

बरीष्ठ प्रश्निक (चिकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग) स्वीक्षा परीक्षा - 2020

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या : 32
Number of Pages in Booklet : 32

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या /
Question Paper Booklet No.

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या : 180
No. of Questions in Booklet : 180

MSDFM-02

5216513

Paper Code : 06

SUBJECT: Forensic Medicine

परीक्षा दिनांक - 15/09/2020

समय : 3.00 घण्टे
Time : 3.00 Hours

परीक्षा समय - 2:00 to 5:00 PM अधिकतम अंक : 180
Maximum Marks : 180

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के पेपर सील/पॉलिथीन बैग को खोलने पर परीक्षार्थी यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि उसके प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका पर वही प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका संख्या अंकित है जो उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित है। इसमें कोई भिन्नता हो तो वीक्षक से दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र प्राप्त कर लें। ऐसा न करने पर जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी।

The candidate should ensure that Question Paper Booklet No. of the Question Paper Booklet and Answer Sheet must be same after opening the Paper Seal / Polythene bag. In case they are different, a candidate must obtain another Question Paper. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।
4. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा बबल को उत्तर पत्रक पर नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है।
6. OMR उत्तर पत्रक इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका के अन्दर रखा है। जब आपको परीक्षा पुस्तिका खोलने को कहा जाए, तो उत्तर-पत्र निकाल कर ध्यान से केवल नीले बॉल पॉइंट पेन से विवरण भरें।
7. प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तात्पर्य अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से है। किसी भी प्रश्न से संबंधित गोले या बबल को खाली छोड़ना गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा।
8. मोबाइल फोन अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया वर्जित है। यदि किसी अभ्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
9. कृपया अपना रोल नम्बर ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक पर सावधानीपूर्वक सही भरें। गलत अथवा अपूर्ण रोल नम्बर भरने पर 5 अंक कुल प्राप्तांकों में से काटे जा सकते हैं।

चेतावनी: अगर कोई अभ्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनधिकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, तो उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराते हुए विविध नियमों-प्रावधानों के तहत कार्यवाही की जाएगी। साथ ही विभाग ऐसे अभ्यर्थी को भविष्य में होने वाली विभाग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
6. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
9. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.

Warning : If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.

इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए।

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

06-□



1. A child has 24 teeth all of them are permanent, the age of this child is

- (1) 9 years
- (2) 10 years
- (3) 11 years
- (4) 14 years

2. Klinefelter's is

- (1) Chromatin positive
- (2) Chromatin negative
- (3) Chromatin positive in 10% cases
- (4) Chromatin positive in 5% cases

3. Presence of P30 in a stain during Cross-Over Electrophoresis demonstrates

- (1) Seminal stains
- (2) Blood stains
- (3) Vegetable stains
- (4) Vaginal secretion stains

4. In Forensic biology the old samples of bone, teeth, hair shafts, and other biological samples are tested for identification by

- (1) mtDNA (mitochondrial DNA)
- (2) Precipitin test
- (3) Coding DNA
- (4) Junk DNA

5. Best forensic sample for DNA analysis is

- (1) Blood in EDTA
- (2) Hair
- (3) Femur bone
- (4) Vitreous humor

6. DNA fingerprinting developed by

- (1) Dr. Loraine Banson
- (2) Dr. Alec Jeffrey
- (3) Dr. Robert Peel
- (4) Dr. Williamson

7. Individualization of a blood stain can be done by which of the following methods ?

- (1) DNA fingerprinting
- (2) Serum Proteins
- (3) Red cell enzymes
- (4) All of these

8. Disputed maternity can be solved by using the following tests except

- (1) Blood grouping
- (2) HLA typing
- (3) Preciptin test
- (4) DNA fingerprinting

