

**THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

**[MBBS 0223]**

**FEBRUARY 2023**

**Sub. Code :6075**

**M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION**

**(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 Batch onwards)**

**THIRD YEAR – (CBME)**

**PART - I**

**PAPER V – FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY**

***Q.P. Code: 526075***

**Time: 30 Minutes**

**Maximum : 20 Marks**

**Answer All Questions**

**Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.**

**III. Multiple Choice Questions:**

**(20 x 1 = 20)**

1. First autopsy in Indian was done by  
A) Buckeley in Chennai                      B) Mackenzie in Kolkata  
C) Woodford in Mumbai                      D) Hamilton in Delhi
2. Dowry death is included in the following section of Indian Penal Code  
A) 304 A                      B) 304 B                      C) 320                      D) 498 A
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
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
5. Sex chromatin is found in  
A) Lymphocytes                      B) Leucocytes  
C) Monocytes                      D) All of the above
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
7. Time limit for exhumation of a body in India  
A) 1 year                      B) 10 years                      C) 20 years                      D) No limit
8. Dermal nitrate test detects  
A) Blood stains                      B) Gun powder residue  
C) Nitric salt poisoning                      D) Nerve gases poisoning
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

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
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
12. Spalding sign is seen in  
A) Still born    B) Dead born    C) Live born    D) Intrauterine growth retardation
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
14. Gastric-lavage is contraindicated in poisoning of  
A) Kerosne    B) Morphine    C) Carbon acid    D) Diazepam
15. Phossy jaw' is caused by  
A) Strychnine    B) Tetanus    C) White phosphorus    D) Red phosphorus
16. 'Mee's lines' are seen in  
A) Lead poisoning    B) Arsenic poisoning  
C) Tinea infection of nails    D) Measles
17. Ophitoxaemia denotes poisoning by  
A) Amphibian    B) Spider    C) Snake    D) Abrus precatorius
18. McEwan's sign' seen in  
A) Alcoholic intoxication    B) Organophosphorous poisoning  
C) Barbiturate poisoning    D) Datura poisoning
19. In cyanide poisoning not used is  
A) Thiocyanate    B) Amyl nitrate    C) BAL    D) Oxygen
20. Lucid interval is seen in  
A) Intracerebral haemorrhage    B) Insanity  
C) Subdural haemorrhage    D) Alcohol intake.

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**Q.P. Code: 526075**

**Time: Three hours**

**Maximum: 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20MCQs)**

**Answer all the Questions**

**I. Essay:**

**(2 x 15 = 30)**

1. Define Malpraxis. Discuss the proof of Medical negligence and the defences available for Medical practitioner in a case of negligence.
2. A 40 year male farmer brought to the emergency department with history of restlessness, difficulty in breathing, muscle twitching and drooling of saliva. On examination patient is dyspnoeic, both pupils constricted and extensive crepitation noted over both lung fields.
  - a) What is your provisional diagnosis?
  - b) Explain the various clinical manifestations of the underlying poison.
  - c) Discuss in detail about treatment and post-mortem findings.

**II. Write Short notes on:**

**(10 x 5 = 50)**

1. Grievous hurt.
2. Hydrostatic test.
3. Autoerotic death.
4. Polygraph.
5. Development of rigor mortis is hastened in violent deaths. Reason out.
6. Magistrate inquest.
7. Differences between true insanity and feigned insanity.
8. Ecbolics.
9. Ichthyotoxicosis.
10. Difference between human and animal hair.

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