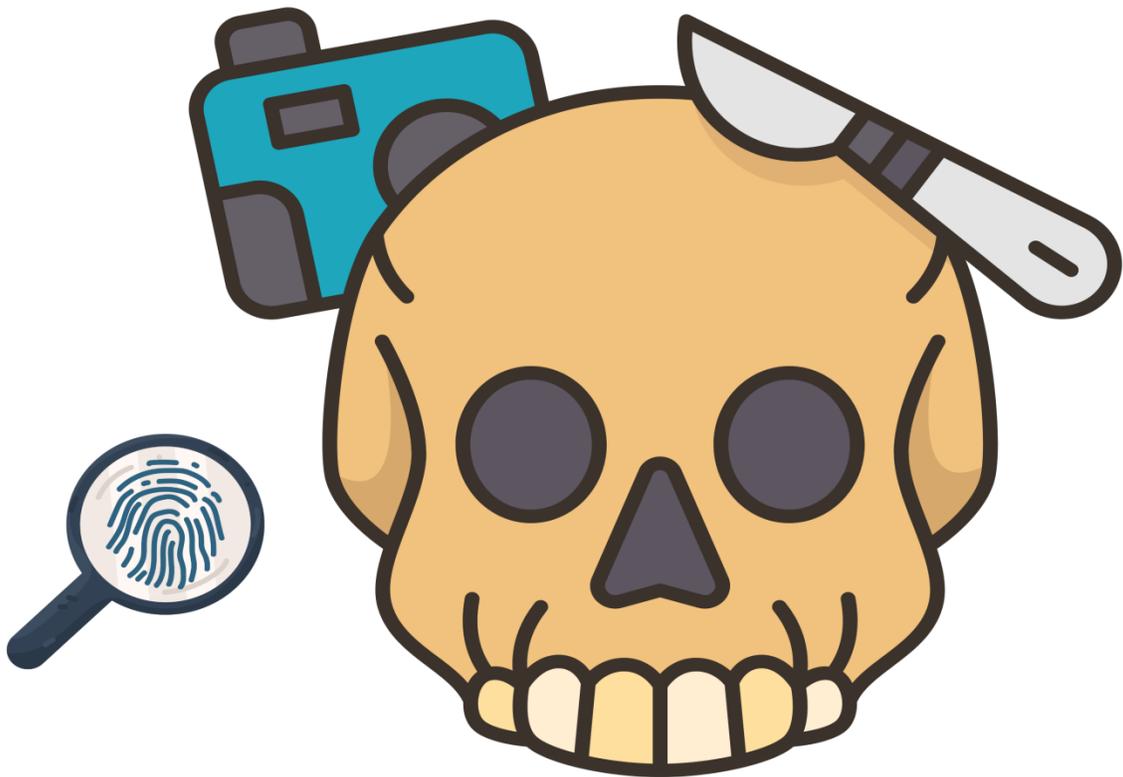


LEVEL (3) - SEMESTER (5)

# FORENSIC



LECTURE (2) - MCQS

DR. KHALED MOHEY



## MCQ



<p><b>1. A child has ingested one pill only and died, this could be due to toxicity with:</b></p> <p>a) Digitoxin b) Phenobarbital c) Salicylates d) Propranolol</p>	D
<p><b>2. Hemoperfusion is effective for treatment of toxicity with:</b></p> <p>a) Lithium b) Salicylates c) Methyl alcohol D) Antidepressants</p>	B
<p><b>3. Which of the following overdosed agents is not effectively eliminated by hemodialysis?</b></p> <p>a) Salicylates b) Lithium c) Iron d) Theophylline e) Methanol</p>	C
<p><b>4. Grade II coma “Reed’s scale” characterized by:</b></p> <p>a) Intact reflexes with normal respiration. b) Intact reflexes with no response to pain. c) Absent reflexes with normal respiration. d) Absent reflexes, cyanosis and shock. e) Intact reflexes with verbal response.</p>	B
<p><b>20. Reed's scale, a comatose patient responds to pain with intact reflexes and normal breathing and respiration is:</b></p> <p>A) Coma stage 0 B) Coma stage I C) Coma stage II D) Coma stage III E) Coma stage IV</p>	B