9. Sexing of human hair can be done by examining

- (1) Root
- (2) Shaft
- (3) Tip
- (4) None of these

10. Blood group helps in disputed paternity by

- (1) Affirmation
- (2) Exclusion
- (3) Adoption
- (4) All of these

11. Even after washing with soap, blood stain can be detected on cloth by exposing it to

- (1) UV rays
- (2) X-rays
- (3) Sunlight
- (4) Nitric acid fumes

12. In case if hanging ligature marks in neck are example of

- (1) Contusion
- (2) Pressure abrasion
- (3) Laceration
- (4) Bruise



13. Last part to be dissected during autopsy in a case of mechanical asphyxia death
- (1) Neck
 - (2) Head
 - (3) Abdomen
 - (4) Thorax
14. In "commando punch" the injury usually occurs to
- (1) Eye
 - (2) Neck
 - (3) Face
 - (4) Chest
15. All of the following are causes of traumatic asphyxia EXCEPT
- (1) Gross compression of the chest and abdomen
 - (2) Stampede in crowd
 - (3) Falls off earth or stone during tunnelling
 - (4) Gross compression of the head
16. Hypervolaemia and hyperkalaemia are seen in
- (1) Freshwater drowning
 - (2) Saltwater drowning
 - (3) Dry drowning
 - (4) Immersion syndrome
17. The most frequent method of sexual asphyxias is
- (1) Hanging
 - (2) Electrical stimulation of genitals
 - (3) Enveloping the head in plastic bag
 - (4) Inhalation of stupefying substances
18. Tug fracture is
- (1) Avulsion fracture of hyoid
 - (2) Pressure fracture of cricoids
 - (3) Traumatic fracture of thyroid
 - (4) All

19. The dead body is lying on autopsy table. There is leathery, fine, tenacious, persistent froth at mouth and nostrils. The death is due to

- (1) Barbiturate poisoning
- (2) Throttling
- (3) Drowning
- (4) Traumatic Asphyxia

20. The findings on the neck area are extensive laceration of neck structure, tears in sternomastoid and fracture dislocation of C₂-C₃ vertebrae. These findings are present in

- (1) Autoerotic hanging
- (2) incomplete hanging
- (3) Suicidal hanging
- (4) Judicial hanging

21. Metallisation is common in

- (1) Electric injury
- (2) Lightning injury
- (3) Both of these
- (4) None of these

22. For judicial electrocution, current passed is

- (1) 100 volts & 7 amperes
- (2) 150 volts & 10 amperes
- (3) 1700 volts & 7.5 amperes
- (4) 250 volts & 10 amperes

23. For medico-legal purpose, the surface area of burns is calculated using

- (1) Lund & Browder charts
- (2) Rule of nine
- (3) Both (Lund & Browder charts) & (Rule of nine)
- (4) Dupuytren's charts

24. Antemortem burns can be differentiated from postmortem burns by all of the following except

- (1) Presence of carboxy haemoglobin in blood
- (2) Presence of soot in respiratory tract
- (3) Vital reaction in blisters
- (4) Pugilistic attitude

25. Arborescent markings are due to
- (1) Petechial haemorrhages
 - (2) Breakdown of RBC's
 - (3) Capillary bleed
 - (4) All of these
26. Curling ulcer is commonly present in
- (1) Cardiac end of stomach
 - (2) 1st part of duodenum
 - (3) Pyloric end of stomach
 - (4) 2nd part of duodenum
27. One of the following condition is NOT due to local effects of hypothermia :
- (1) Rupuytren's contracture
 - (2) Frostbite
 - (3) Immersion Foot
 - (4) Trench Foot
28. Confirmatory sign of being burned alive is
- (1) Carbon particle in terminal bronchioles
 - (2) Clothes are burnt
 - (3) Bitten tongue
 - (4) Burns on more than 9% of body surface area
29. Crocodile skin effect is seen in
- (1) Electrical burn
 - (2) Scald
 - (3) Lightning stroke
 - (4) Flame burn
30. The green colour of bruises is due to presence of
- (1) Haematoidin
 - (2) Bilirubin
 - (3) Biliverdin
 - (4) Methemoglobin
31. Incised-looking laceration is a type of
- (1) Split laceration
 - (2) Avulsed laceration
 - (3) Incised wound
 - (4) Stretch laceration
32. Following are examples of ectopic bruising, except
- (1) Racoon sign
 - (2) Battle's sign
 - (3) Bruising of ankles
 - (4) Tramtrack sign

33. Healing by "second intention" is characteristically associated with

- (1) Abrasion
- (2) Incision
- (3) Fracture
- (4) Laceration

34. Tailing of the wound helps in evaluating the

- (1) Nature of injury
- (2) Nature of weapon
- (3) Direction of injury
- (4) Extent of injury

35. Tentative cuts are suggestive of

- (1) Homicidal injuries
- (2) Accidental injuries
- (3) Suicidal injuries
- (4) All of these

36. Double edged weapons would produce

- (1) Tear drop wounds
- (2) Spindle shaped wounds
- (3) Wedge shaped wounds
- (4) Elliptical wounds

37. A comminuted fracture is one which is

- (1) Fragmented
- (2) Depressed
- (3) Angulated
- (4) Compressed

38. A 30 year old female sustained injury in right eye. She developed right corneal opacity following the injury. Left eye was already having poor vision. Corneoplasty of right eye was done and vision was restored. Medicolegally such injury is labelled as

