



MCQs



<p>1. One of the following is a sure external sign of drowning that can be found in postmortem examination:</p> <p>A) Goose skin B) Washer woman's hands C) Peeling of the skin D) Fine forth at the mouth and nostrils E) Hypostasis at the upper part of the body</p>	D
<p>2. In drowning, the epidermis of the hands and feet is separated in the form of gloves and stocking after:</p> <p>A) 2 minutes B) 2 hours C) 2 weeks D) 2 months E) 2 years</p>	C
<p>3. Which of the following signs indicates that death was due to drowning;</p> <p>A) Presence of petechial hemorrhages in the eyes. B) Weeds and grass are firmly grasped in the hands. C) Presence of washer woman's skin. D) BHRISH discoloration of the skin</p>	B
<p>4. Suffocation includes:</p> <p>A) Smothering. B) Drowning. C) Strangulation. D) Hanging.</p>	A
<p>5. Burking is a combination of:</p> <p>A) Homicidal throttling and traumatic asphyxia. B) Homicidal smothering and pathological asphyxia. C) Homicidal throttling and pathological asphyxia. D) Homicidal smothering ed traumatic asphyxia</p>	D



<p>6. Chocking is a type of violent asphyxia due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) closing external respiratory passages by the handsB) occlusion of air passages from insideC) constriction of the neck by the handsD) constriction of the neck by ligature	B
<p>7. Strangulation differs from hanging in one of the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Ligature mark is incomplete.B) Ligature mark is below the larynx.C) Ligature mark is oblique.D) Absent signs of violence.	B
<p>8. The surest sign of ante mortem hanging is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Dribbling of saliva.B) Froth from the nose and mouth.C) Bluish hypostasis.D) Dilated pupils.	A
<p>9. In judicial hanging the most common fracture dislocation of cervical vertebra occurs at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) C1B) C2C) C4D) C5	A
<p>10. The most diagnostic finding in throttling is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Inward fracture hyoid bone.B) Subluxation of hyoid bone.C) Fracture laryngeal cartilageD) Outward fracture hyoid bone	A



<p>11. Overlying is considered as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Homicidal throttling of an infant.B) Accidental throttling of an infant.C) Accidental smothering of an infant.D) Homicidal smothering of an infant.	C
<p>12. A person ran over by crowd, most probably die due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Fracture ribs.B) Traumatic asphyxia.C) Crush injuries.D) Hematemesis.	B
<p>13. Adipocere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Usually first developed in the extremities.B) Develops two weeks after death.C) Leads to bloating of the cadaver's features.D) Cannot indicate the cause of death.E) Develops in postmortem submersion cases.	E
<p>14. Semilunar abrasions and rounded bruises around mouth and nose indicate a crime of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) HangingB) Strangulation.C) SmotheringD) Throttling.	C
<p>15. In drowning floatation of the body occurs in summer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 2 daysb) 4 daysc) 6 daysd) 10 days	C



<p>16. P.M. picture of asphyxia include all Except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Swollen face. b) Deep bluish discolouration of ringer nails. c) Protruded tongue. d) Blood froth from nose and mouth. e) Limited postmortem lividity. 	E
<p>17. In P.M. picture of drowning the two sure external signs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fine froth and cadaveric spasm of the hand. b) Coarse froth and cadaveric spasm of the hand. c) Washer woman hand and Goose skin. d) Cadaveric spasm of the hand and cutis anserina. e) Coarse froth and goose skin. 	A
<p>18. All the followings are true about PM.P of drowning Except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Delayed rigor mortis. b) Early cooling of the body. c) Floating of the body occurs in .5-8 days in summer. d) Floating of the body occurs in 10-16 days in winter. e) Delayed putrefaction. 	A
<p>19. All the followings are true about time passed since drowning EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cooling takes halftime which is taken in air. b) Floating of body occurs in 5-8 days in winter c) Wrinkling of skin of hands and feet begins after 12 hours. d) Adipocere formation occurs if bod submersed for more than 3 weeks e) Epidermis of hands and feet peels like gloves and stoking in 2 weeks. 	B
<p>20. Immediate causes of death in case of hanging include all Except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Coma due to cerebral anoxia. b) Asphyxia. c) Cerebral congestion. d) Shock e) Acute pulmonary oedema. 	E



