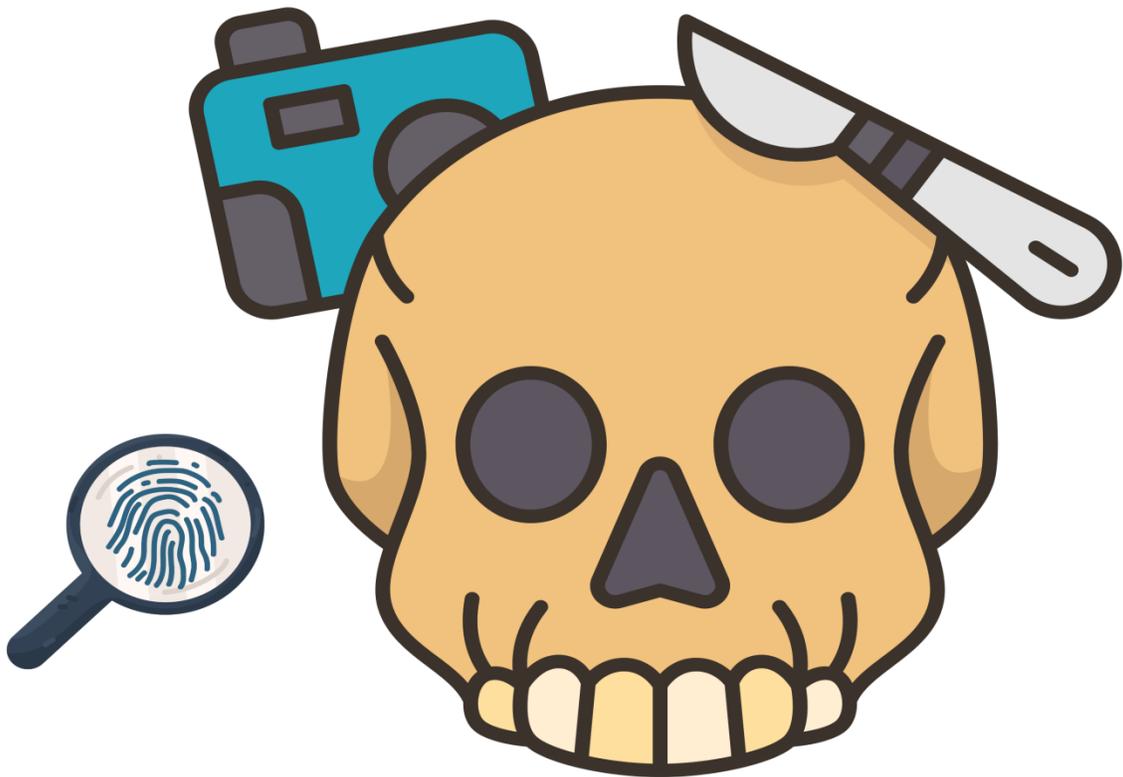


LEVEL (3) - SEMESTER (5)

FORENSIC



LECTURE (3,4) - MCQS

DR. KHALED MOHEY



MCQs



<p>1. Diagnosis of somatic death is easy in the following condition:</p> <p>A) Suspended animation B) Coma following acute toxicity by sedatives or hypnotics C) Hypothermia particularly in old age D) Road traffic incident</p>	D
<p>2. The intra-ocular tension 4 hours of death is:</p> <p>A) 25 mm/Hg B) 12 mm/Hg C) zero D) none of the above</p>	C
<p>3. Primary flaccidity is characterized by:</p> <p>A) Muscles respond to electric stimulation. B) Pupils are constricted. C) Reflexes are present. D) Starts 2h after death.</p>	A
<p>4. The most exact time (period) for removal of organ in transplantation is:</p> <p>a) After molecular death. b) Immediately after somatic death. c) Between somatic and molecular death. d) After cooling of the body. e) After appearance of patches of hypostasis.</p>	C
<p>5. In organ transplantation:</p> <p>a) The liver is taken within 30 minutes. b) The kidney is taken within 15 minutes. c) The heart is taken within 60 minutes. d) The heart is taken within 6 minutes. e) The kidney is taken within 50 minutes.</p>	C



<p>6. Study of death in all its aspects is known as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Eugenics b) Thanatology c) Dactylography d) Tricology 	B
<p>7. The most common cause of sudden death is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cardiovascular disease. b) Pulmonary embolism. c) Intracranial haemorrhage. d) Perforated peptic ulcer. e) Acute pneumonia. 	A
<p>8. Sign due to death of Cerebral cortex include the following except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Flat E.E.G b) Lack of responsiveness to internal and external stimuli c) Absence of spontaneous respiration d) No muscular movement with generalized flaccidity e) Segmentation of blood in the retinal vessels & cessation of circulation through the retina. 	C
<p>9. Heat loss after death is slower in the following conditions except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Death due to sun stroke and pontine hge B) Death from tetanus and strychnine poisoning C) Death from hge & shock D) Death due to acute bacterial and viral infection E) Death due to intense asphyxial conditions 	C
<p>10. A worker died after he was shut off in a big refrigerator, the colour of the hypostosis was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) pale. B) red. C) violet. D) blue. E) brown. 	B



