

**1. First autopsy in India was done by**

- A) Buckley in Chennai      B) Mackenzie in Kolkata  
C) Woodford in Mumbai      D) Hamilton in Delhi

**Answer:** A) Buckley in Chennai

**Explanation**

The first recorded medico-legal autopsy in India was performed by Dr. Edward Buckley at Madras (Chennai) in 1693 during British rule.

**2. Dowry death is included in the following section of Indian Penal Code**

- A) 304 A      B) 304 B      C) 320      D) 498 A

**Answer:** B) 304 B

**Explanation**

- 304 A – Section 106 of BNS - Deals with causing death by negligence.
- 304 B – Section 80 of BNS - Specifically defines dowry death.
- 320 – Section 116 of BNS - Defines grievous hurt.
- 498 A – Section 85 of BNS - Deals with cruelty to married woman.

**3. Hostile witness is one who?**

- A) Threatens the Judge      B) Threatens the Lawyer  
C) Does not speak the truth or willfully utters false      D) Refuses to answer questions

**Answer:** C) Does not speak the truth or willfully utters falsehood

**4. 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 bone      D) Sternum

**Answer:** B) Pelvis

**Explanation**

**According to Krogman: Degree of Accuracy to Determine Sex from Bones**

Skeletal Material Examined	Degree of Accuracy (%)
Entire skeleton	100%
Pelvis and skull	98%
Pelvis alone	95%
Skull alone	90%
Long bones alone	80%

**5. Sex chromatin is found in**

- A) Lymphocytes                            B) Leucocytes  
C) Monocytes                            D) All of the above

**Answer:** D) All of the above

**Explanation**

Sex chromatin (Barr body) is seen in all nucleated somatic cells of females.

**6. Preservative commonly used for preservation of viscera for toxicological purpose**

- A) 10% formalin                            B) 40% formalin  
C) Saturated solution of common salt    D) Alcohol

**Answer:** C) Saturated solution of common salt

**Explanation**

- 10% & 40% formalin – fixes tissue and difficult to extract poisons.
- Saturated common salt – Most commonly used preservative.
- Alcohol – Not suitable for all poisons.

**7. Time limit for exhumation of a body in India**

- A) 1 year                                    B) 10 years                            C) 20 years                            D) No limit

**Answer:** D) No limit

**Explanation**

No statutory time restriction. Exhumation can be ordered any time by a magistrate.

**8. Dermal nitrate test detects**

- A) Blood stains                            B) Gun powder residue  
C) Nitric salt poisoning                    D) Nerve gases poisoning

**Answer:** B) Gun powder residue

**Explanation**

Detects nitrates and nitrites from firearm discharge.

**9. Important sign of antemortem drowning is indicated by**

- A) Cutis anserine      B) Frothy fluid in mouth and nostril  
C) Grass and weeds in hands      D) Washer woman's hands

**Answer:** B) Frothy fluid in mouth and nostrils

**Explanation**

- Cutis anserina – Seen in cold exposure; non-specific.
- Froth – Indicates active respiration during drowning.
- Grass in hands – Suggests struggle, not diagnostic.
- **Washer woman's hands** – Postmortem immersion change.

**10. The fertilization of a second ovum in a women who is already pregnant**

- A) Fecundation    B) Superfecundation    C) Superfoetation    D) None of the above

**Answer:** C) Superfoetation

**Explanation**

- **Fecundation** – Means fertilization.
- **Superfecundation** – Fertilization of **two ova from same cycle**.
- **Superfoetation** – Fertilization during **existing pregnancy**.

**11. Medical termination of pregnancy can be done by one doctor if gestation is less than**

- A) 8 weeks    B) 12 weeks    C) 20 weeks    D) 24 weeks

**Answer:** C) 20 weeks

**Explanation**

Gestational Period	MTP Act, 1971	MTP Act, 2021 (Amended)
< 12 weeks	Opinion of one doctor	Opinion of one doctor
12–20 weeks	Opinion of two doctors	Opinion of one doctor
20–24 weeks	Not allowed	Opinion of two doctors of same category
> 24 weeks	Not allowed	Appeal to Medical Board in case of substantial fetal abnormality

**12. Spalding sign is seen in**

- A) Still born    B) Dead born    C) Live born    D) Intrauterine growth retardation

**Answer:** B) Dead born

**Explanation**

Spalding sign is overlapping skull bones due to intrauterine fetal death.

**13. Which of the following is used to identify human blood in stains?**

- A) Precipitin test      B) Benzidine test  
C) Haemin crystal test      D) Any of the above

**Answer:** A) Precipitin test

**Explanation**

- Precipitin test – Species-specific test.
- Benzidine test – Screening test only.
- Haemin crystal test – Confirms blood, not species.

**14. Gastric-lavage is contraindicated in poisoning of**

- A) Kerosene      B) Morphine      C) Carbon acid      D) Diazepam

**Answer:** A) Kerosene

**Explanation**

Contraindication	Main Risk
Coma	Aspiration
Corrosives	Perforation & bleeding
Esophageal varices	Massive hemorrhage
Volatile poisons	Chemical pneumonitis
Convulsant poisons	Seizures & aspiration

**15. 'Phossy jaw' is caused by**

- A) Strychnine      B) Tetanus      C) White phosphorus      D) Red phosphorus

**Answer:** C) White phosphorus

**Explanation**

White phosphorus – Chronic exposure leads to jaw necrosis.

**16. 'Mee's lines' are seen in**

- A) Lead poisoning      B) Arsenic poisoning  
C) Tinea infection of nails      D) Measles

**Answer:** B) Arsenic poisoning

**Explanation**

'Mee's lines' are seen in Arsenic & Thallium poisoning. These are transverse white nail lines.

Burtonian lines are seen in lead poisoning. These are striped blue gum lines.

**17. Ophitoxaemia denotes poisoning by**

- A) Amphibian      B) Spider      C) Snake      D) Abrus precatorius

**Answer:** C) Snake

**Explanation**

Ophis = snake, Toxaemia = Poison in the blood

**18. McEwan's sign' seen in**

- A) Alcoholic intoxication      B) Organophosphorous poisoning  
C) Barbiturate poisoning      D) Datura poisoning

**Answer:** A) Alcoholic intoxication

**Explanation**

McEwan's sign' seen in Alcoholic intoxication (in stage of coma when blood alcohol level reaches above 300 mg%)

**19. In cyanide poisoning not used is**

- A) Thiocyanate      B) Amyl nitrate      C) BAL      D) Oxygen

**Answer:** C) BAL

**Explanation****CLASSICAL CYANIDE ANTIDOTE KIT**

1. Amyl Nitrite	Converts hemoglobin → methemoglobin  Methemoglobin binds cyanide → forms cyanomethemoglobin
2. Sodium Nitrite	Converts hemoglobin → methemoglobin
3. Sodium Thiosulfate	Converts cyanide → thiocyanate (non-toxic)

BAL – Used for heavy metals, not cyanide.

**20. Lucid interval is seen in**

- A) Intracerebral haemorrhage      B) Insanity  
C) Subdural haemorrhage      D) Alcohol intake.

**Answer:** C) Subdural haemorrhage

**Explanation**

Lucid interval is a temporary period of consciousness and apparent normalcy occurring after a head injury, followed by unconsciousness. It is seen in Extradural haemorrhage & Subdural haemorrhage.

In psychiatry, lucid interval means a temporary return to sanity in a mentally ill person.

Both answers are correct. But as it is a forensic medicine exam, better go for traumatic one.