<p>21. As regards P.M. picture of hanging all are true Except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The neck is stretched. b) The head is inclined to the side of the knot. c) The face is usually pale. d) Saliva may be found dribbling from corner of mouth e) P.M. lividity is most marked in dependent parts. 	C
<p>22. Throttling is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by hands. b) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by ligature. c) Type of violent asphyxia due to suspension of body weight by ligature around the neck. d) Type of violent asphyxia due to mechanical obstruction to air passage by means other than neck constriction. e) Type of violent asphyxia due to prevention of air passage by submersion under water. 	A
<p>23. Causes of death in throttling include all Except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Asphyxia. b) Reflex vagal inhibition of heart. c) Cerebral anoxia. d) Air embolism. e) Pressure on carotid sinus. 	D
<p>24. External signs suggesting throttling include all Except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Marks of bruising on the front of neck. b) A single bruise appears on one side when one hand is used. c) Multiple bruises appear on either side of neck when using both hands d) General signs of asphyxia. e) Ligature marks. 	E
<p>25. The following are types of suffocation Except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Smothering. b) Chocking c) Throttling. d) Overlying. e) Traumatic asphyxia. 	C



<p>26. Smothering is:</p> <p>a) Type of violent asphyxia due to closing external respiratory orifices by hands or any other soft materials</p> <p>b) Type of violent asphyxia due to occlusion of air passage from inside.</p> <p>c) Type of violent asphyxia due to mechanical compression of chest.</p> <p>d) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by hands.</p> <p>e) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by ligature.</p>	A
<p>27. Chocking is:</p> <p>a) Type of violent asphyxia due to closing external respiratory orifices by hands or any other soft materials</p> <p>b) Type of violent asphyxia due to occlusion of air passage from inside.</p> <p>c) Type of violent asphyxia due to mechanical compression of chest.</p> <p>d) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by hands.</p> <p>e) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by ligature.</p>	B
<p>28. Traumatic asphyxia is:</p> <p>a) Type of violent asphyxia due to closing external respiratory orifices by hands or any other soft materials</p> <p>b) Type of violent asphyxia due to occlusion of air passage from inside.</p> <p>c) Type of violent asphyxia due to mechanical compression of chest.</p> <p>d) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by hands.</p> <p>e) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by ligature.</p>	C
<p>29. Strangulation is:</p> <p>a) Type of violent asphyxia due to closing external respiratory orifices by hands or any other soft materials</p> <p>b) Type of violent asphyxia due to occlusion of air passage from inside.</p> <p>c) Type of violent asphyxia due to mechanical compression of chest.</p> <p>d) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by hands.</p> <p>e) Type of violent asphyxia due to constriction of neck by ligature.</p>	E
<p>30. The most common cause of death in fresh water drowning is:</p> <p>A) Asphyxia.</p> <p>B) Vagal inhibition.</p> <p>C) Ventricular fibrillation.</p> <p>D) Laryngeal spasm.</p> <p>E) Apoplexy.</p>	A



<p>31. Which of the following is a character of Mugging?</p> <p>A) Bluish hypostasis. B) Absent signs of violence. C) Fracture spine of the 1st cervical vertebra. D) Extradural haemorrhage. E) Early rigor mortis.</p>	A
<p>32. Regarding the time of appearance of rigor mortis in cases of drowning, which of the following is true?</p> <p>A) Appears but early. B) It does not appear at all. C) Drowning has no effect on its appearance. D) Appears early in postmortem drowning. E) Replaced by cold stiffness,</p>	A
<p>33. A dead body was found lying on the ground. On autopsy, there was an incomplete depressed groove mark on his neck at a high level above the larynx. What is the commonest cause of death in this case?</p> <p>A) Asphyxia. B) Cerebral anaemia. C) Pulmonary edema. D) Cerebral congestion. E) Combined asphyxia and cerebral congestion.</p>	E
<p>34. Postmortem examination of a female showed a mark on her neck that was oblique incomplete circle with minimal compression certain point. The cause of death may be:</p> <p>a) Strangulation. b) Hanging. c) Throttling. d) Smothering. e) Chocking.</p>	B
<p>35. In a dead body, Cutis anserina could be a postmortem finding in:</p> <p>a) Drowning. b) Hanging. c) Electrocution. d) Mummification. e) Throttling.</p>	A



