



MCQs



<p>1. Bite mark is an example of:</p> <p>A) Linear abrasion. B) Patterned abrasion. C) Scratch abrasion. D) Sliding abrasion. E) Graze abrasion</p>	B
<p>2. As regards split Wounds, the following is TRUE:</p> <p>A) They are due to overstretching of skin. B) They may be associated with crushing of the hair bulbs. C) They are usually associated with bone fracture. D) They are due to grinding compression of the skin.</p>	B
<p>3. Antemortem wounds are characterized by:</p> <p>A) Firmly adherent homogenous blood clots B) RBCs & fibrin composed blood clots. C) RBCs& platelets composed blood clots D) Firmly adherent laminated blood clots.</p>	D
<p>4. The commonest type of abrasion seen in road traffic accidents</p> <p>A) Scratch abrasions B) Sliding abrasions C) Contact abrasions D) Imprint abrasions</p>	B
<p>5. Scab or crust of abrasion appears brown in:</p> <p>A) 2-3 days B) 4-5 days C) 5-7 days D) 8-10 days</p>	A



<p>6. Fat embolism is common cause of death in case of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Ordinary cut woundB) Ordinary contused woundC) Split woundsD) Lacerated wounds	D
<p>7. No color changes is seen in subconjunctival hemorrhage due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Continuous oxygen supply.B) Continuous CO₂ supply.C) Little amount of blood is present.D) Large amount of blood is present.E) Color change occurs but invisible to naked eyes	A
<p>8. Grinding compression of the skin till it separates from the deeper structures with muscle crushing, is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Splitting.B) Avulsions.C) Flapping.D) Lacerations	B
<p>9. Infiltration of blood into tissue due to rupture of the blood vessels due to application of violence, is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) AbrasionsB) ContusionsC) Incised woundD) Contused wound	B
<p>10. Active defense injuries are usually found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Ulnar aspect of forearm.B) Palm of hands.C) Back of hands.D) Extensor surface of forearms.	B



<p>11. Antemortem abrasion is characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Parchment like appearance.B) Translucent color.C) Absent healing process.D) Evident vital reaction.E) Little exudation.	D
<p>12. Brown bruises are due to presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Deoxyhemoglobin.B) Methemoglobin.C) Hemosiderin.D) Biliverdin.E) Bilirubin.	C
<p>13. An autopsy of a dead 30-year-old woman revealed a 9mm circular penetrating injury in the chest. No loss of substance. The possible causative instrument is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) SwordB) PistolC) GlassD) PokerE) Whip	D
<p>14. A cut wound looks like contused wound in the following region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Scalp.B) Over the tibia.C) Axilla.D) Forehead.E) Hands.	C
<p>15. Regarding delayed bruises, they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Are the most common type of bruisesB) Lie in the subcutaneous tissues.C) Always appear 1-2 hrs after the injury.D) Usually indicates the causative instrument.E) Always need another investigation.	E



<p>16. Flap wounds are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Caused by overstretching of the skin. B) Resembling incised wounds of examination. C) Seldom indicating the direction of the force. D) Due to grinding compression of the skin. E) Always associated with bone fracture 	A
<p>17. Patterned abrasions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Usually produced by sharp edged objects B) Cause by perpendicular pressure to the skin. C) Always indicating the direction of the applied force. D) Usually uneven longitudinal parallel lines. E) Rarely found in cases of sodomy and rape. 	B
<p>18. young 16 years old male presented in the Emergency Department with a spindle shaped wound which is present in the neck. The edges are irregular and inverted. This wound is most probably</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Contused B) Lacerated C) Crushed. D) Split. E) Incised. 	E
<p>19. Bite mark is an example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Linear abrasion. B) Patterned abrasion. C) Scratch abrasion. D) Sliding abrasion. E) Graze abrasion. 	B
<p>20. Passage of lorry wheel over a limb commonly produces the following type of wounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Split. B) Flap. C) Punctured. D) Lacerated. E) Avulsion. 	E



<p>21. Contusions become yellow due to:</p> <p>A) Deoxyhemoglobin in the 3rd day. B) Hemosiderin in the 4th day. C) Biliverdin in the 5th day. D) Bilirubin in the 7th day. E) Biliverdin in the 7th day.</p>	D
<p>22. The most important medicolegal point in clinical assessment of abdominal contused wounds</p> <p>A) Taking history about the accident. B) Writing the preliminary report. C) Exclusion of internal hemorrhage. D) Identification of the causative instrument. E) Estimation of time since infliction of the wound.</p>	C
<p>23. Graze abrasions are:</p> <p>A) Usually produced by sharp objects. B) Caused by perpendicular pressure with rough objects. C) Indicating the direction of the applied force. D) Bearing the imprint of the causative instruments. E) Commonly found in cages of throttling.</p>	C
<p>24. pulmonary air embolism fatalities occur with at least</p> <p>A) 2 cc of air B) 20 cc of air C) 100 cc of air D) 200 cc of air</p>	D
<p>25. Abrasions are useful at diagnosis of</p> <p>A) Cut wound B) Contused wounds C) Stab wound D) Puncture wounds.</p>	B



