistic attitudes is due to** *AI 1996, AI 1998*
(a) Lipolysis.
(b) Protein coagulation.
(c) Carbohydrate coagulation.
(d) Lipogenesis.
- 384. Heat rupture is** *AI 2009*
(a) RBC rupture.
(b) Regular margins.
(c) Irregular margins.
(d) Ruptured blood vessels.
- 385. In severe burns, the last remnant indicate of male sex is** *AIIMS 1993*
(a) Penis.
(b) Testicle.
(c) Inguinal canal.
(d) Prostate.
- 386. When whole of the skin and subcutaneous tissue is involved, it is of which degree burn?** *PGI 1982*
(a) I
(b) III
(c) IV
(d) V
- 387. Wilson's classification is used to classify** *WB 1994*
(a) Finger prints.
(b) Skull.
(c) Gunshot wounds.
(d) Burns.
- 388. Vesicles in antemortem burn are differentiated from postmortem burn by the presence of** *PGI 1996*
(a) Chloride.
(b) Albuminous fluid and chloride.
(c) Plasma and WBC in fluid.
(d) Air.

389. A 25 years old woman was found in room with 100% burns on her body. The tongue was protruded out. The body was in pugilistic attitude with heat ruptures, peeling of skin, heat hematoma and heat fracture of skull. Carboxy hemoglobin was 25% and soot particles were detected in the trachea. Which of the following points its antemortem nature *AIIMS MAY 04*
- Heat hematoma and heat fractures.
 - Heat fracture of skull and peeling of skin.
 - Heat hematoma and pugilistic attitude.
 - Carboxyhemoglobin and soot particles in trachea.
390. Antemortem burn differs from postmortem burn by *BIHAR 1991*
- Increase in enzyme.
 - Soot in the upper respiratory tract.
 - Presence of carboxyhaemoglobin.
 - Any of the above.
391. In a postmortem burn which is NOT true? *AIIMS 1999*
- Line of redness.
 - Increase in enzymes.
 - Vesicle formation.
 - Non-albuminus.
392. More than 5% carboxyhaemoglobin is seen in *AI 1988*
- Antemortem burn.
 - Cyanide poisoning.
 - Drowning.
 - Electrocution.
393. Elevated levels of cyanide is seen in death due to which of the following? *AIIMS 2000*
- Cold.
 - Scald.
 - Starvation.
 - Dry heat burns.
394. Marjolin's ulcer is a *MCI 2003*
- Malignant ulcer found on the scar of burn.
 - Malignant ulcer found on infected foot.
 - Trophic ulcer.
 - Meleney's gangrene.
395. Joule burns are seen in *AI 1992*
- Lightning.
 - Electrocution.
 - Flame burn.
 - Vitriolage.
396. Sweating is absent in *AIIMS MAY 08*
- Heat syncope.
 - Heat cramps.
 - Heat stroke.
 - Heat fatigue.
397. The most common cause of death in electrocution is *NIMHANS 1985*
- Respiratory muscle paralysis.
 - Vagal inhibition.
 - Ventricular fibrillation.
 - Aspiration of stomach contents due to violent spasms.
398. The victims of electrocution may remain in a state of *PG 1986*
- Coma.
 - Shock.
 - Convulsion.
 - Suspended animation.
399. Electrocution injury is by *KERALA 1991*
- Exogenous burn.
 - Endogenous burn.
 - Spark.
 - Flame.
400. Arborescent markings are seen in *PGI 1983, 1989*
- Lightning.
 - Electrocution.
 - Burn by fire.
 - Chemical burns.
401. Filigree burn occur in *UP 2000*
- Lightning.
 - Electrocution.
 - Vitriolage.
 - Infanticide.
402. Arborescent marks are seen in *AI 1994, AIIMS 1995*
- Head injury.
 - Firearm wound.
 - Burns.
 - Lightning injury.
403. A pedestrian was found by the side of a road with multiple graze wounds. Which of the following is this injury *AI 2009*
- Primary impact injury.
 - Secondary impact injury.
 - Primary injury.
 - Secondary injury.
404. The local effect of radiation burns are all, except *PGI 1980*
- Charring.
 - Erythema.
 - Epilation.
 - Blisters.
405. The characteristic difference between antemortem and postmortem clot is *AIIMS 1991*
- Colour.
 - Texture.
 - Adhesion to vessel wall.
 - None of the above.
406. A dead body is found to have marks like branching of a tree in front of the chest. The most likely cause of death is *AIIMS NOV 05*
- Firearm.

- (b) Lightning injury.
- (c) Injuries due to bomb blast.
- (d) Road traffic accident.

407. Primary impact injury is most common in
AIIMS NOV 07

- (a) Head.
- (b) Chest.
- (c) Abdomen.
- (d) Legs.

408. Telefona is
AIIMS NOV 07

- (a) Pulling of hairs.
- (b) Beating on soles.
- (c) Beating on both ears.
- (d) Beating on head.

409. Whip-lash injury is caused due to
AIIMS MAY 03

- (a) A fall from a height.
- (b) Acute hyperextension of spine.
- (c) A blow on top of head.
- (d) Acute hyperflexion of spine.

410. Falanga means
AIIMS NOV 08

- (a) Beating on soles.

- (b) beating on palms.
- (c) beating on face.
- (d) Beating on chest.

411. In starvation gall bladder is
PGI 1983, 1985, JIPMER 1990

- (a) Distended.
- (b) Atrophied.
- (c) Shrunken.
- (d) Normal.

412. Which of the following withstand starvation for a prolonged period?
AIIMS 1983

- (a) Children.
- (b) Males.
- (c) Females.
- (d) Persons involved highly inactive.

413. In which of the following death is associated with high cyanide level in blood
AIIMS MAY 2000

- (a) Cold.
- (b) Starvation.
- (c) Thermal burns.
- (d) Poisoning.

VIOLENT ASPHYXIAL DEATHS

414. To develop cyanosis, percentage of reduced haemoglobin exceeds

- (a) 2 gm%
- (b) 5 gm%
- (c) 6 gm%
- (d) 10 gm%

415. Adult human body containing 5000 cc of blood combining with oxygen about

- (a) 500 cc.
- (b) 1000 cc.
- (c) 1500 cc.
- (d) 2000 cc.

416. In uraemia, the type of anoxia develops is

- (a) Anaemic.
- (b) Anoxic.
- (c) Stagnant.
- (d) Histotoxic.

417. In case of typical hanging, postmortem staining is seen at
AP 1986

- (a) Dependant parts of the limbs.
- (b) Back of trunk.
- (c) Not clearly visible.
- (d) Both on dependant parts and back of trunk.

418. Hanging with the feet touching the ground is seen in
PGI 1985, 1989

- (a) Partial hanging.
- (b) Complete hanging.
- (c) Homicidal hanging.
- (d) Suicidal hanging.

419. Common site of injury to spinal cord in judicial hanging is in between

- (a) C₁ and C₂.
- (b) C₂ and C₃.
- (c) C₆ and C₇.
- (d) Any of the above

420. 5 kg of roap tension in hanging is sufficient to occlude

- (a) Jugular vein.
- (b) Carotid artery.
- (c) Vertebral artery.
- (d) Windpipe.

421. In hanging last to be occluded is
PGI 1998

- (a) Jugular vein.
- (b) Vertebral artery.
- (c) Trachea.
- (d) Carotid.

- 422. Delayed death in hanging can be due to following conditions, except** *SGPGI 1999*
 (a) Oedema of lungs.
 (b) Fracture of the cervical vertebra.
 (c) Infarction of brain.
 (d) Hypoxic encephalopathy.
- 423. Knot in judicial hanging is placed at** *AIIMS NOV 06*
 (a) The back of neck.
 (b) The side of neck.
 (c) Below chin.
 (d) Both B & C are correct, C is a better choice.
- 424. Lynching is a form of** *PGI 1987*
 (a) Judicial hanging.
 (b) Homicidal hanging.
 (c) Sexual asphyxia.
 (d) Throttling.
- 425. Dribbling of saliva is characteristic of** *AIIMS 1991*
 (a) Antemortem hanging.
 (b) Postmortem hanging.
 (c) Homicidal strangulation.
 (d) Suicidal strangulation.
- 426. "La facies sympathique" is a condition seen in cases of** *AIIMS NOV 05*
 (a) Hanging.
 (b) Strangulation.
 (c) Myocardial insufficiency.
 (d) Railway accidents.
- 427. Hyoid fracture is common in** *AI 1994*
 (a) Hanging.
 (b) Strangulation.
 (c) Throttling.
 (d) Choking.
- 428. Fracture of hyoid bone with thyroid cartilage with neck muscle bruising suggests death due to** *AI 2008*
 (a) Strangulation.
 (b) Hanging.
 (c) Choking.
 (d) Gagging.
- 429. Fracture of hyoid bone, thyroid cartilage and cricoids cartilage along with neck muscle bruising suggest** *AI 2008*
 (a) Manual strangulation.
 (b) Ligature strangulation.
 (c) Hanging.
 (d) Choking.
- 430. The greater cornu of hyoid bone unites with the body** *AMU 1989*
 (a) Between 10 to 20 years.
 (b) Between 20 to 30 years.
 (c) Between 30 to 40 years.
 (d) Between 40 to 60 years.
- 431. Hanging differs from strangulation by the following features, except** *PGI 1982*
 (a) Always suicidal.
 (b) Ligature mark is oblique.
 (c) Neck is elongated and stretched.
 (d) Subcutaneous tissue under the mark is white, hard and glistening.
- 432. Which of the following is not a cause of death due to suffocation** *AI 2008*
 (a) Choking.
 (b) Gagging.
 (c) Smothering.
 (d) Throttling.
- 433. Traumatic asphyxia results from** *AMC 1985*
 (a) Cut injury of the windpipe.
 (b) Crush injury of the chest and abdomen.
 (c) Fall from height.
 (d) All of the above.
- 434. All the following can cause traumatic asphyxia except** *AI 2009*
 (a) Railway accident.
 (b) Road traffic accident.
 (c) Stampede in crowd.
 (d) Accidental strangulation.
- 435. Cause of death in cafe coronary is** *AIIMS 1998*
 (a) Asphyxia.
 (b) Laryngeal oedema.
 (c) Acute myocardial infarction.
 (d) Hypertension.
- 436. Overlying is a type of** *PGI 1984*
 (a) Suffocation.
 (b) Hanging.
 (c) Strangulation.
 (d) Homicidal hanging.
- 437. Death caused due to regurgitation and inhalation of food into the respiratory tract is called**
 (a) Smothering.
 (b) Burking.
 (c) Choking.
 (d) Gagging.
- 438. Sexual asphyxia is associated with** *AIIMS NOV 06*
 (a) Masochism.
 (b) Sadism.
 (c) Voyeurism.
 (d) Tribadism.