- (1) Grievous
- (2) Simple
- (3) Dangerous
- (4) Serious

39. Pond fracture is commonly seen in

- (1) Infant and small children
- (2) Adolescents
- (3) Adults
- (4) Old persons



40. Head trauma by an axe can lead to these skull fractures except

- (1) Cut fracture
- (2) Ring fracture
- (3) Chipped fracture
- (4) Comminuted fracture

41. Hara Kiri method is

- (1) Accidental
- (2) Homicidal
- (3) Suicidal
- (4) All of these

42. Whiplash injuries are caused due to

- (1) Hyperflexion of spine
- (2) Hyperextension of spine
- (3) Both of these
- (4) None of these

43. Following are suggestive of cerebral edema, except :

- (1) Palpable sulci
- (2) Flattened gyri
- (3) Grooved uncus
- (4) Herniated tonsil

44. "Lucid interval" in head injury is most commonly associated with

- (1) Extradural Haemorrhage
- (2) Subdural Haemorrhage
- (3) Subarachnoid Haemorrhage
- (4) Intracerebral Haemorrhage

45. The most common intracranial haemorrhage seen in boxers is

- (1) Extradural
- (2) Subdural
- (3) Subarachnoid
- (4) Intracerebral

46. In a case of laceration, hair bulb is

- (1) Cut
- (2) Crushed
- (3) Lacerated
- (4) None of these

47. Police torture "Falanga" is defined as

- (1) Pulling of hair
- (2) Severe beating on soles
- (3) Electric torture
- (4) Plastic bag is applied on face

48. Impotence "quad hoc" means impotency to

- (1) All the woman
- (2) To wife only
- (3) To a particular woman
- (4) Seen at both extremes of age

49. Impotence is

- (1) Inability to fertilize
- (2) Inability to perform sexual act
- (3) Premature ejaculation
- (4) Failure to ejaculation

50. The Fertilization of ova belonging to same cycle, when an already fertilized ova, released simultaneously is there, it is known as

- (1) Super fecundation
- (2) Super foetation
- (3) Suppositious child
- (4) Illegitimate child

51. Lochia is a discharge from

- (1) Uterus and vagina
- (2) Testes
- (3) Stomach
- (4) Pancrease

52. Most Common type of hymen is

- (1) Crescentric
- (2) Semilunar
- (3) Annular
- (4) Septate

53. A false virgin is a girl who has

- (1) Not experienced sexual intercourse
- (2) Ruptured Hymen
- (3) Ruptured Hymen by accidental Trauma
- (4) Intact Hymen after normal intercourse



54. For the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) of an adult woman in sound health, whose consent is mandatory among the following ?

- (1) Only the woman concerned
- (2) The woman and the father of the unborn
- (3) The woman, her parents and the father of the unborn
- (4) The woman and her in-laws

55. The feminine component of impotence is

- (1) Sterility
- (2) Lesbianism
- (3) Frigidity
- (4) Nymphomania

56. Sexual perversion in which the person wears the attire of the opposite sex is

- (1) Undinism
- (2) Frotteurism
- (3) Onanism
- (4) Eonism

57. All are sexual offences, except

- (1) Sodomy
- (2) Rape
- (3) Incest
- (4) Adultery

58. What are the minimum and maximum punishments for a person convicted of raping a woman who has never been his wife ?

- (1) Minimum seven years imprisonment; maximum death sentence
- (2) Minimum five years imprisonment; maximum ten years imprisonment
- (3) Minimum three years imprisonment; maximum death sentence
- (4) Minimum seven years imprisonment; maximum life imprisonment

59. Forcible undressing of a female patient by male doctor for the purpose of medical examination is considered as

- (1) Indecent exposure
- (2) Exhibition
- (3) Professional malpractice
- (4) Indecent assault

60. The punishment for stalking a woman, on the first offence, is

- (1) Upto three years imprisonment
- (2) Six months to one year imprisonment
- (3) Monetary fine and/or up to six months imprisonment
- (4) Only monetary fine

61. In case of rape, hymen usually shows rupture at

- (1) 2'o clock position
- (2) 3'o clock position
- (3) 6'o clock position
- (4) 9'o clock position

62. Statutory rape is rape on girl below

- (1) 10 years
- (2) 12 years
- (3) 15 years
- (4) 18 years

63. The surest affirmation of the accused in a case of rape is by

- (1) Blood group
- (2) DNA
- (3) Fingerprints
- (4) HLA

64. "A Virgo intacta" is

- (1) Intersex
- (2) A woman who has never experiences sexual intercourse
- (3) A Woman who has experienced sexual intercourse
- (4) A woman who is not having hymen



65. The offence of rape is said to have been accomplished only when

- (1) Penetration and ejaculation have taken place
- (2) Mere penetration has been accomplished, even if no emission occurred
- (3) Hymen has been ruptured
- (4) Force has been used in the commission of sexual intercourse