<p><b>5. A comatose patient does not respond to pain with absent reflexes and normal blood pressure is considered coma grade ....by Reeds classification:</b></p> <p>a) 0 b) I c) II d) III e) IV</p>	D
<p><b>6. Which of the followings is a criterion of dialyzable drugs?</b></p> <p>a) Large size molecules b) High lipid solubility c) High volume of distribution d) Low plasma protein binding e) Low plasma concentrations</p>	D
<p><b>7. Whole bowel irrigation is indicated in the following situations:</b></p> <p>a) Ingestion of drugs well absorbed to activated charcoal b) Ingestion of tiny amount of sustained release tablets c) Ingestion of drug filled packets d) Ingestion of large dose of iron with ileus</p>	C
<p><b>8. Hemodialysis is the preferred method for enhancement of elimination in toxicity of:</b></p> <p>a) Barbiturates b) Phenytoin c) Carbamazepine d) Methanol</p>	D
<p><b>9. ICU admission indications for toxicological patients:</b></p> <p>a) QRS duration 0.10 sec b) 1st degree heart block c) Sinus tachycardia d) Tricyclic antidepressants cardiac toxicity</p>	D



<p><b>10. Dialyzable poisons include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Carbamazepine</li><li>b) Barbiturates</li><li>c) Methanol</li><li>d) Phenytoin</li></ul>	C
<p><b>11. In which of the following poisonings, hemodialysis MAY NOT be useful?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Methanol</li><li>b) Carbamazepine</li><li>c) Aspirin</li><li>d) Paracetamol</li></ul>	B
<p><b>12. Chelators unite with the absorbed poison to form:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Less soluble and less toxic substance</li><li>b) Less soluble and non-excreted substance</li><li>c) More soluble and more toxic substance</li><li>d) More soluble and less toxic easily excreted substance</li><li>e) More toxic and non-excreted substance</li></ul>	D
<p><b>13. Whole bowel irrigation is indicated in the following situations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A) Ingestion of drugs well absorbed to activated charcoal</li><li>B) Ingestion of tiny amount of sustained release tablets</li><li>C) Ingestion of drug filled packets</li><li>D) Ingestion of large dose of iron with ileus</li></ul>	C
<p><b>14. In which of the following poisonings, hemodialysis MAY NOT be useful?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A) Methanol</li><li>B) Carbamazepine</li><li>C) Aspirin</li><li>D) Paracetamol</li></ul>	B



<p><b>15. No specific systemic antidote present for acute poisoning with:</b></p> <p>A) Diazepam B) Parathion C) Phenobarbital D) Acetaminophen</p>	C
<p><b>16. Abdominal x-ray revealed a very large amount of tablets decontamination is done by:</b></p> <p>A) Activated charcoal B) Gastric lavage C) Gastroscopy D) Bowel irrigation E) Laparotomy</p>	D
<p><b>17. Indication for ICU admission is:</b></p> <p>A) QRS duration 0.12 S B) Glasgow coma scale 12 C) PaCO<sub>2</sub> 40 nunHg D) Severe hyperkalaemia</p>	D
<p><b>18. Ethanol acts in case of Methanol poisoning as:</b></p> <p>A) Chelator B) Competitor C) Antagonist D) Inactivator</p>	B
<p><b>19. Regarding activated charcoal, the following statement is true:</b></p> <p>A) It adsorbs all drugs and chemicals B) Repetitive doses of charcoal interrupt the enterohepatic circulation of some drugs C) Multiple doses of cathartics, such as sorbitol, must be used with multiple doses of charcoal D) It is used for adsorption of iron, lithium and caustic poisons</p>	B