439. Insertion of foreign material in the mouth will lead to
 (a) Choking.
 (b) Gagging.
 (c) Smothering.
 (d) Burking.
440. The phenomenon of suspended animation may be seen in *AIIMS MAY 04*
 (a) Throtting.
 (b) Drowning.
 (c) Strangulation.
 (d) Brain hemorrhage.
441. Hydrocution is
 (a) Electrocutation in water.
 (b) Dry drowning.
 (c) Postmortem drowning in water.
 (d) Sudden death that takes place in water.
442. Reflex cardiac arrest is due to *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Sudden flow of water into the nasopharynx.
 (b) Sudden thrust of water over the abdominal region.
 (c) In both (a) and (b).
 (d) Does not occur in drowning.
443. Important sign of antemortem drowning is indicated by *AI 2000, 2001*
 (a) Cutis anserina.
 (b) Frothy fluid in mouth and nostril.
 (c) Grass and weeds in hands.
 (d) Washer womens hands.
444. In case of fresh water drowning death occurs within 4 to 5 mins of submersion due to ventricular fibrillation. Which of the following reasons is responsible for this *AIIMS MAY 04*
 (a) Total asphyxia is produced due to fresh water.
 (b) Laryngospasm causes vagal inhibition.
 (c) Hemoconc. Of blood caused by osmotic pressure effect.
 (d) Hemodilution, overloading of heart and hemolysis resulting in release of potassium.
445. The conclusive postmortem finding of death by drowning is *PGI 1984*
 (a) Cutis anserina.
 (b) Presence of water in the middle ear.
 (c) Oedematous lung.
 (d) Demonstration of diatoms in the organs of the body.
446. Paltauf's hemorrhages are seen in *AIIMS 1995, AI 1991*
 (a) Hanging.
 (b) Drowning.
 (c) Strangulation.
 (d) Carbon monoxide poisoning.
447. Diatoms are *AI 1995*
 (a) Algae.
 (b) Parasites.
 (c) Bacteria.
 (d) Fungi.
448. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding diatoms
 (a) Diatoms are aquatic unicellular plants.
 (b) Diatoms have an extracellular coat composed of magnesium.
 (c) Acid digestion technique is used to detect diatoms.
 (d) Presence of diatoms in the femoral bone marrow is an indication of antemortem drowning.
449. All are seen in drowning, except *PGI 1999*
 (a) Frothing from mouth.
 (b) Wet heavy lungs.
 (c) Weeds in stomach and lung.
 (d) Miosis.
450. A dead body in casualty showed fine leathery froth coming out of the mouth and nostrils and it comes out profusely on pressing the chest wall. Cause is *AIIMS 2000*
 (a) Drowning.
 (b) Morphine poisoning.
 (c) Strangulation.
 (d) Datura poisoning.
451. Frothy discharge from nose which increases on pressure over chest are characteristic of death from *MCI 2002*
 (a) Drowning.
 (b) Detergent powder.
 (c) Tooth paste poisoning.
 (d) Organophosphorus poisoning.
452. Fine leathery froth that emanates from the nostrils on chest compression is diagnostic of death due to *AIIMS 2002*
 (a) Drowning.
 (b) Hanging.
 (c) Morphine poisoning.
 (d) Strangulation.
453. On autopsy fine froth was found in mouth and nose. Likely cause of death is *AIIMS NOV 01*
 (a) Drowning.
 (b) Hanging.
 (c) Strangulation.
 (d) Tooth paste poisoning.

- 454. Signs of asphyxia are absent in** *PGI 1987*
 (a) Dry drowning.
 (b) Typical drowning.
 (c) Secondary drowning.
 (d) Sea water drowning.
- 455. Emphysema aquosum seen in** *AI 1992*
 (a) Wet drowning.
 (b) Dry drowning.
 (c) Immersion syndrome.
 (d) Secondary syndrome/drowning.
- 456. Cutis anserina is seen in** *AI 1993*
 (a) Suffocation.
 (b) Electrocutation.
 (c) Strangulation.
 (d) Drowning.
- 457. Cutis anserina is seen in** *AI 1996, AI 1998*
 (a) Drowning.
 (b) Firearm injury.
 (c) Hanging.
 (d) Strangulation.
- 458. Emphysema aquosum is seen in** *AIIMS 1992*
 (a) Wet drowning.
 (b) Dry drowning.
 (c) Immersion syndrome.
 (d) Secondary drowning.
- 459. Diatoms in bone marrow are characteristic of** *AI 1991*
 (a) Putrefaction.
 (b) Choking.
 (c) Strangulation.
 (d) Drowning.
- 460. Important site in drowning patient for diatoms is** *AI 1992*
 (a) Brain.
 (b) Bone marrow.
 (c) Bone marrow from femur.
 (d) Liver.
- 461. Acid digestion technique is used for** *AIIMS 1990*
 (a) Detection of aquatic vegetations in stomach content.
 (b) Detection of diatom in drowning.
 (c) Detection of fibres in stomach contents.
 (d) Detection of metallic pieces in tissues.
- 462. Chloride estimation is not of any help after** *AIIMS 1986*
 (a) 12 hours.
 (b) 24 hours.
 (c) 36 hours.
 (d) 48 hours.
- 463. Gettler test is not of help** *PGI 1984*
 (a) If deceased had patent foramen ovale.
 (b) In advanced stages of putrefaction.
 (c) If death was not due to drowning.
 (d) All of the above.
- 464. Gettler test is positive in** *AI 1995, AIIMS 1999*
 (a) Hanging.
 (b) Drowning.
 (c) Strangulation.
 (d) Firearm injury.
- 465. Gettler test is used for** *AI 2001*
 (a) Drowning.
 (b) Hanging.
 (c) Burns.
 (d) Putrefaction.
- 466. Specific gravity of human body is** *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) 1.08
 (b) 2.01
 (c) 1.05
 (d) 2.35
- 467. Haemodilution occurs in** *AIIMS 1987*
 (a) Sea water drowning.
 (b) Fresh water drowning.
 (c) Both sea and fresh water drowning.
 (d) None of the above.

SEX OFFENCE AND ALLIED ASPECTS

- 468. Impotence is** *JIPMER 1992*
 (a) Inability to fertilize.
 (b) Inability to perform sexual act.
 (c) Premature ejaculation.
 (d) Failure of ejaculation .
- 469. The most important cause of temporary impotency is** *AP 1989*
 (a) Over excitement.
 (b) Guilt.
 (c) Fear.
 (d) Aversion.
- 470. The feminine form of impotence is** *AP 1988*
 (a) Frigidity.
 (b) Sterility.
 (c) Flaccidity.
 (d) None of the above.

- 471. The following are the grounds on which a marriage is nullified, except** *PGI 1981*
 (a) Adultery.
 (b) Impotence.
 (c) Cruelty.
 (d) Imprisonment for a period of 7 years.
- 472. The impotence quoad hanc is impotent to** *CU 1996*
 (a) All the ladies.
 (b) Wife.
 (c) A peculiar woman.
 (d) Only at extreme to life.
- 473. The most important sign of defloration is** *AP 1990*
 (a) Enlarged nipple.
 (b) Dilatation of vaginal canal.
 (c) Enlarged breasts.
 (d) Ruptured hymen.
- 474. The common site of rupture of hymen in virgin is** *AIIMS 1992*
 (a) Anterior.
 (b) Posterior.
 (c) Postero-lateral
 (d) Antero-lateral.
- 475. Traumatic rupture of hymen is seen on the** *TN 1992*
 (a) Anterior aspect.
 (b) Posterior aspect.
 (c) Lateral aspect.
 (d) Postero-lateral aspect.
- 476. Which of the following statements about consent is not true** *AIIMS NOV 02*
 (a) Consent can only be valid if it is given by a person who is sane and has attained maturity *i.e.*, age of 18 years.
 (b) For sterilization of a married person, consent of both spouse, *i.e.* husband and wife is required.
 (c) For artificial insemination, consent of the patient alone is required.
 (d) In emergency situation, if no near relative is available, doctors can perform procedures/surgery necessary to save life even without consent, provided that the procedure intended is certified to be essential to save life of the patient, by two doctors.
- 477. An 11 years old rape victim is brought to emergency for examination. The medical officer is required to do the following things, except** *AIIMS NOV 04*
 (a) The consent is to be taken from the patient.
 (b) The patient should be examined in front of a female attendant.
 (c) The patient should be given necessary emergency treatment.
 (d) All the necessary forensic samples to be collected.
- 478. Artificial insemination (donor) is indicated in cases of the following, except** *TN 1992*
 (a) Mental disease of the husband.
 (b) Hereditary disease of the husband.
 (c) Rhesus incompatibility.
 (d) AIDS.
- 479. In artificial insemination, the semen may be deposited in** *AP 1992*
 (a) Vagina.
 (b) Uterus.
 (c) Cervical canal.
 (d) Any of the above.
- 480. 'Artificial insemination homologous' is the term used when the source of semen for artificial insemination is from** *PGI 1984*
 (a) Husband.
 (b) Relative of husband.
 (c) Relative of wife.
 (d) Any person of the same caste.
- 481. Uterine souffle may be heard by auscultation at the end of** *DNB 1989*
 (a) 10 weeks.
 (b) 12 weeks.
 (c) 14 weeks.
 (d) 16 weeks.
- 482. Foetal parts can be detected by X-ray usually by** *DELHI 1988*
 (a) 8 weeks.
 (b) 12 weeks.
 (c) 14 weeks.
 (d) 16 weeks.
- 483. Hegar's sign is for the detection of** *UP 1992*
 (a) Dead foetus.
 (b) Virginity.
 (c) Sterility.
 (d) None of the above.
- 484. Aschem-Zondek test is able to detect pregnancy days after conception.** *AMU 1986*
 (a) 2 to 4.
 (b) 4 to 7.
 (c) 10 to 14.
 (d) 15 to 30.
- 485. Aschem-Zondek test is false positive in the following, except** *DNB 1991*
 (a) Cancer cervix.
 (b) Hydatidiform mole.
 (c) Ectopic pregnancy.
 (d) Chorionic epithelioma.

- 486. A pregnant woman sentenced to death cannot be hanged till** *AIIMS 1985*
 (a) Delivery.
 (b) Delivery and attainment of 6 months of age by the newborn.
 (c) Delivery and 1 year after that.
 (d) None of above.
- 487. An infant born earlier than the following period of pregnancy is not legally considered capable to maintain a separate existence after birth** *DELHI 1989*
 (a) 240 days.
 (b) 230 days.
 (c) 220 days.
 (d) 210 days.
- 488. Pseudocycosis is found in** *UPSC 1983*
 (a) Young married woman.
 (b) Aged unmarried girls.
 (c) Menopausal ladies.
 (d) Adolescent girls.
- 489. Disputed paternity can arise in the following cases, except**
 (a) Suppositious child.
 (b) Illegitimate child.
 (c) Suits for nullity of marriage.
 (d) None of the above.
- 490. The impregnation of an ovum discharged from a previous ovulation has been developed is called** *DELHI 1980*
 (a) Fecundation.
 (b) Superfecundation.
 (c) Superfoetation.
 (d) None of the above.
- 491. In Prenatal Diagnostic Technique Act 1994, which one of the following is not a ground for carrying out prenatal test** *AI 2003*
 (a) Pregnant woman > 35 years.
 (b) History of two or more abortions or foetal loss.
 (c) When foetal heart rate is 160/m at 5th month and 120/m at 9th month.
 (d) History of exposure to potentially teratogenic drugs.
- 492. "Vagitus uterinus" is** *AIIMS NOV 05*
 (a) An infection of vagina.
 (b) An infection of uterus.
 (c) A cry of unborn baby from uterus.
 (d) Infection of both vagina and uterus.
- 493. MTP Act was introduced in**
 (a) 1961
 (b) 1971
 (c) 1974
 (d) 1975
- 494. All the following are indications for doing MTP, except** *AMU 1988*
 (a) Pregnancy from rape.
 (b) Substantial risk of delivering seriously handicapped baby.
 (c) Very poor socio-economic position of the family.
 (d) Injury to physical and mental health of the pregnant woman.
- 495. Medical termination of pregnancy can be done by one doctor if gestation is less than** *UPSC 1985*
 (a) 8 weeks.
 (b) 12 weeks.
 (c) 20 weeks.
 (d) 24 weeks.
- 496. A specialist can do therapeutic abortion upto** *DELHI 1986*
 (a) 6 weeks.
 (b) 3 months.
 (c) 4 months.
 (d) 5 months.
- 497. Mechanism of criminal abortion** *AIIMS NOV 06*
 (a) Infection and inflammation of endometrium.
 (b) Uterine contraction.
 (c) Placental separation.
 (d) Stimulation of nerve.
- 498. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of labour with use of abortion stick** *AI 2008*
 (a) Stimulation of uterine contraction.
 (b) Oxytocin present in the stick.
 (c) Uterine necrosis.
 (d) Menstrual bleeding.
- 499. All of the following postmortem finding indicate that the lady has given birth of children, except** *AI 2000*
 (a) Patulous external os.
 (b) Uterus is bulky, heavy, larger than nullipara.
 (c) Uterine cavity smaller with convex walls.
 (d) Cicatrix and scar at cervix.
- 500. A 22 years old Lady died. The postmortem findings that will indicate that she has delivered a baby are all, except**
 (a) Walls of uterus are convex from inside.
 (b) Cervix is irregular and external of is patulus.
 (c) Body of uterus is twice the length of cervix.
 (d) Uterus is bulky, large and heavier than nullipara.