66. Intra Amniotic injection of prostaglandins is successful causing abortion in the

- (1) First trimester
- (2) Third trimester
- (3) Second trimester
- (4) After viability of foetus

67. Section 312 IPC is related to

- (1) Murder
- (2) Rape
- (3) Abortion
- (4) Criminal Negligence

68. Age of pregnant women for consent in MTP act is

- (1) 12 years
- (2) 16 years
- (3) 18 years
- (4) 21 years

69. Mechanism of Oral Contraceptive Pills include all of the following EXCEPT :

- (1) Enhanced ovarian androgen production
- (2) Altered Cervical Mucus
- (3) Altered endometrium
- (4) Altered tubal motility

70. A 24 year old $G_2P_1A_0$ had last menstrual period 9 weeks ago. She presents with bleeding and passage tissues pervaginum. Bleeding is associated with lower abdominal pain. The most likely diagnosis is

- (1) Threatened abortion
- (2) Inevitable abortion
- (3) Incomplete abortion
- (4) Ectopic pregnancy

71. Abortion stick used in criminal abortion causes abortion by the mechanism of

- (1) Uterine contraction
- (2) Stimulation of uterine nerves
- (3) Uterine infection & necrosis
- (4) Placental separation

72. The most common cause of early death due to syringing in criminal abortion is

- (1) Air embolism
- (2) Fat embolism
- (3) Asphyxia
- (4) Septicaemia

73. Spalding sign is seen in

- (1) Drowning
- (2) Maceration
- (3) Mummification
- (4) Starvation

74. In India pre-natal sex determination of an unborn child is legally

- (1) Allowed when the woman already has two girl children
- (2) Allowed when the woman is expecting twin children
- (3) Allowed when foetal abnormalities and genetic defects are suspected
- (4) Not allowed at all

75. Criminal responsibility of a person of unsound mind in India is incorporated in the Indian Penal Code

- (1) Section 32
- (2) Section 84
- (3) Section 85
- (4) Section 88

76. The name McNaughton in the McNaughton Rule which is used to determine the criminal responsibility of an insane individual, refers to

- (1) An eminent judge
- (2) A renowned psychiatrist
- (3) An insane criminal
- (4) A pioneer in forensic psychology



77. Chapter IV of the Mental Health Act deals with

- (1) Various definitions
- (2) Protection of human rights of mentally ill persons
- (3) Guidelines for establishment of psychiatric hospitals
- (4) Procedures of admission and detention of mentally ill persons in psychiatric hospitals

78. Mens rea refers to

- (1) Guilty action
- (2) Guilty mind
- (3) Civil responsibility of the insane
- (4) Walking in sleep

79. Hallucination is a disorder of

- (1) Intelligence
- (2) Perception
- (3) Affect
- (4) Thought

80. For diagnosis of insanity, for observation, the maximum period is

- (1) 1 week
- (2) 2 weeks
- (3) 1 month
- (4) 2 months

81. Durham's and Currens rules deal with

- (1) Criminal responsibility of an insane person
- (2) Civil responsibility of an insane person
- (3) Consent of a girl for sexual intercourse
- (4) Consent of a patient for serious operation

82. Obsession is a disorder of

- (1) Perception
- (2) Intellect
- (3) Mood
- (4) Thought

83. Sleep like condition brought by artificial means or by suggestion is known as

- (1) Somnambulism
- (2) Hypnotism
- (3) Drunkenness
- (4) Delirium

84. The word "Poison" is labelled on container in

- (1) White letters
- (2) Blue letters
- (3) Black letters
- (4) Red letters

85. Most commonly used fluid for gastric lavage

- (1) Water (plain)
- (2) KMnO_4 solution
- (3) Water with antidote
- (4) Oil

86. What is bioaccumulation ?

- (1) Accumulation of biological entities in a geographical area
- (2) Accumulation of fluid in a body part after a toxic exposure
- (3) Accumulation of chemicals in body mainly in fat tissue and bones
- (4) Cumulative effect of several toxicants on biological system

87. Which of the following enzymes play crucial role in detoxification of the chemicals ?

- (1) Digestive enzymes in the gastrointestinal tract destroy all the chemicals entering into the body
- (2) Cytochrome p450 oxidases, UDP glucuronyl transferases and glutathione S-transferases
- (3) Superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione peroxidase
- (4) All of these

88. Which is true regarding chronic exposure ?

- (1) Repeated exposure occurring for a period of three months
- (2) Repeated exposure occurring for a period of one month
- (3) Repeated exposure occurring for a period of more than three months
- (4) Repeated exposure occurring for a period of one day