<p>26. Ligature mark is a type of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Sliding abrasion.B) Contact abrasion.C) Scratch abrasion.D) Impact abrasion.	B
<p>27. graze abrasions are caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Perpendicular force applied to skinB) Friction of broad area of skin with rough surfaceC) Sharp objects resulting in linear injuriesD) Blows to the skin by heavy blunt instrumentsE) Crushing of skin between two hard objects	B
<p>28. The most dangerous factor in case of internal hemorrhage is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Amount of blood loss.B) Rate of hemorrhage.C) Site of hemorrhage.D) Age and general condition of the person	C
<p>29. One of the following is a character of stab wound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Depth greater than length.B) Length greater than depth.C) All dimensions are equalD) Show tissue bridges between edges	A
<p>30. Passive defense wounds are seen on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Front of handsB) Flexor surfaces of forearmsC) Extensor surfaces of forearmsD) Radial surfaces of forearms	C



<p>31. Multiple cut wounds in the palm and forearm are most probably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Accidental woundB) Fabricated woundC) Suicidal woundD) Self inflicted woundE) Defense wound	E
<p>32. Stab wound is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Length of the wound is usually greater than its depthB) The length of the wound has no relation to size of the causative instrumentC) External bleeding is profuseD) Its more liable to sepsis and difficult to clean	D
<p>33. Crescent abrasions are caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Blunt knifeb) Nailsc) Wooden sticksd) Scissors	B
<p>34. A disfigurement means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Loss of functioning organ.b) Loss of the function of an organ.c) Loss of non- functioning organ.d) None of the above.	C
<p>35. Two parallel bruises a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) A stick.b) A whip.c) Human bite.d) A hammer.e) An axe.	B



<p>36. In a cut wound, all the following are true Except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) No bridging of the tissue at the edges.b) No abrasions or contusions on the edges.c) Sharp regular edges.d) It usually heals by second intension.e) The hair at the edges is sharply cut.	D
<p>37. The most dangerous wound of the following is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Incised wound.b) Ordinary contused wound.c) Split wound.d) Stab wound.e) Extensive bruises.	D
<p>38. In fabricated wound all the following are true Except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) At a safe site.b) Within the reach of the fabricator.c) Deep and dangerous.d) Self-inflicted wounds.e) Absence of tearing of the clothes opposite the wound.	C
<p>39. The shape of the wound is related to the cross section of the causative instrument in case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Cut wound.b) Contused wound.c) Punctured wound.d) Split wound.	C
<p>40. One of the following can cause patterned abrasions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Rope.b) Sword.c) Nail.d) Scissor.	A



<p>41. Torn wound is a type of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Contused wounds.b) Penetrating wounds.c) Incised wounds.d) Stab wounds.	A
<p>42. Multiple stab wounds in the hand and forearm are most probably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Fabricated wounds.b) Accidental wounds.c) Suicidal wounds.d) Defense wounds.	D
<p>43. Patterned abrasion is a variety of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Linear abrasionb) Pressure abrasionc) Sliding abrasiond) Superficial bruisese) Patterned bruises	B
<p>44. Active defense wound is usually seen in?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Hand palmB) Ulnar surface of the handC) Extensor surface of the forearmD) KnucklesE) Wrist	A
<p>45. Fabricated wounds are usually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Deep.B) On extremities.C) Under torn cloth.D) Out of reach of hand.E) Serious.	B



<p>46. One of the following is a character of antemortem wound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Blood clot is homogenous loosely adherent to endothelium.B) Colour changes are evident within few minutes.C) Hyperemia and swelling of edges.D) Leucocytic infiltration is absent.E) Absent gaping of the edges.	C
<p>47. The amount of blood in pericardial sac that leads to death is at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) 100ml.B) 150 ml.C) 200 ml.D) 250ml.E) 300 ml.	D
<p>48. The graze is a form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Avulsions.B) Abrasions.C) Contusions.D) Incised wounds.E) Lacerated wounds.	B
<p>49. Blue color of contusion is due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Bilirubin.B) Hemosiderin.C) Hematoidin.D) Deoxyhemoglobin.E) Oxygenated blood.	D
<p>50. Split wound is caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Blunt object.B) Sharp object.C) Sharp heavy object.D) Pointed object.E) Fragments of bone pushed through the skin.	A