501. In Nulliparous, cervical canal is *AI 1998*
 (a) Longitudinal.
 (b) Circular.
 (c) Transverse.
 (d) Fimbriated.
502. Shape of nulliparous cervical canal is
 (a) Circular.
 (b) Transverse.
 (c) Spherical.
 (d) Longitudinal.
503. A 38 year old man has performed sexual intercourse with his wife aged 14 years. This constitutes rape as *AI 2000*
 (a) The age of wife less than 15 years.
 (b) No consent taken.
 (c) Age of wife less than 16 years.
 (d) He had extramarital relations.
504. A 25 year old marries a 14 year old girl and has performed sexual intercourse with her. This constitutes rape as she is *AIIMS 1999*
 (a) < 15 years age.
 (b) < 16 years age.
 (c) < 21 years age.
 (d) < 22 years age.
505. 'Sin of Gomorrah' is also known as *AIIMS 1980*
 (a) Paederasty.
 (b) Cunnilingus.
 (c) Sodomy.
 (d) Incest.
506. 'Eonism' is *AIIMS 1980*
 (a) Sexual gratification by indecent exposure of the genital organs.
 (b) Sexual gratification by murdering a female.
 (c) Sexual gratification by wearing the clothes of the opposite sex.
 (d) Sexual gratification by some articles of female sex, e.g., handkerchief.
507. Transvestism is *AI 1996*
 (a) Viewing secretly sexual act.
 (b) Wearing cloths of opposite sex.
 (c) Pleasure in inflicting pain.
 (d) Discussion on pornography.
508. Incessant sexual desire is known as *DELHI 1984*
 (a) Priapism.
 (b) Satyriasis.
 (c) Algolagnia.
 (d) Bestiality.
509. Pedophilia is having anal intercourse with *AI 1990, PGI 1987*
 (a) Older woman.
 (b) Children.
 (c) Homosexual adult.
 (d) Hijra.
510. Irrestible sexual desire in males is known as *AIIMS MAY 08*
 (a) Sadism.
 (b) Tribadism.
 (c) Satiriasis.
 (d) Nymphomania.
511. Consent for sodomy is valid if the victim is *AIIMS 1980*
 (a) Above 16 years of age.
 (b) His wife.
 (c) Hijra.
 (d) No value.
512. Sexual intercourse by a human being with an animal is known as *AI 1991*
 (a) Tribadism.
 (b) Bestiality.
 (c) Lesbianism.
 (d) Fetichism.
513. For 'infanticide' age of a newborn is up to *KARNATAKA 2000*
 (a) One month.
 (b) Six month.
 (c) One year.
 (d) Six year.
514. False negative Hydrostatic test in a live born foetus is seen in *AI 2008*
 (a) Atelectesis.
 (b) Artificial respiration.
 (c) Emphysema.
 (d) Putrefaction.
515. The hydrostatic test may be false positive if the foetus has *PG 1982*
 (a) Bronchopneumonia.
 (b) Atelectasis.
 (c) Presence of putrefactive gas.
 (d) Any of the above.
516. Presence of alveolar duct membrane in foetal autopsies is indicative of *DNB 1988*
 (a) Still birth.
 (b) Live birth.
 (c) Artificial inflation.
 (d) Putrefactive disquamation.
517. Which of the following test compares weight of the lungs to the body? *AMU 1986*
 (a) Wredin's test.
 (b) Foder's test.
 (c) Plouquet's test.
 (d) Raugaut's test.

518. Spalding sign is seen in *AIIMS 1986*
 (a) Still born.
 (b) Dead born.
 (c) Live born.
 (d) Intrauterine growth retardation.
519. A dead fetus does not have *AIIMS MAY 03*
 (a) Rigor mortis at birth.
 (b) Adipocere formation.
 (c) Maceration.
 (d) Mummification.
520. Spalding sign is seen in *AI 07, AIIMS MAY 07*
 (a) Drowning.
 (b) Maceration.
 (c) Mummification.
 (d) Starvation.
521. Atavism is resemblance of features to *AIIMS 1999*
 (a) Mother.
 (b) Father.
 (c) Neighbour.
 (d) Grandfather.

TRACE EVIDENCES

522. Which of the following is used to identify human blood in stains? *DELHI 1992*
 (a) Precipitin test.
 (b) Benzidine test.
 (c) Haemin crystal test.
 (d) Any of the above.
523. Test for detection of old blood stain is *AIIMS 1993, 1994*
 (a) Gel diffusion.
 (b) Precipitin test.
 (c) Absorption elution test.
 (d) Benzidine test.
524. All are used for detection of blood stains, except *AI 2000*
 (a) Acid phosphatase test.
 (b) Haemin crystal test.
 (c) Benzidine test.
 (d) Malachite green test.
525. Absorption elution technique is used for *PGI 1985*
 (a) Detection of blood stains.
 (b) Detection of faecal stains.
 (c) Finger prints.
 (d) Seminal stains.
526. Hydrogen peroxide is used in all the following chemical tests for blood, except *CU 2004*
 (a) Benzidine test.
 (b) Phenolphthalein test.
 (c) Orthotoluidine test.
 (d) Teichmann's test.
527. In leucomalachite test, the positive test is indicated by colour. *AIIMS 1983, 1986*
 (a) Peacock blue.
 (b) Deep purple.
 (c) Red.
 (d) Khaki.
528. In haemin crystal test for a blood stain, crystals are in colour in shape. *AIIMS 1989*
 (a) Dark brown, rhombic.
 (b) Pink, oval.
 (c) Purple, round.
 (d) Blue, crisscross.
529. Takayama reagent is used in *AI 1991*
 (a) Guaiacum test.
 (b) Castle mayer test.
 (c) Haemin crystal test.
 (d) Hemochromogen test
530. The following would determine the species origin of blood *AIIMS 1982, PGI 1981*
 (a) Benzidine test.
 (b) Takayama test.
 (c) Precipitin test.
 (d) Spectroscopy.
531. Benzidine test for blood is a *NIMHANS 1985*
 (a) Screening test.
 (b) Confirmatory test.
 (c) Specific test.
 (d) All of the above.
532. For ascertaining the source of blood (human, avian or animal) which of the following criteria is most reliable? *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Morphological character of RBC.
 (b) Chemical test.
 (c) Serological test.
 (d) All of the above.
533. Most specific test to detect blood stains is *AIIMS 1986*
 (a) Benzidine test.
 (b) Orthotoluidine test.
 (c) Teichmann's test.
 (d) Spectroscopic test.

- 534. Drugs interfering with blood grouping are all, except** *RAJASTHAN 1993*
 (a) Barbiturate.
 (b) Aspirin.
 (c) Heparin.
 (d) DPH.
- 535. Karyotyping of foetus is done from all, except** *AI 1999, UP 2000*
 (a) Lymphocyte.
 (b) Monocyte.
 (c) Amniocyte.
 (d) Fibroblast.
- 536. The following method provides 100% absolute reliable conclusion in cases of disputed paternity** *DNB 1989*
 (a) Blood group study.
 (b) DNA finger printing.
 (c) HLA typing.
 (d) None of the above.
- 537. Disputed maternity can be solved by using the following tests, except** *CU 2004*
 (a) Blood grouping.
 (b) HLA typing.
 (c) Preciptin test.
 (d) DNA finger printing.
- 538. A father has blood group B, mother has AB, children are not likely to have** *AI 2001*
 (a) O.
 (b) A.
 (c) B.
 (d) AB.
- 539. If the blood groups of both mother and father is 'O', the possible blood group of the children could be** *PGI 1986*
 (a) A.
 (b) B.
 (c) O.
 (d) AB.
- 540. A baby's blood group was determined as O, Rh negative. Select the blood group the baby's mother or father will not have** *AIMS 2002*
 (a) A, Rh positive.
 (b) B, Rh positive.
 (c) AB, Rh negative.
 (d) O, Rh positive.
- 541. Which of the following statements about blood grouping is not correct?** *AIIMS 04*
 (a) It can be used to resolve confusion in identity in alleged exchange of babies in maternity unit.
 (b) It is the method to conclusively fix the paternity.
 (c) It can assist to match fragmented body remains in case of mass disaster.
 (d) It can help to show blood stain in the weapon is of the victim or someone else.
- 542. Acid phosphatase test used for detecting** *AI 1991*
 (a) Blood stains.
 (b) Seminal stains.
 (c) Blood groups.
 (d) Bone typing.
- 543. Seminal fluid choline originates from the** *CU 1996*
 (a) Prostate.
 (b) Leydig cell.
 (c) Seminal vesicle.
 (d) Sertoli's cell.
- 544. Which of the following tests is used to detect semen** *AI 2006*
 (a) Phenolphthalein test.
 (b) Reine's test.
 (c) Barberio's test.
 (d) Paraffin test.
- 545. The following is the best test for seminal stain** *BIHAR 1991*
 (a) Acid phosphatase.
 (b) Florence.
 (c) Alkaline phosphatase.
 (d) Any of the above.
- 546. Florence test is used for** *AIIMS 1996*
 (a) Blood.
 (b) Semen.
 (c) Urine.
 (d) Albumin.
- 547. Florence test is useful to detect** *AI 1994*
 (a) Blood.
 (b) Saliva.
 (c) Semen.
 (d) Urinary porphyrin.
- 548. Presence of spermine in semen is detected with** *AIIMS 1995*
 (a) Florence test.
 (b) Barberio's test.
 (c) Acid phosphatase test.
 (d) LDH test.
- 549. All of the following are tests for seminal stains, except** *AIIMS 1991*
 (a) Florence test.
 (b) Barberio's test.
 (c) Luminal test.
 (d) Acid phosphate test.

- 550. Secretor is a person who secretes** *PGI 1986*
 (a) Antibodies in his body glands.
 (b) Blood group substances in his body fluids.
 (c) Immunoglobins.
 (d) Antigens in his body fluids.
- 551. Which of the following sign will indicate that the menstrual blood was antemortem?**
DELHI 1993, TN 1993
 (a) Alkaline.
 (b) Light pink.
 (c) Does not clot unless mixed with seminal fluid.
 (d) Shows endometrial and vaginal cells.
- 552. Which of the following test is done for detecting vaginal cells from the accused in case of a rape**
AI 2008
 (a) Lugol's test.
 (b) Phenolphthalein.
 (c) Toluidine blue.
 (d) Methylene blue.