89. Which of the following will have the most damaging effects ?

- (1) A hydrophilic chemical via inhalation route
- (2) A lipophilic chemical via dermal route
- (3) A lipophilic chemical via inhalation route
- (4) A hydrophilic chemical via oral route

90. A particular dose of a substance X is minimal toxic to animal. Substance Y is also minimal toxic to the animals at the same dose, but when both the substances are administered together they show the toxicity several orders of magnitude higher than compared with individual administrations. This is an example of

- (1) Potentiation
- (2) Synergism
- (3) Additivity
- (4) Agonism

91. Which of the following toxins is not produced by bacteria ?

- (1) Cholera toxin
- (2) Aflatoxin
- (3) Botulinum toxin
- (4) Tetanus toxin

92. Thalidomide is known for its _____ effects.

- (1) Teratogenic
- (2) Carcinogenic
- (3) Mutagenic
- (4) Hepatotoxic

93. Why activated charcoal is administered in case of oral poisoning ?

- (1) It deactivates toxicants.
- (2) It increases the metabolic processes of detoxification.
- (3) It chemically detoxifies the toxicants.
- (4) It reduces absorption of toxicants by adsorbing them.

94. In 'comet assay' we measure the

- (1) Extent of hepatotoxicity
- (2) Extent of damage in renal tubules
- (3) Extent of DNA damage in single cells
- (4) Pancreatic damage

95. Tetany can be caused by poisoning with

- (1) Strychnine
- (2) Curare
- (3) Oxalates
- (4) Carbamates

96. "Wet blotting paper" appearance of stomach mucosa occurs due to ingestion of

- (1) H_2SO_4 poisoning
- (2) Oxalic acid poisoning
- (3) Arsenic poisoning
- (4) $MgSO_4$ poisoning

97. Calcium disodium edentate can be used as an antidote for

- (1) Oxalic acid
- (2) Lead acetate
- (3) Ammonium chloride
- (4) Copper sulphate

98. Which one of the following are the main targets of lead toxicity ?

- (1) Liver and kidneys
- (2) Nervous system and hematopoietic system
- (3) Bones and muscles
- (4) Skin and hair

99. Poisoning by a metallic poison happened. What is the reason of toxic action of metallic poisons ?

- (1) Binding with lipids
- (2) Binding with amino acids, proteins and polypeptides
- (3) Binding with hydrochloric acid
- (4) Binding with cholesterol

100. Burtonian line is seen with poisoning of

- (1) Mercury
- (2) Lead
- (3) Arsenic
- (4) Zinc

101. Following is a key factor in the treatment of aspirin poisoning :

- (1) Gastric lavage
- (2) Forced alkaline diuresis
- (3) Antidotes
- (4) Conservative management

102. An industrial worker goes to a dermatologist troubled by patchy pigmentation on the skin of his hands with hyperkeratosis also seen on some areas. Exposure of what substance could cause that ?

- (1) Arsenic
- (2) Lead
- (3) Oxalic acid
- (4) Metallic Copper

103. Autopsy in case of poisoning of a 50 years old is being done. Upon opening, the stomach mucosa appears hard and leathery. Suspected agent would be

- (1) Carbolic acid
- (2) Salicylic acid
- (3) Nitric acid
- (4) Hydrochloric acid

104. A middle aged man presents with paraesthesia of hand and feet. Examination reveals presence of 'Mees' lines in the nails and rain drop-pigmentation in the hands. The most likely causative toxin for the above mentioned symptoms is

- (1) Lead
- (2) Arsenic
- (3) Thallium
- (4) Mercury

105. One of the following does not result from Mercury poisoning

- (1) Wilson's disease
- (2) Minimata disease
- (3) Kawasaki disease
- (4) Pink disease

106. Acrodynia is associated with

- (1) Mercury
- (2) Phenolic acid
- (3) Oxalic acid
- (4) Carbolic acid

107. A 12-year-old boy had an alleged history of snake bite and presented to the hospital with inability to open eyes well and difficulty in breathing. He is very anxious and is having tachycardia and tachypnea. On examination bite mark cannot be visualized and there is no swelling of the limb. He has bilateral ptosis. His 20 min whole blood clotting test is good quality. What is the next course of action ?