<p>11. Rigor mortis appears first in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) calf musclesB) sternomastoid muscleC) Eye lid musclesD) rectus abdominisE) quadriceps femoris	C
<p>12. Rigor mortis disappears after the following hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) 4B) 8C) 12D) 36E) 80	D
<p>13. A dead body of an adult was found with stiffness in all muscles but the face was flaccid, the postmortem interval in hours is about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) 8B) 14C) 20D) 26E) 36	D
<p>14. In a male, rigor mortis was found to be complete in all the body 8 hours after death, the victim died from one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) ColdB) Strychnine poisoningC) HgeD) Reflex cardiac inhibition by vagal stimulationE) Bacterial or viral infection	B
<p>15. If the position of the dead body is changed at 6 hours, the site of the hypostasis is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Fixed in its original siteB) Found in a new siteC) Found in a new site as well as the original siteD) Not seen (hypostasis disappeared completely)	C



<p>16. At 8 hours after death in winter, the expected body temperature is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) 10° CB) 15° CC) 20° CD) 25° C	D
<p>17. During 1st 12h, the best to estimate postmortem interval is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Conductivity of tissues to electricityB) PurificationC) Degree of postmortem lividityD) All	C
<p>18. If the position of the dead body is changed at 16 hours, the site of the hypostasis is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Fixed in its original siteB) Found in a new siteC) Found in a new site as well as the original siteD) Not seen (hypostasis disappeared completely)	A
<p>19. One of the following factors hastens the onset of rigor mortis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Exposure to cold weather.B) Death is due to asphyxia.C) Violent exertion before death.D) Severe hemorrhage before death.	C
<p>20. A man died from electrocution. Rigor mortis is expected to affect all the body in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) 6-12h.B) 12-24C) 24-36h.D) 36-48h.	A



<p>21. Livor mortis develops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) In all drowning cases in moving water.B) Faintly in death cases from hemorrhageC) On all bodies surfaces of lying supine cadavers.D) Late in deaths from congestive heart failure.E) Completely on the whole body and fixed in six hours.	B
<p>22. In death due to convulsions, rigor mortis occurs rapidly due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Increase in lactic acid.B) Muscle dehydration.C) Increased heat production.D) A.T.P depletion.E) Rhabdomyolysis	D
<p>23. The postmortem lividity may not develop in case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Death due to CO & cyanide poisoning.b) Death due to congestive heart failure.c) Sudden death from shock.d) Death from drowning in running water.e) Death after a prolonged wasting illness (T.B).	D
<p>24. Postmortem lividity is well marked with deep blue coloration in case of death due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Septicemia.b) Violent Asphyxiac) Expose to severe cold.d) CO poisoning.	B
<p>25. Rigor mortis appears first in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Small muscles of the hand.b) Sternomastiod muscle.c) Orbicularis oculi muscles.d) Rectus abdominis.e) Quadriceps femoris.	C



<p>26. Earliest sign of putrefaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Foul nauseating smell b) Coarse putrefaction froth of offensive odor c) Greenish discoloration over the caecum d) Blackened protruded tongue e) Blotting features 	C
<p>27. Secondary flaccidity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Begins with putrefaction b) The muscles are rigid c) The muscles are irresponsive to stimuli d) A&b e) A&c 	E
<p>28. Cadaveric spasm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is preceded by primary flaccidity. b) Occurs in extreme nervous tension at moment of death. c) Occurs in extreme slow death. d) Occurs in certain voluntary muscles. e) b&d. 	E
<p>29. Molecular (cellular) death is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Occurs simultaneously in all tissues b) Occurs at different times in different tissues c) Occurs before somatic death d) Same as brainstem death 	B
<p>30. The time of death is considered as the time of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) When the ventilator is switched off b) Cortical death c) Transient flat EEG d) Brainstem death 	D



31. The normal intraocular pressure is:

- a) 4–8 mmHg
- b) 10–22 mmHg
- c) 5–10 mmHg
- d) 0–5 mmHg

B

32. Which of the following is not a sign of a living cadaver ?

- a) Voluntary breathing
- b) Swallowing
- c) Spontaneous crying
- d) Preserved sleep–wake cycle

A