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- 553. Schedule 'H' of the Drug and Cosmetic Rules Act 1945, consists** *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Antibiotics and antihistamines.
 (b) Vaccines and sera.
 (c) Biological and special products.
 (d) Drugs to be sold only on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner.
- 554. 'Universal antidote' contains the following, except** *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Powdered charcoal.
 (b) Tannic acid.
 (c) Ground mustard.
 (d) Magnesium oxide.
- 555. In a PHC, there is a suicidal poisoning case. What is the duty of a doctor after treatment of that case?** *AI 2001*
 (a) Inform the Police.
 (b) Inform the Magistrate.
 (c) Not required to inform the Police.
 (d) Call up girl friend and ask her to make up.
- 556. Rectified spirit may be used as preservative for the following, except** *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Uterus.
 (b) Brain.
 (c) Heart.
 (d) Nails.
- 557. Teeth are chalky white in poisoning due to acid** *AIIMS 1982*
 (a) Sulphuric.
 (b) Nitric.
 (c) Hydrochloric.
 (d) All of the above.
- 558. Perforation of stomach is commonest in poisoning due to** *KERALA 1991*
 (a) Sulphuric acid.
 (b) Hydrochloric acid.
 (c) Nitric acid.
 (d) None of the above.
- 559. A 17 year old female patient came to emergency 1½ hours after severe H₂SO₄ poisoning with features of hypotension, restlessness. Next step is** *AIIMS 2000*
 (a) Ryle's tube intubation.
 (b) I.V. fluid, sedation, monitoring.
 (c) Gastric lavage.
 (d) Antidote should be given.
- 560. Gastric-lavage is contraindicated in poisoning of** *AIIMS 1993*
 (a) Kerosene.
 (b) Morphine.
 (c) Carbolic acid.
 (d) Diazepam.
- 561. Gastric lavage is contraindicated in poisoning of** *AI 1995*
 (a) Sulphuric acid.
 (b) Organophosphorus.
 (c) Arsenic.
 (d) Datura.
- 562. Brown coloured urine is seen in poisoning with** *AIIMS 1985, AI 1989*
 (a) Nitric acid.
 (b) Carbolic acid.
 (c) Sulphuric acid.
 (d) Hydrochloric acid.
- 563. In carbolic acid poisoning, pupils are usually** *AIIMS 1987*
 (a) Contracted.
 (b) Dilated.
 (c) (a) or (b).
 (d) Without any change.

564. The following is used for stomach wash in poisoning due to carbolic acid *PGI 1982*
 (a) Croton oil.
 (b) Castor oil.
 (c) Olive oil.
 (d) Nux vomica.
565. Olive green discolouration of urine on exposure to air occurs in poisoning due to *AIIMS 1986, AI 1988*
 (a) Sulphuric acid.
 (b) Nitric acid.
 (c) Carbolic acid.
 (d) Hydrochloric acid.
566. A patient with suspected poisoning has brownish oral mucosa and tongue, constricted pupil and greenish-brown urine, poisoning with *AIIMS 2000*
 (a) Carbolic acid.
 (b) Morphine.
 (c) H₂SO₄.
 (d) Cannabis.
567. In carbolic acid poisoning, urine turns olive green on exposure to air due to formation of *AIIMS 1985*
 (a) Biliverdin.
 (b) Hemosiderin.
 (c) Hydroquinones.
 (d) Bilirubin.
568. PCT damage seen in *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Phenol poisoning.
 (b) Aconite poisoning.
 (c) Alcohol.
 (d) Cannabis.
569. The following are the signs of oxalic acid poisoning, except *AIIMS 1982*
 (a) Thirst.
 (b) Coffee ground vomitus.
 (c) Polyuria.
 (d) Feeble and rapid pulse.
570. Which of the following is used in forgeries as an ink remover solution? *AIIMS 1981*
 (a) Sulphuric acid.
 (b) Nitric acid.
 (c) Carbolic acid.
 (d) Oxalic acid.
571. What is the best immediate available antidote for oxalic acid at home? *AMU 1980, AIIMS 1980*
 (a) Dust.
 (b) Wall scrape.
 (c) Cowdung.
 (d) Fertilizer.
572. Large amount of water is contraindicated in poisoning by
 (a) Arsenic.
 (b) Mercury.
 (c) Carbolic acid.
 (d) Oxalic acid.
573. Gastric lavage can be done in poisoning of *AI 1997*
 (a) Carbolic acid.
 (b) Oxalic acid.
 (c) Sulphuric acid.
 (d) Caustic potash and soda.
574. 'Diwali' poisoning is due to *AIIMS 1985*
 (a) Phosphorus.
 (b) Arsenic.
 (c) Mercury.
 (d) Lead.
575. Following are true about phosphorus, except *SGPGI 1999*
 (a) When exposed to air it gives dense white fumes.
 (b) Side of match box has covering of red phosphorus and glass.
 (c) Phosphorus is a protoplasmic poison.
 (d) Phosphine is not a product of phosphorus.
576. A body was brought for postmortem examination. There was dark brown staining and garlic odour in the stomach. Likely is *AIIMS NOV 04*
 (a) Hydrocyanic acid.
 (b) Carbondioxide.
 (c) Aniline dye.
 (d) Phosphorus.
577. 'Phossy jaw' is caused by *UPSC 1983, 1986*
 (a) Strychnine.
 (b) Tetanus.
 (c) White phosphorus.
 (d) Red phosphorus.
578. Yellow fatty liver is characteristic of poisoning of *AI 2008*
 (a) Arsenic.
 (b) Mercury.
 (c) Phosphorus.
 (d) Oxalic acid.
579. In salicylate poisoning the treatment recommended is *AIIMS 1987, DNB 1988*
 (a) Forced diuresis.
 (b) Chelating agents.
 (c) Atropine.
 (d) Conservative.
580. In salicylate poisoning treatment, forced diuresis is done to avoid *AP 1995*
 (a) Renal failure.
 (b) Respiratory failure.

- (c) Substance absorption from GI tract.
(d) Metabolic acidosis.
- 581. Blood cholesterol level should be estimated for 3 weeks, in non-fatal cases of poisoning with** *JIPMER 1990*
(a) Parathion.
(b) Endrine.
(c) Thallium sulphate.
(d) Arsenious oxide.
- 582. Which of the following is not an Aryl phosphate** *AI 2007, AIIMS MAY 07*
(a) TIK 20.
(b) Malathion.
(c) Parathion.
(d) Follidol.
- 583. All are features of organophosphorus poisoning, except** *AIIMS 1995*
(a) Tachycardia.
(b) Sweating.
(c) Miosis.
(d) Respiratory depression.
- 584. Which of the following is an example of polychlorinated hydrocarbon** *AI 2008*
(a) Parathion.
(b) Malathion.
(c) Diazinon.
(d) Endrin.
- 585. A patient aged 20 years in coma with pin point pupils and fasciculations but no fever, diagnosis is** *AIIMS 1995*
(a) Head injury.
(b) Datura poisoning.
(c) Organophosphorus poisoning.
(d) Pontine hemorrhage.
- 586. Clinical features of organophosphorus poisoning are all, except** *AIIMS 1999*
(a) Lacrimation.
(b) Bradycardia.
(c) Dilated pupil.
(d) Sweating.
- 587. Clinical manifestation of organophosphorus poisoning are all, except** *AIIMS 1995*
(a) Pinpoint pupil.
(b) Marked miosis.
(c) Tachycardia.
(d) Simulate bronchial asthma.
- 588. Chromodacryorrhoea (shedding of pink tears due to accumulation of porphyrin) may be seen in poisoning with** *PGI 1982*
(a) Arsenic.
(b) Barbiturate.
(c) Copper sulphate.
(d) Organophosphorus.
- 589. Atropine is useful in organophosphorous poisoning by inhibiting** *AI 1993*
(a) Peripheral cholinergic.
(b) Central cholinergic action.
(c) Both central and peripheral.
(d) Sympathetic nerve fibre.
- 590. Atropine sulphate is injected in patients with poisoning with Tik-20, till** *AIIMS 1982*
(a) Vomiting ceases.
(b) Perspiration stops.
(c) Respiration regular.
(d) Pupils dilated.
- 591. A farmer visiting a orchard gets unconscious, excessive salivation, constricted pupils and fasciculation of muscles. Treatment should start with** *AIIMS 1999*
(a) Atropine.
(b) Neostigmine.
(c) Physostigmine.
(d) Adrenaline.
- 592. A farmer presenting with PR-40/min, BP-84/42 mm Hg, ↑ respiration and ↑ sweating and salivation. Treatment of choice is** *AIIMS 1998*
(a) Atropine.
(b) Neostigmine.
(c) Physostigmine.
(d) Morphine.
- 593. Pralidoxime is contraindicated in** *RAJASTHAN 1999*
(a) Carbamyl poisoning.
(b) Malathion poisoning.
(c) Parathion poisoning.
(d) Dyflos poisoning.
- 594. The most common death by suicide by**
(a) Phenobarbitone.
(b) Insecticide.
(c) Hanging.
(d) Suicidal cut throat.
- 595. Formication is a feature of** *JIPMER 1992*
(a) Atropine poisoning.
(b) Alcohol withdrawal.
(c) Opium addiction.
(d) Chronic arsenic poisoning.
- 596. Pralidoxime is not useful in poisoning with** *AIIMS 1992, 1996*
(a) Malathion.
(b) Parathion.
(c) Endrin.
(d) DFP.

597. A pest controller came to ER with complaints of pain in the abdomen, nausea, vomiting, garlic odour in mouth and white transverse lines on nails. Diagnosis is *AIIMS NOV 08*
 (a) Cadmium.
 (b) Arsenic.
 (c) Mercury.
 (d) Lead.
598. Poisons which can be detected in burnt bones is *AI 1993*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Mercury.
 (c) Arsenic.
 (d) Tin.
599. A pinch of which of the poisons can kill as many as five persons? *BIHAR 1990*
 (a) Arsenic trioxide.
 (b) Copper sulphate.
 (c) Lead sulphate.
 (d) Lead monoxide.
600. Penicillamine is commonly used in the management of following heavy metal poisoning, except *SGPGI 1996*
 (a) Arsenic.
 (b) Copper.
 (c) Lead.
 (d) Mercury.
601. Common features are seen with Arsenic and... poisoning *AI 1997*
 (a) Cholera.
 (b) Datura.
 (c) Barbiturates.
 (d) Morphine.
602. A middle aged man from West Bengal presents with paraesthesia of hands and feet, hyperkeratosis of palms, lines on his nails and rain drop pigmentation. The most likely causative agent is *AI 2008*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Arsenic.
 (c) Thallium.
 (d) Mercury.
603. Arsenophagists are
 (a) Criminals use arsenic for homicidal purpose.
 (b) Persons using arsenic as abortion stick.
 (c) Persons who can tolerate high doses at frequent intervals.
 (d) Persons using it as cattle poison.
604. The poison that can be detected after death in hair is *AI 1997*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Mercury.
 (c) Arsenic.
 (d) Cannabis.
605. In chronic arsenic poisoning the following samples are sent for laboratory examination, except *AI 2005*
 (a) Nail clippings.
 (b) Hair samples.
 (c) Bone biopsy.
 (d) Blood sample.
606. Red-velvety appearance of stomach mucosa is seen in poisoning due to *AIIMS 1994*
 (a) Abrus precatorius.
 (b) Arsenic.
 (c) Sulphuric acid.
 (d) Alkali.
607. Marsh test is used for detection of *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Arsenic.
 (b) Lead.
 (c) Strychnine.
 (d) Mercury.
608. Which is mainly mimicked by arsenic poisoning? *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Typhoid.
 (b) Cholera.
 (c) Malaria.
 (d) Meningitis.
609. 'Golden hair' seen with poisoning of *AIIMS 1993*
 (a) Mercury.
 (b) Copper.
 (c) Lead.
 (d) Arsenic.
610. 'Mee's lines' are seen in *DELHI 1985, AIIMS 1985, 1986*
 (a) Lead poisoning.
 (b) Arsenic poisoning.
 (c) Tinea infection of nails.
 (d) Measles.
611. In case of death due to poisoning where cadaveric rigidity is lasting longer than usual, it may be a case of poisoning due to *AIIMS 03*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Arsenic.
 (c) Mercury.
 (d) Copper.
612. Most poisonous mercury salt is *AI 1994*
 (a) Chloride.
 (b) Oxide.
 (c) Cyanide.
 (d) Chromate.