- (1) Don't give Anti-Snake Venom (ASV), but observe the patient
- (2) Give ASV and keep the patient in observation
- (3) Give ASV, and give neostigmine and observe the patient
- (4) Reassure the patient and send him home with anxiolytic

108. The most useful bedside test to suggest snake bite envenomation is

- (1) Prothrombin time
- (2) 20 min whole blood clotting time
- (3) International normalized ratio
- (4) Platelet count



109. Antidote of organophosphate insecticide

- (1) Physostigmine
- (2) Naloxone
- (3) Pralidoxime
- (4) N. Acetylcysteine

110. Organo phosphorous compounds act by

- (1) Stimulating acetylcholine esterase
- (2) Inhibiting acetylcholine esterase
- (3) Stimulating acetylcholine receptors
- (4) Stimulating acetylcholine synthesis

111. Intermediate syndrome

- (1) Is caused by carbamate poisoning
- (2) Responds to oximes
- (3) Affects distal limb muscles
- (4) Is due to long lasting cholinesterase inhibition and muscle necrosis

112. Most specific test for organo phosphorous compounds poisoning is

- (1) RBC cholinesterase
- (2) Plasma cholinesterase
- (3) RBC uroporphyrin level
- (4) Serum level of organo phosphorous compounds

113. For the purpose of estimation of blood cholinesterase level, blood should be collected only in

- (1) Sodium chloride
- (2) Sodium fluoride
- (3) Heparinised tube
- (4) Potassium oxalate

114. Kraits (Kalach) have which type of venom ?

- (1) Neurotoxic
- (2) Hematotoxic
- (3) Both
- (4) None

115. No bite mark, No local sign, Snake not seen, Neurotoxic features present. What is the most correct Diagnosis ?

- (1) Scorpion bite
- (2) Cobra bite
- (3) Krait bite
- (4) Viper bite

116. Polyvalent ASV is available at

- (1) District hospitals
- (2) At Medical Colleges
- (3) At all Govt. Hospitals
- (4) At some special hospitals only

117. 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 department. He should be given

- (1) Naloxone
- (2) Diazepam
- (3) Flumazelnil
- (4) Ethyl alcohol

118. Magnan's symptoms are characteristic symptoms with which poisoning ?

- (1) Alcohol
- (2) Charas
- (3) Cocaine
- (4) Ecstasy

119. Smack is

- (1) Cocaine
- (2) LSD
- (3) Heroin
- (4) Cannabis

120. What is the most common toxicity target of ethanol (beverage alcohol) in humans ?

- (1) Brain
- (2) Fetus
- (3) Liver
- (4) Kidneys



121. Opioids like heroin and morphine can cause death by

- (1) CNS depression
- (2) Cardiac failure
- (3) Respiratory depression and failure
- (4) Renal failure

122. One of the following drugs imparts a "pear-like" odour to the breath in overdose

- (1) Alprazolam
- (2) Amitriptyline
- (3) Chloramphenicol
- (4) Chloral hydrate

123. "Cold turkey" refers to manifestations resulting from

- (1) Food poisoning
- (2) Hypothermia
- (3) Eating frozen turkey
- (4) Opium withdrawal

124. The drug of choice for detoxifying a morphine addict is

- (1) Methadone
- (2) Naloxone
- (3) Nalmefene
- (4) Amiphenazole

125. A young male was brought by police from the railway platform to you. He is talking irrelevant. He is having dry mouth, hot skin, dilated pupils, staggering gait and slurred speech. What is your most probable diagnose ?

- (1) Organophosphorous poisoning
- (2) Carbamates poisoning
- (3) Dhatura poisoning
- (4) Alcohol intoxication

126. A 19 year old female presents to the emergency department with complain of abdominal pain. The patient gave a history of episodes of tearfulness since 2 weeks for which she was taking some medications. On barium studies an intraluminal filling defect is seen. CT shows mobile intragastric mass consisting of "compressed concentric rings". Exploratory laparotomy was conducted for the same. The toxicological profile would be probably positive for

- (1) Quinine
- (2) TCAs
- (3) Dopamine
- (4) Aspirin

127. Morphine poisoning can be differentiated from pethidine poisoning by

- (1) Urine output
- (2) Heart rate
- (3) Diameter of pupils
- (4) Blood pressure

128. What is the mode of action of carbon monoxide (CO) ?

- (1) It reduces the oxygen absorption by directly or indirectly damaging the alveoli.
- (2) Combines with hemoglobin to reduce oxygen carrying capacity of RBCs.
- (3) It has a corrosive effect on airways, specially bronchi and bronchioles.
- (4) It alters the structure of the hemoglobin.

