MCQs

1. A person died in hospital one week after burning of his abdominal and chest wall and upper extremities, the cause of death may be: A) traumatic asphyxia B) pulmonary fat embolism C) perforation of an acute duodenal ulcer D) suprarenal hemorrhage	**D**
2. In low voltage current, the commonest cause of death from electrocution is: A) Respiratory failure. B) Cardiac arrest. C) Ventricular fibrillation. D) Hyperthermia.	**C**
3. Ante-mortem burn is characterized by: A) Carboxy-hemoglobin level is 10%. B) Absent line of hyperemia. C) Soot in airway passages. D) Bullae are poor in chloride and albumin.	**C**
4. In dry burn, which of the followings is true? A) The cause of burn is steam: B) Skin is stained and corroded. C) Thin scar is commonly present. D) Air passage contains soot. E) Vesicles are rarely found.	**D**
5. In scalds burn: A) The cause of burn is corrosiveness B) Skin is dry and roasted C) Thin scar is commonly present D) Blood is thick and contains carboxy Hb E) Burnt clothes are usually detected	**C**

6. postmortem burn is characterized by: A) Presence of line of hyperemia B) Vesicles that filled with albuminous fluid C) Absent of soot in URT D) Presence of carboxy Hb E) Presence of pus	**C**
7. External picture of burn is not including the following: A) Inflammation and pus present around the burnt area B) Crimson red color hypostasis C) Body showed attitude of boxing D) Vesicle that is poor in albumin E) Line of hyperemia around the burnt area	**D**
8. Joule burn entry isn't characterized by the following: A) Chalky white color B) The floor is lined with raised skin C) The size varied from few millimeters to 1.5 cm D) Round or oval in shape	**B**
9. Personal died in hospital 2 weeks after burning of this abdominal and chest walls and upper extremities, the most probable cause of death is: a) Traumatic asphyxia. b) Pulmonary fat embolism. c) Perforation of an acute duodenal ulcer (curling ulcer). d) Suprarenal haemorrhage.	**C**
10. Burns produced by corrosive substances may show: a) Singing of hair. b) Ulcerated patches. c) Any degree of burn. d) Thin scar with less disfigurement.	**B**

11. In moist burn (scald): a) The hair and clothes over the burnt a rea are singed. b) The skin is stained and corroded. c) Clothes are usually wet with sodden and bleached skin. d) The skin is dry, shriveled and may be charred. e) None of the above.	**C**
12. **In postmortem burn, all of the followings are correct Except:** a) Absence of vital reaction. b) Absence of soot in the upper respiratory tract. c) Vesicles contain albuminous fluid rich in chloride. d) Concentration of carboxy-haemoglobin is low. e) Other causes of death are usually present.	**C**
13. One of the following may be the cause of death from burn within 6 hours: a) Secondary oligaemic shock "hemconcentration". b) Secondary toxemic shock due to absorption of burn toxins. c) Neurogenic shock "reflex vagal inhibition of the heart". d) Acute oedema of the glottis. e) Suprarenal hemorrhage.	**C**
14. Perforation of acute ulcer in the duodenum as a complication of burn occurs commonly after: a) 12 hours. b) Two hours. c) Two days. d) Two weeks. e) Two months	**D**
15. antemortem bum, all of the followings are true, EXCEPT a) Presence of vital reaction. b) Presence of soot in the upper respiratory tract. c) Presence of carboxy-haemoglobin in the blood. d) Presence of line of hyperaemia e) Vesicles are not tense, and contain fluid poor in albumin and chloride.	**E**