- 613. Mercury poison acts on** *AI 1996*
 (a) Proximal convoluted tubule.
 (b) Distal convoluted tubule.
 (c) Loop of Henle.
 (d) Collecting tubules.
- 614. Necrosis of proximal convoluted tubules caused by** *AI 1998*
 (a) Arsenic.
 (b) Phenol.
 (c) Alcohol.
 (d) Amanita phalloides.
- 615. 'Acrodynia' is seen in which poisoning** *PGI 1984*
 (a) Mercury.
 (b) Lead.
 (c) Zinc.
 (d) Arsenic.
- 616. Acrodynia is associated with** *AI 2007*
 (a) Mercury.
 (b) Phenolic acid.
 (c) Oxalic acid.
 (d) Carbolic acid.
- 617. 'Hatter's shake' is seen in poisoning of** *AI 1993*
 (a) Arsenic.
 (b) Lead.
 (c) Mercury.
 (d) Phosphorous.
- 618. Changes of anterior lens capsule of eye, coarse tremors, skin eruptions and erythism are diagnostic of chronic poisoning with** *DNB 1982*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Antimony.
 (c) Mercury.
 (d) Arsenic.
- 619. Mercury will affect which part of renal tubule** *AI 2007*
 (a) PCT.
 (b) DCT.
 (c) CT.
 (d) Loop of Henle.
- 620. Purple line over gum is suggestive of poisoning with** *AIIMS 1991*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Mercury.
 (c) Copper.
 (d) Iron.
- 621. BAL is used in poisoning of** *AI 1999*
 (a) Morphine.
 (b) Aconite.
 (c) Phenol.
 (d) Mercury.
- 622. Which of the following heavy metal poisoning can cause colitis that resembles diphtheritic colitis** *AI 2008*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Arsenic.
 (c) Mercury.
 (d) Copper.
- 623. In chronic mercurial poisoning, which of the following is first affected?** *AIIMS 1981*
 (a) Fingers.
 (b) Tongue.
 (c) Face.
 (d) Legs.
- 624. Following is not correct about mercury poisoning** *SGPGI 1999*
 (a) Highest concentration of consumed mercury is found in kidneys.
 (b) Mercuria lentis is due to deposition of mercury.
 (c) Tremors are more common in workers of this industry.
 (d) D-penicillamine is not effective in its treatment.
- 625. Glass blowers' shakes are seen with poisoning due to** *AIIMS 1982, 1984*
 (a) Arsenic.
 (b) Lead.
 (c) Zinc.
 (d) Mercury.
- 626. Erythism occur in** *AIIMS 1998*
 (a) Hg.
 (b) As.
 (c) Pb.
 (d) Cu.
- 627. Erythism seen in poisoning of** *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Hg.
 (b) Pb.
 (c) Zn.
 (d) As.
- 628. Shaking palsy is associated with poisoning of** *AIIMS 1992*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Mercury.
 (c) Arsenic.
 (d) Strontium.
- 629. Ptyalism is seen in** *UPSC 1984*
 (a) Arsenic poisoning.
 (b) Copper sulphate poisoning.
 (c) Datura poisoning.
 (d) Atropine poisoning.
- 630. Copper sulphate as an antidote is given in the treatment of** *AIIMS 1985*
 (a) Cyanide poisoning.
 (b) Phosphorus poisoning.

- (c) Insecticidal poisoning.
(d) Arsenic poisoning.
- 631. Which of the following is true combination?** *MCI 2002*
- (a) BAL Iron.
(b) EDTA Mercury.
(c) Penicillamine copper.
(d) Desferrioxamine.
- 632. Earliest manifestation of chronic lead poisoning includes** *AI 1994*
- (a) Colic and constipation.
(b) Encephalopathy.
(c) Blue line on gums and teeth.
(d) Lower limb paralysis.
- 633. Burtonian line is seen in poisoning with** *AI 2007*
- (a) Mercury.
(b) Lead.
(c) Arsenic.
(d) Zinc.
- 634. Lead encephalopathy is most commonly seen in** *AMU 1990*
- (a) Pregnant woman.
(b) Children.
(c) Painters.
(d) Printers.
- 635. Anaemia, punctate basophilia, constipation, colic and blue lines in the gum are features of poisoning with** *AI 1988*
- (a) Lead.
(b) Opium.
(c) Arsenic.
(d) Mercury.
- 636. All are seen in lead poisoning in adults, except** *AIIMS 1997*
- (a) Abdominal colic.
(b) Peripheral neuropathy.
(c) Anaemia.
(d) Encephalopathy.
- 637. Amenorrhoea and infertility are the possible complications of chronic poisoning with** *AIIMS 1984*
- (a) Mercury.
(b) Lead.
(c) Zinc.
(d) Chromium.
- 638. Lead poisoning does not cause** *PGI 1991*
- (a) Abdominal colic.
(b) Hypochromic anaemia.
(c) Dry belly ache.
(d) Hypotension.
- 639. The following is true of blood picture in chronic lead poisoning, except** *UPSC 1983*
- (a) Punctate basophilia of RBCs.
(b) Low haemoglobin.
(c) ↓ Eosinophils.
(d) ↑ Large monocytes.
- 640. All are features of lead poisoning, except** *AI 2002*
- (a) Diarrhoea.
(b) Abdominal pain.
(c) Encephalopathy.
(d) Nephropathy.
- 641. A patient with black tongue, black teeth, visual and tactile hallucination is seen in poisoning due to** *AI 2000*
- (a) Heroin.
(b) Cocaine.
(c) Cannabis.
(d) Opium.
- 642. Wrist drop and foot drop may be seen in poisoning with** *AIIMS 1983*
- (a) Copper sulphate.
(b) Sulphuric acid.
(c) Lead.
(d) Arsenic.
- 643. A patient presented with encephalopathy, wrist drop, colic and constipation. Blood picture shows basophilic stippling of RBC. Most likely cause is** *AIIMS 2002*
- (a) Lead poisoning.
(b) Arsenic poisoning.
(c) Iron poisoning.
(d) Opium poisoning.
- 644. Sideroblastic anaemia is seen in** *AIIMS 1992*
- (a) Acute copper poisoning.
(b) Chronic lead poisoning.
(c) Chronic mercury poisoning.
(d) Chronic arsenic poisoning.
- 645. A strippled line called 'Burtonian line' is seen on the gums in** *AIIMS 1983*
- (a) Copper poisoning.
(b) Mercury poisoning.
(c) Phosphorus poisoning.
(d) Lead poisoning.
- 646. The average fatal period of copper poisoning is** *AIIMS 1994*
- (a) 30 to 60 minutes.
(b) 1 to 3 days.
(c) 3 to 7 days.
(d) 7 to 14 days.

- 647. All of the following poisons are dialyzable, except** *AIIMS NOV 2002*
 (a) Ethylene glycol.
 (b) Methanol.
 (c) Barbiturates.
 (d) Copper sulphate.
- 648. Dialysis is useful in poisoning with all of the following except** *AIIMS MAY 07*
 (a) Methyl alcohol.
 (b) Barbiturates.
 (c) Ethylene glycol.
 (d) Copper sulphate.
- 649. Features of chronic lead poisoning are all, except** *AI 1995*
 (a) Encephalopathy.
 (b) Burtonian line.
 (c) Cutaneous blisters.
 (d) Constipation.
- 650. PCT necrosis with painful osteomalacia is present in poisoning of** *PGI 1997*
 (a) Hg.
 (b) Cisplatinum.
 (c) Bi.
 (d) Cd.
- 651. A case of poisoning was brought to the casualty, a gastric lavage was done, and the lavage turned black when it was heated after being treated with silver nitrate. The poisoning is most likely to have been due to which of the following ?** *AIIMS 2002*
 (a) Tik 20.
 (b) Celfos.
 (c) Malathion.
 (d) Parathion.
- 652. Desferrioxamine is used in treatment of poisoning with** *AI 1992*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Iron.
 (c) Copper.
 (d) Mercury.
- 653. BAL is used in treating all except** *AI 2004*
 (a) Lead.
 (b) Mercury.
 (c) Cadmium.
 (d) Arsenic.
- 654. A person presents in the deptt. with rigors and chills and with clinical features resembling malaria. The poison responsible is** *AIIMS NOV 06*
 (a) Red phosphorus.
 (b) Zinc.
 (c) Arsenic.
 (d) Mercury.
- 655. The active principle of semicarpus anacardium (also used for producing false bruise) is** *AIIMS 1980*
 (a) Abrin.
 (b) Crotin.
 (c) Atoxyl.
 (d) Bhilwanol.
- 656. 'Sui' are made up of** *JIPMER 1988*
 (a) Croton tiglium.
 (b) Organophosphorus insecticide.
 (c) Morphine.
 (d) Abrus precatorius.
- 657. Priapism occurs in** *AIIMS NOV 06*
 (a) Snake bite.
 (b) Cantharide.
 (c) Rati.
 (d) Arsenic.
- 658. Ophitoxaemia denotes poisoning by** *NIMHANS 1987*
 (a) Amphibian.
 (b) Spider.
 (c) Snake.
 (d) Bee.
- 659. Ophitoxaemia refers to poisoning due to** *AIIMS 1994*
 (a) Snake venom.
 (b) Heavy metals.
 (c) Chemicals.
 (d) Scorpion.
- 660. Which of the following is a non-poisonous snake?** *JIPMER 1992*
 (a) Viper.
 (b) Krait.
 (c) Sea snake.
 (d) Rattle snake.
- 661. When you treat a case of viper bite you should keep a watch on** *AP 1988*
 (a) Bleeding time.
 (b) Clotting time.
 (c) Clot retraction time.
 (d) Prothrombin time.
- 662. A patient has been allegedly bitten by cobra snake. The venom in such a bite would be** *MCI 2003*
 (a) Musculotoxic.
 (b) Vasculotoxic.
 (c) Cardiotoxic.
 (d) Neurotoxic.