129. Rigor mortis is rapid and for short duration in which of the following ?

- (1) Strychnine poisoning
- (2) Alcohol
- (3) Cocaine poisoning
- (4) Lead poisoning

130. Which is not a feature of aconite poisoning ?

- (1) Chest pain
- (2) Increased blood pressure
- (3) Tingling and numbness
- (4) Hypersalivation



131. At autopsy, the stomach contents emits bitter Almond smell, I could be a case of

- (1) Cyanide poisoning
- (2) Thorn apple poisoning
- (3) Bitter apple poisoning
- (4) Carbolic acid poisoning

132. Asphyxiants causes

- (1) Failure of respiratory centre
- (2) Paralysis of respiratory muscles
- (3) Prevent use of oxygen at tissue level
- (4) All of these

133. Poison acting by post synaptic block is

- (1) Strychnine
- (2) Oleander
- (3) Ricinus
- (4) Papaver

134. Pinkish PM staining suggestive of

- (1) CO poisoning
- (2) Phosphene
- (3) Hydrogen sulphide
- (4) Carbon dioxide

135. Agent which causes failure of respiratory centre

- (1) Carbon dioxide
- (2) Phosgene
- (3) CO
- (4) HCN

136. Normal concentration of carbon dioxide in air is

- (1) 0.04%
- (2) 0.4%
- (3) 4%
- (4) 0.004%

137. Mechanism of action of hydrocyanic acid is

- (1) Asphyxia at tissue level
- (2) Prolongs diastolic period of heart
- (3) Circulatory failure
- (4) All

138. Warning notice may be issued to a doctor for

- (1) Contributory negligence
- (2) Professional negligence
- (3) Professional misconduct
- (4) Vicarious liability

139. Euthanasia has been legalized the following countries except :

- (1) Netherlands
- (2) Belgium
- (3) United States of America
- (4) Switzerland

140. Following are limitations of contributory negligence, except

- (1) Last clear chance doctrine
- (2) Therapeutic misadventure
- (3) Avoidable consequences rule
- (4) Error of judgement

141. Professional death sentence refers to

- (1) Warning notice issued to the doctor
- (2) Capital punishment
- (3) Penal erasure
- (4) Death of the medical practitioner

142. Consent is legally defined in

- (1) Indian Evidence Act
- (2) Criminal Procedure Code
- (3) Indian Contract Act
- (4) Indian Consent Act

143. Disciplinary control on erring medical practitioners is maintained by

- (1) State Government
- (2) Central Government
- (3) State Medical Council
- (4) National Medical Commission



144. Medical Council of India has been suppressed by

- (1) Central Government
- (2) Board of Governors (NMC)
- (3) AIIMS
- (4) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (GOI)

145. In India, which is a comprehensive anti-discrimination law addressing all aspects of direct and indirect discrimination against women ?

- (1) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act
- (2) There is no such law
- (3) National Commission for Women Act
- (4) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

146. Which of the following deals with the conventional laws of country between members of medical profession ?

- (1) Medical etiquettes
- (2) Medical ethics
- (3) Legal medicine
- (4) Professional code of conduct

147. Criminal responsibility in Indian constitution is included in IPC section

- (1) 84
- (2) 300
- (3) 304
- (4) None of these

148. A cognizable offence signifies

- (1) Imprisonment upto 2 years
- (2) Imprisonment upto 3 years + ₹ 1000 fine
- (3) Arrest without warrant
- (4) Only fine upto ₹ 1000

149. In case of death in lock up, the inquest is held by

- (1) A police officer
- (2) A Magistrate
- (3) A Panchayat Officer
- (4) District Attorney

150. Death of a patient due to an unintentional act by doctor, staff or hospital is

- (1) Therapeutic misadventure
- (2) Vicarious liability
- (3) Therapeutic privilege
- (4) Diminished liability

151. An arrested person can request the magistrate for a medical examination of his body by a registered medical practitioner as per the following provision in the code of criminal procedure :

- (1) Section 53
- (2) Section 54
- (3) Section 56
- (4) Section 57

152. After post mortem exam body has to be handed over to

- (1) Investigating police officer
- (2) Relatives of victim
- (3) Magistrate
- (4) The civil authorities

153. For dowry death punishment is

- (1) 3 years imprisonment + ₹ 10,000
- (2) 5 years imprisonment + ₹ 15,000
- (3) 7 years imprisonment + ₹ 20,000
- (4) 2 years imprisonment + ₹ 15,000

154. Criminal negligence is punishable under

- (1) 306 IPC
- (2) 376 IPC
- (3) 304-AJPC
- (4) 304-BIPC

155. Section 174 I.P.C. deals with

- (1) Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant
- (2) Inquest
- (3) Murder
- (4) Exhumation



156. To differentiate Subdural Haemorrhage (SDH) from Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (SAH) at autopsy, one of the following points is helpful

- (1) SDH is easily visible, while SAH is not.
- (2) SAH is easily visible, while SDH is not.
- (3) SAH can be easily washed off, while SDH cannot be washed off.
- (4) SDH can be easily washed off, while SAH cannot be washed off.