<p>36. A dead body was found lying on the ground. On autopsy, there was a horizontal complete ligature mark in the neck. What is the commonest cause of death?</p> <p>a) Throttling. b) Hanging. c) Strangulation. d) Chocking. e) Smothering.</p>	C
<p>37. A dead body was found lying on the ground with a rope around his neck. The forensic pathologist gave a report that this man was hanged because of the presence of</p> <p>a) Dribbling of saliva. b) Froth from the nose and mouth. c) Bluish hypostasis. d) Dilated pupils. e) Hypostasis in the lower limbs</p>	A
<p>38. The sure external sign of drowning can be detected in:</p> <p>a) Skin. b) Cheeks. c) Nostrils. d) Ear. e) Eyes.</p>	C
<p>39. A dead body was floating in water. His hands were grasping wecds. What would be the characters of the froth coming out from his nostrils?</p> <p>A. Fine and white B. Coarse and white. C. Fine and dark. D. Fine and bloody. E. Coarse and dark.</p>	A
<p>40. A female was seen hanging from a fan with her feet touching the ground; the following features suggest that she died by hanging EXCEPT:</p> <p>A. Ligature mark low down in the neck B. Dripping of saliva from angle of mouth. C. Bruising of subcutaneous tissues and muscles of the neck. D. Hyoid bone fracture. E. Hypostasis in feet and hands</p>	A



<p>41. A dead body was extracted from the river. Bloody froth with a bad odor was found at his nose. During autopsy, a fissure fracture was detected in his skull. What is the sign proving that he died due to head injury and not due to drowning?</p> <p>A. Presence of washerwoman hands. B. Presence of goose skin. C. Absent vital signs of skull fracture. D. Absence of drowning froth, which is white and odorless. E. Presence of hypostasis in head and shoulders.</p>	D
<p>42. The following features can occur in hanging; EXCEPT:</p> <p>a) C2. b) C3. c) C4 d) Inward fracture of hyoid bone. e) Outward fracture of hyoid bone.</p>	D
<p>43. All of the following suggests suicidal hanging, EXCEPT:</p> <p>a) History of financial troubles. b) Signs of trials of other forms of suicide. c) Suicidal note. d) Gagged mouth. e) The scene of hanging is quite and undisturbed.</p>	D
<p>44. All of the following suggests homicidal hanging, EXCEPT:</p> <p>a) Presence of signs of struggle. b) Evidence of stupefaction by drugs. c) The knot is tied on the back of the neck. d) Presence of contact flattening. e) The mouth is gagged.</p>	D
<p>45. The following are pathological causes of asphyxia, EXCEPT:</p> <p>a) Bilateral pneumothorax. b) Diphtheria. c) Poliomyelitis. d) Acute morphine poisoning. e) Tumors in the air passages.</p>	D



<p>46. External signs suggesting throttling include all, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Marks of bruising on the front of neck.b) A single bruise appears on one side when one hand is used.c) Multiple bruises appear on either side of neck when using both hands.d) General signs of asphyxia.e) Ligature marks.	E
<p>47. Strangulation and hanging share the following, EXCEPT-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Both are types of violent asphyxia.b) Interference with respiration occurs by constriction on neckc) Death may occur due to reflex vagal stimulation.d) Oedema of glottis may cause delayed death.e) Constricting force is applied by body weight.	D
<p>48. Causes of death in case of strangulation include the following, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Cerebral anoxia.b) Cerebral apoplexyc) Fracture dislocation of the cervical vertebrae.d) Reflex vagal inhibition of the heart.e) Asphyxia	C
<p>49. Accidental smothering occurs in the following, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Among drinkers who may fall in bins of floor.b) An infant born with membrane covering his nose and mouth.c) Children playing with plastic bags.d) Angioneurotic oedema of glottis.e) Infant turns into prone position.	D