- 663. Antidote of aminata muscarina is** *AIIMS 1985, 1992*
 (a) Physostigmine.
 (b) Atropine.
 (c) Methylene blue.
 (d) Amyl nitrate.
- 664. The drug of choice for mushroom poisoning is** *AI 2007*
 (a) Atropine.
 (b) Physostigmine.
 (c) Adrenaline.
 (d) Carbachol.
- 665. Which of the following is also known as 'Kasoomba', 'Modak', 'Chandu'?** *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Datura.
 (b) Cannabis.
 (c) Opium.
 (d) Calotropis.
- 666. Sea snake is** *AI 1994*
 (a) Neurotoxic.
 (b) Cardiotoxic.
 (c) Musculotoxic.
 (d) Diaphragmatic.
- 667. Type of respiration in morphine poisoning is** *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Slow.
 (b) Rapid.
 (c) Rapid shallow.
 (d) Diaphragmatic.
- 668. A 60 years old man presents to OPD with history of opium addiction for last 20 years. He has given up opium for last 2 days. Withdrawal symptoms will include** *AIMS 2002*
 (a) Drowsiness.
 (b) Constricted pupil.
 (c) Rhinorrhoea.
 (d) Fall in blood pressure.
- 669. An overdose of morphine is treated with** *PGI 1993*
 (a) Naloxone I.V.
 (b) Nalorphine I.V.
 (c) Methadone I.V.
 (d) Steroids.
- 670. Smack is** *JIPMER 1992*
 (a) Cocaine.
 (b) LSD.
 (c) Heroin.
 (d) Cannabis.
- 671. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act was passed in the year** *DNB 1990*
 (a) 1981
 (b) 1983
 (c) 1985
 (d) 1986
- 672. Opiate withdrawal symptom is** *MCI 2002*
 (a) Constriction of pupil.
 (b) Drowsiness.
 (c) Rhinorrhea.
 (d) Hypotension.
- 673. All are used in heroin poisoning, except** *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Clonidine.
 (b) Buprenorphine.
 (c) Pentazocine.
 (d) Haloperidol.
- 674. All are adulterants of heroine, except**
 (a) Chalk powder.
 (b) Quinine.
 (c) Charcoal.
 (d) Fructose.
- 675. 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 ?** *CU 2004*
 (a) Buprenorphine.
 (b) Flumazenil.
 (c) Methadone.
 (d) Naloxone.
- 676. A 5 years old child presents with confusion, increased salivation, lacrimation, fasciculation, miosis, tachycardia and hypertension. The poison most likely is** *AIMS 2002*
 (a) Opium.
 (b) Organophosphorus.
 (c) Datura.
 (d) Organochlorine.
- 677. Alcohol content in 'absolute alcohol' is** *AIIMS 1981*
 (a) 90%
 (b) 95%
 (c) 99.95%
 (d) 100%
- 678. Alcohol predominantly absorbed from** *AIIMS 1981*
 (a) Stomach.
 (b) Small intestine.
 (c) Large intestine.
 (d) Caecum.

- 679. Widmark's formula is used for measurement of blood levels of** *AIIMS 2000*
 (a) Benzodiazepines.
 (b) Barbiturates.
 (c) Alcohol.
 (d) Organophosphorus.
- 680. Widmark's formula are used for estimation of** *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Cyanides.
 (b) Alcohol.
 (c) D.D.T.
 (d) Teeth.
- 681. Hemodialysis is mandatory in which poisoning?** *AIIMS 2002*
 (a) Copper sulphate.
 (b) Ethanol.
 (c) Amphetamine.
 (d) Organophosphorus.
- 682. The fatal dose of methyl alcohol is** *AIIMS 1986*
 (a) 5 to 10 ml.
 (b) 15 to 25 ml.
 (c) 30 to 50 ml.
 (d) 60 to 120 ml.
- 683. A 39 year old carpenter has taken two bottles of liquor from the local shop. After about an hour he develops confusion, vomiting and blurring of vision. He has been brought to the Emergency out patient. He should be given** *CU 2004*
 (a) Nalaxone.
 (b) Diazepam.
 (c) Flumazenil
 (d) Ethyl alcohol.
- 684. McEwan's sign is seen in** *AI 1993*
 (a) Cyanide poisoning.
 (b) Alcoholism.
 (c) Lead poisoning.
 (d) Arsenic poisoning.
- 685. 'McEwan's sign' seen in** *AI 1995*
 (a) Alcoholic intoxication.
 (b) Organophosphorous poisoning.
 (c) Barbiturate poisoning.
 (d) Datura poisoning.
- 686. Hera Lal's 10 year old child present in casualty with snake bite 6 hours back. On examination on systemic findings are found and lab. Investigations are normal except localized swelling of legs < 5 cm. Next step would be** *AI 2002*
 (a) Incision and suction of local swelling.
 (b) I.V. antivenum.
 (c) S.C. antivenum at local site.
 (d) Wait and watch.
- 687. In which poisoning hemodialysis is not useful?** *AI 1993*
 (a) Methanol.
 (b) Diazepam.
 (c) Aspirin.
 (d) Paracetamol.
- 688. The characteristic sign of Korsakoff psychosis is** *AMU 1985*
 (a) Amnesia.
 (b) Ophthalmoplegia.
 (c) Fits.
 (d) Clouding of consciousness.
- 689. Ramu aged 45 years, a chronic alcoholic presents with complaints of confusion, ataxia, ophthalmoplegia and peripheral neuropathy. The diagnosis is** *AIIMS 2000*
 (a) Korsakoff's psychosis.
 (b) Delerium tremens.
 (c) Alcoholic hallucination.
 (d) Wernicke's encephalopathy.
- 690. Person is held responsible for crime committed in the following condition** *AI 1994*
 (a) Alcoholic paronia.
 (b) Delirium tremens.
 (c) Voluntary drunkenness.
 (d) Datura.
- 691. It is a criminal offence in India for a person to drive motor vehicle with a blood ethyl alcohol concentration is**
 (a) 50 mg%
 (b) 80 mg%
 (c) 100 mg%
 (d) Any of the above.
- 692. In methyl alcohol poisoning, there is CNS depression, cardiac depression and optic nerve atrophy. These effects are produced due to** *AI 2005*
 (a) Formaldehyde and formic acid.
 (b) Acetaldehyde.
 (c) Pyridine.
 (d) Acetic acid.
- 693. The preservative used for viscera in alcohol poisoning is** *PG 1987, UPSC 1987*
 (a) Formalin.
 (b) Saturated sodium chloride solution.
 (c) Normal saline.
 (d) Glycerol.
- 694. Sodium fluoride is used for preservation of** *AI 1998*
 (a) Cyanide.
 (b) Arsenic.

- (c) Alcohol.
(d) Urine.
695. Which of the following is the most reliable method of estimating blood alcohol level?
CU 2004
- (a) Calvett's test.
(b) Breath alcohol analyzer.
(c) Gas chromatography.
(d) Thin layer chromatography.
696. The following is also known as 'Knock out drop' or 'Micky Finn'.
AMU 1989
- (a) Chloroform.
(b) Methyl alcohol.
(c) Chloral hydrate.
(d) Ethylene glycol.
697. The following are true about chloral hydrate, except
AIIMS 1986, 1993
- (a) Peculiar pungent odour.
(b) Crystalline.
(c) Used as hypnotic.
(d) Sweetish test.
698. A 10 year old snake bite patient came to emergency with local oedema of 2 cm at the injury site. On examination no abnormality detected. Laboratory investigation shows normal report. Most appropriate management is
AIIMS 2000
- (a) Intravenous anti-snake venom.
(b) Incision and suction.
(c) Hold anti-snake venom and observe further progress of patient.
(d) Locally subcutaneous anti-snake venom.
699. The characteristic features of poisonous snakes are all, except
AIIMS 1998
- (a) Fourth infralabial is larger.
(b) Third labial touches the eye and nasal furrow.
(c) Hexagonal plate formed ventro-medially.
(d) Belly scales are incomplete.
700. Hemoglobinuria is caused by all, except
AIIMS 1995
- (a) Snake venom.
(b) Thalassemia.
(c) Copper sulphate poisoning.
(d) Clostridium Welchii sepsis.
701. Which of the following is a ultrashort acting barbiturate?
AIIMS 1980, DELHI 1981
- (a) Pentobarbitone.
(b) Amylbarbitone.
(c) Phenobarbitone.
(d) Thiopentone.
702. All of the following are features of barbiturate poisoning, except
DELHI 1983
- (a) Stertorous breathing.
(b) Hypertension.
(c) Miosis.
(d) Erythematous patches.
703. True about severe barbiturate poisoning, except
AIIMS 1997
- (a) Hypothermia.
(b) Hypotension.
(c) Coma.
(d) Non-reactive pupil.
704. Bemegride or Amiphenazol (cerebral stimulant) are given to a patient with barbiturate poisoning till
AMC 1981
- (a) Consciousness recovers.
(b) Corneal reflexes return.
(c) Superficial reflexes return.
(d) Gait is normal.
705. Automatism is typically seen in poisoning with
AIIMS 1983
- (a) Alcohol.
(b) Opium.
(c) Strychnine.
(d) Barbiturate.
706. Picrotoxin is used in barbiturate poisoning in dose, till
TN 1986
- (a) Respiration becomes normal.
(b) Blood pressure becomes normal.
(c) Corneal reflexes become normal.
(d) Pulse rate becomes normal.
707. Subcutaneous blebs are present in
DNB 1989
- (a) Phenobarbitone poisoning.
(b) CO poisoning.
(c) Decomposition.
(d) All of the above.
708. Hemoperfusion with charcoal is used in
- (a) Barbiturate poisoning.
(b) Methyl alcohol.
(c) Lithium.
(d) Ethylene glycol.
709. Alkalinisation of urine can be done in case of poisoning with
AI 2008
- (a) Barbiturates.
(b) Amphetamines.
(c) Alcohol.
(d) Morphine.
710. Involuntary suicide is
- (a) Suicide by a person under 18.
(b) An attempt to pass off homicide as suicide.
(c) Accidental barbiturate poisoning.
(d) None of the above.
711. Barbiturate excretion in urine may be increased by
AI 1997, DELHI 1990
- (a) Diuretics.
(b) Alkalinization.

- (c) Acidification.
(d) Dialysis.
712. An unknown patient presents with pyrexia, constricted pupils, hypotension, cyanosis and stupor progressing to coma. Poisoning is due to *AIIMS 2002*
- (a) Phenobarbitone.
(b) Cannabis.
(c) Datura.
(d) Diphenhydramine.
713. Urine appears 'Liquid Gold' in which poisoning? *AI 1997*
- (a) Heavy metals.
(b) Barbiturates.
(c) Organophosphorous.
(d) Lead poisoning.
714. Which of the following is known as 'Thorn apple'? *AIIMS 1981*
- (a) Datura alba.
(b) Datura niger.
(c) Datura stramonium.
(d) Datura metal.
715. Mydriasis with delirium are characteristic of *AI 1991*
- (a) Organophosphorus poisoning.
(b) Datura poisoning.
(c) Lead poisoning.
(d) Aconite poisoning.
716. Delirient poison is *AIIMS 1997*
- (a) Datura.
(b) Alcohol.
(c) Opium.
(d) Arsenic.
717. A farmer was found in his field with altered sensorium, his eyes were dilated and complaining of dryness of mouth. Probable poison is *AI 2000*
- (a) Organophosphorus.
(b) Datura.
(c) Carbamate.
(d) Arsenic.
718. All of the following poisoning causes constriction of pupils, except *AI 1995*
- (a) Datura.
(b) Morphine.
(c) Organophosphorous.
(d) Pontine haemorrhage.
719. Which of the agents cause delirium? *AI 1995*
- (a) Opium.
(b) LSD.
(c) Cocaine.
(d) Datura.
720. Which of the following is known as 'road poison'? *DNB 1988*
- (a) Cannabis.
(b) Chloroform.
(c) Datura.
(d) Aconite.
721. A small boy goes playing in the field consumes some poisonous material and was brought to the hospital with dry mouth, tachycardia, full urinary bladder, pupils are dilated and non-reacting with flushed face. Most likely causative poison is *AIIMS 2001*
- (a) Datura.
(b) Organophosphorus.
(c) Poppy fruit.
(d) Oleander.
722. Characteristics of Datura poisoning are all, except *AI 1995*
- (a) Delirium.
(b) Diplopia.
(c) Pin-point pupil.
(d) Dysphagia.
723. A person was brought by police from the railway platform. He is talking irrelevant. He is having dry mouth with hot skin, dilated pupils, staggering gait and slurred speech. The most possible diagnosis is *CU 2004*
- (a) Alcohol intoxication.
(b) Carbamate poisoning.
(c) Organophosphorus poisoning.
(d) Datura poisoning.
724. The most potent of all the preparations of the cannabis indica is *UPSC 1983, AIIMS 1986*
- (a) Majum.
(b) Bhang.
(c) Charas.
(d) Ganja.
725. Ganja is obtained from *UPSC 1989*
- (a) Dried leaves.
(b) Confection.
(c) Flowering top.
(d) Roots.
726. Tetrahydro-cannabinol is active component of *AI 1992, 1998*
- (a) LSD.
(b) Marijuana.
(c) Datura.
(d) Heroin.