157. The dissection of heart at autopsy is ideally done by

- (1) Serial slicing of the organ vertically.
- (2) Serial slicing of the organ horizontally.
- (3) Cutting open the heart and origins of all major vessels along the direction of blood flow.
- (4) Cutting open the chambers and blood vessels one by one.

158. For adequate post-mortem examination of brain, it is fixed by using

- (1) Absolute alcohol
- (2) Common salt
- (3) 10% formalin
- (4) 40% formalin

159. To preserve specimens, formalin is used in concentration

- (1) 1%
- (2) 10%
- (3) 40%
- (4) 70%

160. To conduct an exhumation

- (1) A magistrate's authorization is necessary.
- (2) A Police Station House Officer's authorization is necessary.
- (3) A Civil Surgeon's authorization is necessary.
- (4) People in the locality can directly approach the Medical office with a request.

161. The autopsy in which the cause of death remains unknown in spite of all investigations, is referred to as

- (1) Negative autopsy
- (2) Paradoxical autopsy
- (3) Mysterious autopsy
- (4) Enigmatic autopsy

162. When a surgeon wants to send the autopsy specimen for virological examination, it should be preserved in

- (1) 50% glycerine
- (2) 10% formalin
- (3) Rectified spirit
- (4) Saturated solution of common salt

163. Preservation of brain is not required in

- (1) Alkaloid poisoning
- (2) Organophosphorus poisoning
- (3) Volatile organic poisoning
- (4) Heavy metal poisoning

164. Hydrostatic test is done in

- (1) Drawing
- (2) Infanticide
- (3) Electrocution
- (4) All

165. The term homicidal is used to describe

- (1) A particular manner of death
- (2) A particular cause of death
- (3) A particular mechanism of death
- (4) None of these

166. Which post-mortem change of the following is completely sterile ?

- (1) Marbling (Arborization)
- (2) Adipocere
- (3) Mummification
- (4) Maceration

167. Earliest sign of death is

- (1) Loss of skin elasticity
- (2) Cooling of the body
- (3) Post mortem lividity
- (4) Tache noire

168. The term "beating heart donor" refers to

- (1) An organ donor who is in persistent vegetative state
- (2) Normal healthy donor
- (3) Brainstem-dead donor
- (4) An individual whose heart alone can be used for transportation

169. The "Rule of Twelve" is used in

- (1) Estimating the onset and progress of rigor mortis
- (2) Calculating the percentage of burns
- (3) Calculating the post-mortem interval by rate of cooling
- (4) Estimating the time of death by computer aided calculations

170. Unexpected blow to epigastrium when the stomach is full may lead to sudden death from

- (1) Vagal stimulation
- (2) Sympathetic stimulation
- (3) Peritonitis
- (4) None of these

171. The order of onset of rigormortis is

- (1) Lower limb-thorax-eyelids
- (2) Eyelids-thorax-lower limbs
- (3) Thorax-eyelids-lower limbs
- (4) Eyelids-lower limbs-thorax

172. Casper's dictum regarding the rate of putrefaction in air : water : buried bodies, is

- (1) 1 : 4 : 8
- (2) 1 : 8 : 2
- (3) 1 : 8 : 4
- (4) 1 : 2 : 8

173. The term "post-mortem interval" refers to

- (1) The time elapsed since death
- (2) The interval between two consecutive autopsies
- (3) The time between a terminal event and death
- (4) The average time taken for performing an autopsy

174. If angle of mandible is obtuse it means that the bone belongs to

- (1) Adult male
- (2) Adult female
- (3) Young female child
- (4) Elderly person

175. Female pelvis is differentiated from male pelvis by

- (1) Iliac crest
- (2) Preauricular sulcus well marked
- (3) Preauricular sulcus less differentiated
- (4) Pubic symphysis

176. Restriction enzymes are used in one of these techniques

- (1) Sequencing
- (2) Genotyping
- (3) RFLP
- (4) Polymerization

177. X-ray examination of a boy shows lower end of femur, distal ends of radius and ulna united with respective shafts. His age could be

- (1) 15 years
- (2) 16 years
- (3) 18 years
- (4) 21 years

178. Temporary canine teeth erupt at

- (1) 6 – 7 months
- (2) 11 months
- (3) 18 months
- (4) None of these

179. A short statured woman comes to your clinic, having webbing of the neck, cubitus valgus, chromosome number 45, chromosome pattern OX. It could be a case of

- (1) Turner's syndrome
- (2) Klinefelter's syndrome
- (3) Hermaphroditism
- (4) None of these

180. Monozygotic twins will have different

- (1) Fingerprints
- (2) DNA fingerprint
- (3) Blood group
- (4) Colour of the iris

रफ कार्य के लिए स्थान / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

