

**SECOND PROFESSIONAL BHMS EXAMINATION 2022 CBDC SCHEME
FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY
MODEL QUESTION PAPER 01**

Time: 03 Hours

Max. Marks 100

Answers to the MCQs no.I to X shall be written continuously only on pages 3 and 4 of your answer book.

1. Multiple choice questions – choose the correct option (01x10 =10 Marks)

I. Gustafson's method is the choice of identification for which age group?

- A. Between 3 to 8 years.
- B. For determining the age of the foetus.
- C. Between 12 to 18 years.
- D. For above 21 years.

II. Which is not a feature of Molecular death

- A. Rigor mortis
- B. Flat EEG
- C. Post mortem hypostasis
- D. Cooling of dead body

III. Which is a probable sign of pregnancy

- A. Chadwick's sign
- B. Placental souffle
- C. Goodell's sign
- D. Amenorrhoea

IV. Rectified spirit cannot be used as a preservative for the following poisons except

- A. Phenol
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Alcohol
- D. Heavy metals

- V. Gastric lavage is contraindicated in
- A. Sulphuric acid
 - B. Nitric acid
 - C. Hydrochloric acid
 - D. Carbolic acid
- VI. Punctate basophilia is seen in
- A. Mercury
 - B. Lead
 - C. Arsenic
 - D. Phosphorus
- VII. Reye's syndrome is seen in poisoning with
- A. Aspirin
 - B. Lead
 - C. Nux vomica
 - D. Atropine
- VIII. Floppy baby is in connection with poisoning of
- A. Nux vomica
 - B. Datura alba
 - C. Botulism poisoning
 - D. Methyl alcohol
- IX. Flaying sign is seen in
- A. Split laceration
 - B. Stretch laceration
 - C. Avulsion laceration
 - D. Cut laceration
- X. Paracetamol level in the blood can be assessed by
- A. High power liquid chromatography
 - B. Neutron activation analysis
 - C. Spectroscopy
 - D. Infrared photography

Short answer questions**(05x08 =40 Marks)**

2. Define summons and explain how will you manage the situation if you receive summons from two different courts of law.
3. Differentiate between super foetation and superfecundation and their medicolegal importance.
4. Define Cephalic index. How will you calculate it? Add a note on its practical application.
5. Explain the procedure of gastric lavage and its five contra-indications in a case of poisoning.
6. Define vitriolage, what is its legal importance and how will you treat it?
7. Describe the signs and symptoms and postmortem appearance of carbon monoxide poisoning.
8. Write down five differential diagnosis of opium poisoning with their differentiating features.
9. Describe the signs and symptoms and postmortem appearance of cerebral poisoning.

Long answer questions**(10x05 = 50 Marks)**

10. Describe the signs and symptoms and postmortem appearance of acute phosphorus poisoning. Add a note on Phossy jaw. (4+3+3 = 10 Marks)
11. Describe the provisions of National commission for Homoeopathy Act 2020.
12. Define and classify injuries. What are the features of laceration. Explain the types of laceration. (4+3+3 = 10 marks)
13. Enumerate the signs of live birth. Define viability. How can we assess intrauterine age of the foetus. (5+2+3=10 marks)

14. The body of a young female who was married a year ago, recovered from a near-by pond, was brought for postmortem examination. Some amount of grass were firmly held in her hands and enormous amount of froth at nose and mouth was present. (1+1+3+5 =10 Marks)

- a. What is the probable cause of death?
- b. Name the procedure of inquest in this case and why?
- c. Describe the expected lung changes in this type of death.
- d. In your opinion, what is the **most probable reason** for the firm grasping of grass in her hand and what is its closest differential diagnosis? Give the differentiating points.