- 727. Which of the following form of cannabis is also known as 'Hashish'?** *PGI 1990*
 (a) Bhang.
 (b) Majum.
 (c) Ganja.
 (d) Charas.
- 728. Hashish is produced from** *AI 1995*
 (a) Leaves.
 (b) Flowers.
 (c) Stem.
 (d) Resin exudate.
- 729. Pin-point pupils are seen in poisoning of** *AI 1991*
 (a) Cannabis.
 (b) Datura.
 (c) Opium.
 (d) Yellow oleander.
- 730. 'Run-amok' is found in** *AIIMS 1996*
 (a) Cocaine.
 (b) Cannabis.
 (c) Barbiturates.
 (d) Datura.
- 731. Begum Fardeena is a drug addict and is having tactile hallucination, most likely drug is** *MCI 2002*
 (a) HCN.
 (b) Morphine.
 (c) Cocaine.
 (d) Smack.
- 732. An addict develops delusion, misleading hallucination of sight and hearing and feeling of creeping things of 'grains of sand' in the skin. He is addicted to** *AIIMS 1987*
 (a) Heroin.
 (b) Methaqualone.
 (c) Cocaine.
 (d) Amphetamines.
- 733. A patient has black tongue, black teeth, visual and tactile hallucination seen in poisoning due to** *AI 2000*
 (a) Heroin.
 (b) Cocaine.
 (c) Cannabis.
 (d) Opium.
- 734. Which of the following is considered as an antidote for cocaine poisoning?** *AIIMS 1980*
 (a) Phenobarbitone.
 (b) Morphine.
 (c) Amyl nitrate.
 (d) Ether.
- 735. Tactile hallucination is seen with** *AIIMS 1994*
 (a) Cocaine dependence.
 (b) LSD addiction.
 (c) Organophosphorous poisoning.
 (d) Dermatitis artefacta.
- 736. Magnan's symptom is seen in** *DELHI 1981*
 (a) Chronic alcoholism.
 (b) Cocainism.
 (c) Datura poisoning.
 (d) Strychnine poisoning.
- 737. A patient presented with abnormal sensation of bugs crawling all over his body, suspected case of** *AI 2001*
 (a) Cocaine.
 (b) Alcohol.
 (c) LSD.
 (d) Benzodiazepines.
- 738. Formication is a type of** *AP 1986*
 (a) Auditory hallucination.
 (b) Olfactory hallucination.
 (c) Tactile hallucination.
 (d) Dejaru.
- 739. The cause of death in cyanide poisoning is** *AIIMS 1982, 1994*
 (a) Anoxic anoxia.
 (b) Anaemic anoxia.
 (c) Histotoxic anoxia.
 (d) Stagnant anoxia.
- 740. Magnan's symptom is** *AIIMS 1984, 1995*
 (a) Illusion.
 (b) Delusion.
 (c) Formication.
 (d) Depersonalization.
- 741. Formication is a feature of** *JIPMER 1992*
 (a) Atropine poisoning.
 (b) Alcohol withdrawal.
 (c) Opium addiction.
 (d) Chronic arsenic poisoning.
- 742. Hydrocyanide-oxidase cytochrome enzyme is inhibited with poisoning of** *AI 2001*
 (a) Hg.
 (b) Cyanide.
 (c) Arsenic.
 (d) Lead.
- 743. Strychnine may act on** *DELHI 1993*
 (a) Heart.
 (b) Anterior horn cells.
 (c) Posterior horn cells.
 (d) All of the above.

- 744. True about strychnine poisoning is** *DELHI 1986, 1992*
- (a) All muscles affected at the sametime.
 - (b) Shoulder girdle affected first.
 - (c) Pelvic girdle affected first.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 745. In Nux vomica poisoning the following is also required to be preserved** *AMU 1989*
- (a) Long bones.
 - (b) Brain.
 - (c) Muscles.
 - (d) Skin.
- 746. Which of the following poison is known as 'Kuchila' in India?** *AIIMS 1982*
- (a) Oleander seeds.
 - (b) Nux vomica.
 - (c) Opium.
 - (d) Charas.
- 747. Nux vomica seeds contain 2 alkaloids, strychnine and** *AIIMS 1984*
- (a) Hyoscine.
 - (b) Hyoscyamine.
 - (c) Brucine.
 - (d) Atropine.
- 748. Which of the following form of convulsive posture is most common in strychnine poisoning** *AIIMS 1981*
- (a) Emprosthotonus.
 - (b) Pleurothotonus.
 - (c) Opisthotonus.
 - (d) All are equally common.
- 749. The muscles of which of the following are first affected in strychnine poisoning?** *AIIMS 1985*
- (a) Neck.
 - (b) Thorax.
 - (c) Lower limbs.
 - (d) All are simultaneously involved.
- 750. Which of the following is also used as an 'arrow poison'?** *PGI 1981*
- (a) Nux vomica.
 - (b) Datura.
 - (c) Cannabis.
 - (d) Aconite.
- 751. Which of the following is the lateral curve of the body in strychnine poisoning?** *AIIMS 1984*
- (a) Opisthotonus.
 - (b) Emprosthotonus.
 - (c) Pleurosthotonus.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 752. Epileptic fit differs from strychnine poisoning, the following, except** *PGI 1985*
- (a) Loss of consciousness is marked.
 - (b) Froth from mouth.
 - (c) Both tonic and clonic seizures.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 753. Which of the following is a spinal cord poison** *DNB 1991*
- (a) Chloroform.
 - (b) Oleander.
 - (c) Conium.
 - (d) Gelsemium.
- 754. Which of the following is a peripheral poison (affecting peripheral nerves)?** *AIIMS 1982*
- (a) Aconite.
 - (b) Conium.
 - (c) Oleander.
 - (d) Coal gas.
- 755. Odourless poisoning is due to** *AP 1995*
- (a) Phenol.
 - (b) Calotropis.
 - (c) Phosphorus.
 - (d) Cyanide.
- 756. The following are the characteristics of aconite, except** *KERALA 1988*
- (a) Colourless.
 - (b) Crystalline.
 - (c) Resist putrefaction.
 - (d) Brings in death quickly.
- 757. Aconite is eliminated mainly by** *AMU 1987*
- (a) Urine.
 - (b) Saliva and sweat.
 - (c) Bile.
 - (d) All of the above.
- 758. Chronic nicotine poisoning is characterized by the following, except** *PGI 1981*
- (a) Romberg's sign positive.
 - (b) Amnesia.
 - (c) Ectopic beats.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 759. Which of the following is most hazardous?** *BIHAR 1989, 1991*
- (a) Alcohol drinks.
 - (b) Chewing betel nuts.
 - (c) Cigarette smoking.
 - (d) All of these.
- 760. Which of the following is not a cardiac poison?** *AIIMS 1986*
- (a) Nicotiana tubacum.
 - (b) Digitalis.
 - (c) Aconite.
 - (d) Opium.

- 761. PAPP is used in the treatment of** *AI 1992*
 (a) Barbiturate poisoning.
 (b) Alcohol poisoning.
 (c) Cyanide poisoning.
 (d) Opiate poisoning.
- 762. In cyanide poisoning not used is** *AI 1993*
 (a) Thiocyanate.
 (b) Amyl nitrate.
 (c) BAL.
 (d) Oxygen.
- 763. Mechanism of action of sodium nitrite in cyanide poisoning is formation of** *PGI 1999*
 (a) Methemoglobin.
 (b) Carboxyhemoglobin.
 (c) Myoglobin.
 (d) Free radicles.
- 764. Smell of bitter almonds is seen in** *AI 1998*
 (a) Phosphorus.
 (b) Hydrocyanic acid.
 (c) Nitric acid.
 (d) Oxalic acid.
- 765. People suffering from achlorhydria may not suffer toxic effects of oral ingestion of** *AMU 1986*
 (a) Phosphorus.
 (b) Copper sulphate.
 (c) Arsenic trioxide.
 (d) Potassium cyanide.
- 766. The following are features of cyanide poisoning, except**
 (a) Fixed dilated non reacting pupil.
 (b) Loss of consciousness.
 (c) Areflexia.
 (d) Normal myocardial activity.
- 767. Almond odour is seen in which poisoning?** *AIIMS 1996*
 (a) Chloral hydrate.
 (b) Cocaine.
 (c) Cannabis.
 (d) Cyanide.
- 768. Cherry red discolouration is seen in poisoning with** *AIIMS 1994*
 (a) Cyanide.
 (b) Phosphorous.
 (c) Arsenic.
 (d) Lead.
- 769. The mechanism of death in cyanide poisoning is** *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Convulsion.
 (b) Cardiac arrhythmia.
 (c) Anoxia.
 (d) Pulmonary oedema.
- 770. Two farmers were brought dead, autopsy done revealed viscera that had the smell of bitter almonds. The most likely poisoning is due to that by** *AIMS 2002*
 (a) Organophosphorus.
 (b) Hydrocyanic acid.
 (c) Morphine.
 (d) Atropine.
- 771. Two farmers were brought to OPD and they died fast. Smell of bitter almond was coming from their mouth. They died of** *AIMS 2001*
 (a) Organophosphorus.
 (b) Hydrogen cyanide.
 (c) Aconite.
 (d) Opium.
- 772. After taking cyanide, patient first feels** *AIIMS 1982*
 (a) Muscular rigidity.
 (b) Pain.
 (c) Numbness in extremities.
 (d) Blurring of vision.
- 773. A white cow, named Gauri has eaten a young linseed plant while grazing in field and has developed poisoning. The cow dies. Owner Gopal could take it to hospital. Gopal is very sorry for cattle and want to know about the compound which is responsible for poisoning. Most likely the compound is** *MCI 2002*
 (a) Atropine.
 (b) Hydrocyanic acid.
 (c) Abrus precatorius.
 (d) Cannabis plant.
- 774. Which type of cattle poisoning occurs due to ingestion of linseed plants** *AI 2002*
 (a) Aconite.
 (b) Pilocarpine.
 (c) Atropine.
 (d) Hydrocyanic acid.
- 775. During autopsy the cyanide poisoning case will show all, except** *AI 2005*
 (a) Characteristic bitter lemon smell.
 (b) Congested organs.
 (c) The skin may be pink or cherry red in color.
 (d) Erosion and hemorrhages in esophagus and stomach.
- 776. Complication of kerosene poisoning is** *PGI 1986*
 (a) Pneumonia.
 (b) Vomiting.
 (c) Haemoptysis.
 (d) Diarrhoea.