16. The most resistant body tissue to electric injury is: a) Skin b) Muscles and nerves. c) Bones. d) Fatty areas. e) Blood or body fluids.	**C**
17. DRY BURN is caused by: a) Hot liquid or steam. b) Flame or hot metals. c) Deep X-rays or UV-rays. d) Strong acid or alkalies. e) None of the above.	**B**
18. The current marks are ABSENT in the following conditions, EXCEPT a) If the contact of the current is over a large body area. b) If the time of contact is only few seconds. c) If the volt is very low. d) If the volt is high. e) If the area of contact is damp or moist.	**D**
19. Bums produced by FLAME are characterized by the following, EXCEPT: a) Roasted patches of skin. b) Singing of hair. c) Presence of vesicles. d) Whitening of skin. e) Wet clothes.	**E**
20. Burns produced by application of HOT METAL are characterized by the following, EXCEPT: a) Whitening of the skin. b) Presence of vesicles on direct contact. c) Roasting and charring of tissues. d) Singing of hair. e) None of the above	**E**

21. Scald produced by application of hot liquid is characterized by the following. EXCEPT: a) Sodden and roasted. b) Presence of vesicles along the course of running liquid c) Clothes are wet d) The scar is thin e) None of the above.	**A**
22. Chemical burns produced by application of acid and alkali are characterized by the following. EXCEPT: a) Redness of the skin. b) Discolouration of the skin c) Only 1st, 2nd and 3rd degrees d) No vesicles e) Only 1st, 3rd and 4th degrees	**C**
23. The best conductor of tissue to electric injury is: a) Muscles and nerves. b) Skin. c) Blood and body fluids. d) Bones. e) Fatty area.	**C**
24. Death by electrocution may occur as a result of: a) Ventricular fibrillation. b) Asphyxia, whether central or peripheral. c) Cerebral anoxia. d) Cardiac arrest. e) All of the above.	**E**
25. In postmortem picture of electrocution, there is: a) Ill-defined hypostasis b) Rapid onset of rigor mortis of the current. c) Current marks at the site of entry of the current. d) a and b. e) b and c.	**E**

26. Death from burn within 6 hs is due to the following Except: a) Secondary oligaemic shock. b) Neurogenic shock. c) Asphyxia. d) Traumatic asphyxia. e) Accidental injuries to vital organs.	A
27. Death from burn within 6- 48 hs is due to the following Except: a) Secondary oligaemic shock. b) Secondary toaxemic shock. c) Oedema of the glottis. d) Pulmonary fat embolism e) Rupture acute duodenal ulcer.	E
28. Death from burn within 2- 7 days is due to the following Except: a) Suprarenal hemorrhage. b) Bronchopneumonia. c) Inflammation of serous membranes. d) Tetanus. e) Asphyxia.	E
29. Death from burn after one week is due to the following: a) Suffocation. b) Tetanus. c) Rupture duodenal ulcer. d) Liver, Kidney and heart damage. e) C& d.	E
30. The position of the body after death from burn as: a) Pugilistic attitude. b) Extension of limbs. c) Opisthotonos position. d) Emprosthotonos position. e) Pleurosthotonos position.	A

31. Pugilistic attitude is due to: a) Lipolysis. b) Protein coagulation. c) ATP depletion. d) Lipogenesis. e) Glycogen depletion.	**B**
32. Joule burn is seen in: a) Blast injuries. b) Electrocution. c) Firearm wounds. d) Lightening stroke. e) Heat stiffness	**B**
33. A man was trapped in a burning house,he was rescued and died within 2 hours, what is the possible cause of death? A) Secondary shock B) Primary neurogenic shock C) Suprarenal hemorrhage D) Perforation of acute duodenal ulcer E) Septic shock	**B**
34. Ante-mortem burn may show: A) Evident color changes. B) Absent line of hyperemia. C) Local signs of infection. D) Bullae are poor in chloride and albumin. E) Subcutaneous hemorrhage.	**C**
35. 31 year-old man is working on the ungrounded electrical wiring in hishouse. He has not flipped the switch on the circuit breaker. Heaccidentally touches the bare wire of a 220 volt 20 amperecircuit.Which of the following is MOST likely to be the major life-threatening problem associated with this event? A) Septicemia. B) Thermal burns C) Pulmonary edema. D) Hyperthermia. E) Cardiac arrhythmias.	**E**