- 777. Gastric lavage is contraindicated in kerosene poisoning because of** *AI 2002*
 (a) Fear of aspiration.
 (b) Danger of cardiac arrest.
 (c) Danger of respiratory arrest.
 (d) Inadequate ventilation.
- 778. What is incorrect regarding kerosene aspiration pneumonitis?** *AIIMS 1994*
 (a) Induction of emesis predisposes to pneumonia.
 (b) X-ray appearances precede clinical features.
 (c) Fever occurs in initial few hours.
 (d) Corticosteroid is the treatment of choice.
- 779. Hemodialysis used in all, except** *AIIMS 1997*
 (a) Barbiturates.
 (b) Organophosphates.
 (c) Salicylates.
 (d) Theophylline poisoning.
- 780. Hemodialysis is used in all poisoning, except** *AI 1998*
 (a) Kerosene oil.
 (b) Barbiturates.
 (c) Alcohol.
 (d) Aspirin.
- 781. Hemodialysis is used in all poisoning, except** *AIIMS 1996*
 (a) Cocaine.
 (b) Cannabis.
 (c) Kerosene oil.
 (d) Chloral hydrate.
- 782. Gastric lavage is contra-indicated in poisoning with** *UPSC 1985, 1986, DELHI 1990*
 (a) Opiates.
 (b) Copper sulphate.
 (c) Kerosene oil.
 (d) Aspirin.
- 783. Emetics are contraindicated in poisoning of** *AI 1992*
 (a) Diazepam.
 (b) Kerosene.
 (c) Organophosphorous.
 (d) Arsenic.
- 784. At the following blood CO-concentration the clinical picture simulate alcoholic intoxication** *DELHI 1993*
 (a) 10%
 (b) 30%
 (c) 50%
 (d) 70%
- 785. In low concentration of CO (say 4%) the commonest symptom is** *UPSC 1982*
 (a) Nausea.
 (b) Headache.
 (c) Muscular weakness.
 (d) Ringing in ears.
- 786. Which of the following gaseous compound produces no irritation but positive symptoms?** *MCI 2002*
 (a) Chlorine.
 (b) Carbon monoxide.
 (c) H₂S.
 (d) SO₂.
- 787. Syncopal attacks in CO-poisoning is present at a concentration of** *DNB 1991*
 (a) 60% to 70%.
 (b) 70% to 80%.
 (c) 50% to 60%.
 (d) 40% to 50%.
- 788. The upper limit of safety for carbon monoxide in air is** *ROHTAK 1987*
 (a) 0.2%
 (b) 0.1%
 (c) 0.4%
 (d) 0.005%
- 789. Method of collection of CO₂ from a well is by** *AP 1988*
 (a) Climbing down the well and taking it.
 (b) Using a bucket.
 (c) Using bottle filled with soda lime water and putting it inside the well.
 (d) By using a long glass tube.
- 790. Methaemoglobinemia is caused by poisoning due to** *AIIMS 1984*
 (a) Carbon dioxide.
 (b) Carbon monoxide.
 (c) Cyanides.
 (d) Nitrates.
- 791. The following are the active principles of calotropis, except** *AIIMS 1980*
 (a) Catotoxin.
 (b) Calactin.
 (c) Uscharin.
 (d) Crotin.
- 792. Which of the following poisoning produces bluish-green hypostasis?** *AIIMS 1983*
 (a) Sodium nitrate.
 (b) Quinine.
 (c) Hydrocyanic acid.
 (d) Hydrogen sulphide.
- 793. Which of the following poisoning resembles thyrotoxicosis?** *AMU 1986*
 (a) Zinc.
 (b) Thallium.
 (c) Binitro compounds.
 (d) Bromides.

794. Which of the following is known as 'sweet poison'?

AMU 1985

- (a) Phosphorus.
- (b) Endrine.
- (c) Aconite.
- (d) Hydrocyanic acid.

795. Antidote for *Amnita muscaria* poisoning is

AIIMS 1992

- (a) Morphine.
- (b) Neostigmine.
- (c) Thiocetic acid.
- (d) Atropine.

796. 'Ewing's prostrate' refer to

AIIMS 1982

- (a) Accidents as a cause of disease.
- (b) Complications result from trauma.

(c) The role of disease in modifying the effects of trauma.

(d) Congenital abnormalities caused by drugs.

797. Which of the following is not an inebriant poison?

ROHTAK 1986

- (a) Alcohol.
- (b) Chloroform.
- (c) Belladonna.
- (d) Ether.

798. Diffusion of poison at tissue level is affected in all the following poisons, except

AIMS MAY 05

- (a) Carbon monoxide.
- (b) Curare.
- (c) Phosgene.
- (d) Cyanides.

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

799. Indian Lunacy Act was passed in

DELHI 1987

- (a) 1914
- (b) 1912
- (c) 1916
- (d) 1921

800. Mental Health Act has been passed in

AIIMS 1988

- (a) 1978
- (b) 1981
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1987

801. Mental retardation is defined when IQ is below

AIIMS 1980

- (a) 90
- (b) 80
- (c) 70
- (d) 65

802. An IQ between 90 to 109 is

BIHAR 1991, UPSC 1992

- (a) Normal.
- (b) Genius.
- (c) Moron.
- (d) Imbecile.

803. A male child of 15 years with a mental age of 9 years has an IQ of

MCI 2003

- (a) 50
- (b) 60
- (c) 70
- (d) 80

804. For a will to be valid, the testator should possess

AMU 1989

- (a) Sound state of mind.
- (b) Sound and disposing mind.
- (c) Discretionary power.
- (d) The capacity to know the nature and consequence of the act.

805. Lucid interval is seen in

AI 1999

- (a) Intracerebral haemorrhage.
- (b) Insanity.
- (c) Subdural haemorrhage.
- (d) Alcohol intake.

806. Presenile dementia is defined as that which occurs below the age of.....years

PGI 1990

- (a) 50
- (b) 55
- (c) 60
- (d) 65

807. False sense perception without any external object or stimulus to produce it, is known as

TN 1987

- (a) Illusion.
- (b) Hallucination.
- (c) Delusion.
- (d) Obsession.

808. The following is the constant idea occurring with irresistible forces, unable to drive away from mind

AP 1986

- (a) Delusion.
- (b) Impulse.

- (c) Obsession.
(d) Illusion.
- 809. A 25 year old housewife came to the psychiatry out patient department (OPD) complaining that her nose was longer than usual. She felt that her husband did not like her because of the deformity and had developed relationship with the neighbouring girl. Further she complained that people made fun of her. It was not possible to convince her that there was no deformity. Her symptoms include** *CU 2004*
- (a) Delusion.
(b) Depersonalization.
(c) Depression.
(d) Hallucination.
- 810. Stimulus is always there in the origin of** *AIIMS 1980*
- (a) Illusion.
(b) Hallucination.
(c) Delusion.
(d) Derealization.
- 811. A sudden and irresistible force compelling a person to the conscious performance of some action without motive or forethought is known as** *AMC 1982*
- (a) Obsession.
(b) Delusion.
(c) Illusion.
(d) Impulse.
- 812. An irresistible desire for alcoholic drinks at frequent intervals is known as** *TN 1987*
- (a) Mutilomania.
(b) Kleptomania.
(c) Pyromania.
(d) Dipsomania.
- 813. Dipsomania is usually used in context to** *AIIMS 1980*
- (a) Tonics.
(b) Liquids.
(c) Alcohol.
(d) Any of the above.
- 814. Kleptomania is a type of** *AP 1993*
- (a) Obsession.
(b) Delusion.
(c) Illusion.
(d) Impulse.
- 815. Reception order is issued by a** *AI 1989*
- (a) Medical Superintendent.
(b) Police Officer.
(c) Psychiatrist.
(d) Magistrate.
- 816. Capacity to make valid will is determined by** *AIIMS 1991*
- (a) McNaughten rule.
(b) Testamentary capacity.
(c) Curren rule.
(d) Durham rule.
- 817. McNaughten was** *PGI 1979*
- (a) An accused.
(b) A witness.
(c) Private Secretary to Prime Minister.
(d) Prime Minister.
- 818. McNaughten rule is for** *AI 1996*
- (a) Criminal responsibility of insane.
(b) Civil responsibilities of insane.
(c) Testamentary capacity.
(d) Capacity of witness.
- 819. Criminal responsibility of a person of unsound mind in India is incorporated in the IPC** *DNB 1989, KERALA 1990*
- (a) Sec. 302.
(b) Sec. 84.
(c) Sec. 85.
(d) Sec. 88.
- 820. All of the following are impulse control disorder, except** *MCI 2003*
- (a) Pyromania.
(b) Trichotillomania.
(c) Kleptomania.
(d) Capgras's syndrome.
- 821. All of the following are related to legal responsibility of an insane person, except** *MCI 2003*
- (a) McNaughten rule.
(b) Durham rule.
(c) Curren rule.
(d) Rule of nine.
- 822. Delirium tremens is characterised by confusion associated with** *MCI 2003*
- (a) Autonomic hyperactivity and tremors.
(b) Features of intoxication due to alcohol.
(c) Sixth nerve palsy.
(d) Korsakoff's psychosis.
- 823. An alcoholic is brought to the emergency OPD with the complaint of irrelevant talking. He had stopped using alcohol three days back. On examination, he is found to be disoriented to time, place and person. He also has visual illusions and hallucinations. There is no history of head injury. The most likely diagnosis is** *MCI 2003*
- (a) Dementia praecox.
(b) Delirium tremens.
(c) Schizophrenia.
(d) Korsakoff's psychosis.

ANSWERS

1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (d); 5. (d); 6. (b); 7. (d); 8. (d); 9. (c); 10. (d); 11. (c); 12. (a); 13. (b); 14. (d);
 15. (c); 16. (a); 17. (a); 18. (c); 19. (a); 20. (c); 21. (c); 22. (a), (b) & (d); 23. (d); 24. (a); 25. (c); 26. (b);
 27. (c); 28. (c) & (d); 29. (c); 30. (c); 31. (c); 32. (b); 33. (d); 34. (c); 35. (d); 36. (a); 37. (c); 38. (a);
 39. (b); 40. (c); 41. (a); 42. (a); 43. (a); 44. (c); 45. (b); 46. (c); 47. (c); 48. (c); 49. (d); 50. (d); 51. (c);
 52. (c); 53. (c); 54. (b); 55. (d); 56. (b); 57. (b); 58. (d); 59. (b); 60. (d); 61. (a); 62. (b); 63. (c); 64. (b);
 65. (b); 66. (a); 67. (b); 68. (d); 69. (b); 70. (b); 71. (b); 72. (b); 73. (c); 74. (b); 75. (c); 76. (c); 77. (b);
 78. (d); 79. (d); 80. (b); 81. (c); 82. (c); 83. (b); 84. (b); 85. (b); 86. (c); 87. (c); 88. (c); 89. (a); 90. (a);
 91. (b); 92. (b); 93. (c); 94. (d); 95. (b); 96. (b); 97. (a), (c) & (d); 98. (a); 99. (b); 100. (c); 101. (d);
 102. (a); 103. (a); 104. (a); 105. (d); 106. (d); 107. (a); 108. (c); 109. (a); 110. (b); 111. (c); 112. (d); 113. (b);
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707. (d); 708. (a); 709. (a); 710. (c); 711. (b); 712. (a); 713. (b); 714. (c); 715. (b); 716. (a); 717. (b); 718. (a);
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803. (b); 804. (b) & (d); 805. (b); 806. (d); 807. (b); 808. (c); 809. (a); 810. (a); 811. (d); 812. (d); 813. (c);
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