<p>51. Which of the following is true about postmortem abrasions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Bright red in colour.b) Scab is slightly raised.c) Minimal vital reactions.d) Usually seen over body curvatures.e) Yellow and translucent.	E
<p>52. Flab wound (torn contused wound) is caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Sharp knife.b) Heavy stick.c) Running belt of a machine.d) Passage of a lorry wheel over a limb.e) Dagger.	C
<p>53. Postmortem wound is characterized by one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Gapping between the edges.b) Blood clots composed of fibrin and RBCs.c) Signs of vital reaction.d) Distinct increase in wound serotonin and free histamine content.e) The edges are everted and swollen.	B
<p>54. A permanent infirmity means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Loss of a non-functioning organb) Loss of the function of an organc) Loss of a functioning organ.d) a and b.e) b and c	E
<p>55. Presence of abrasions is useful in the diagnosis of the following, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) wound by heavy stickb) strangulation by a ropec) Suicidal cut throat.d) human bitee) manual strangulation	C



<p>56. A stab wound is caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Sharp-edged instrument.b) Pointed-end instrument.c) Pointed, sharp-edged instrument.d) Heavy blunt instrument.e) None of the above.	C
<p>57. A punctured wound is caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Sharp-edged instrument.b) Pointed, sharp-edged instrument.c) Pointed-end instrument.d) Heavy blunt instrument.e) None of the above.	C
<p>58. Edges of incised wound may be irregular due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Injury in skin overstretched on bone.b) Injury in corrugated skin.c) Injury caused by pieces of broken glass.d) Scalp injury.e) b and c.	E
<p>59. Two weeks after an abrasion there will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) dry scabb) Soft scab.c) Colour changes.d) Normal skin.e) Fibrous tissue	D
<p>60. Contact (patterned) abrasions are usually seen in the following conditions, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Hanging.b) Smothering.c) Strangulation.d) Throttling.e) Chocking.	E



<p>61. Semilunar abrasions and rounded bruises around mouth and nose indicates a crime of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Hangingb) Strangulationc) Smotheringd) Throttling.e) Chocking.	C
<p>62. Hypotension with rapid weak pulse is present in one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Sympathetic shock.b) Vagal shock.c) Haemorrhage.d) Pulmonary fat embolism.e) None of the above.	C
<p>63. Death due to haemorrhage from injury depends on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Amount of blood loss.b) Rate of haemorrhage.c) Site of haemorrhage.d) Age and general condition of the person.e) All of the above	E
<p>64. Colour changes that occur in area of bruises develop in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Red, green, yellow, blue.b) Red, blue, green, yellow.c) Red, green, blue, yellow.d) Red, yellow, green, blue.	B
<p>65. The following is a character of a postmortem bruise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) It is large in size.b) It may show colour changes.c) It is not associated with swelling.d) It shows polymorphonuclear infiltration	C



<p>66. A young 16 years old male presented in the Emergency Department with a spindle shaped Wound Which is present in the neck. The edges are irregular and inverted. This wound is most probably:</p> <p>a) Contused b) Lacerated c) Crushed. d) Split. e) Incised.</p>	E
<p>67. Grinding compression of the skin till it separates from the deeper structures with muscle crushing, is called:</p> <p>A. Splitting. B. Avulsions. C. Flapping. D. Laceration.</p>	B
<p>68. Shock due to increased capillary permeability and loss of In wounds capillary tone is known as:</p> <p>a) Hemorrhagic shock. B) Hematogenic shock. c) Parasympathetic shock. d) Sympathetic shock. e) Septic shock.</p>	B
<p>69. The most common type of bruises are:</p> <p>A. Intradermal bruises B. Delayed bruises. C. Subcutaneous bruises. D. Intramuscular bruises. E. Bruises within the liver.</p>	C
<p>70. When a car ran over a child's back, there was a "tire mark". It is an example of:</p> <p>A. Linear abrasions. B. Scratch abrasions. C. Sliding abrasions. D. Patterned abrasions. E. Graze abrasions.</p>	D



<p>71. Color changes in bruises occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. From the periphery to the center.B. From the center to the periphery.C. Uniform changes in color.D. At the periphery only.E. At the center only.	A
<p>72. A male victim presents with an injury measuring 7 cm in length, with clean-cut edges, minimal tissue bridging, and no surrounding tissue bruising. What is the type of the weapon most likely responsible for this injury?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Blunt force object.B. Serrated knife.C. Screwdriver.D. Surgical scalpel.E. Rifled weapon.	D
<p>73. A prisoner was sent to you to write a report for his injuries. He claimed that he was attacked by another prisoner one week ago. Injuries were superficial parallel cuts in his left arm and forearm. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Patterned abrasions.B. Active defense injuries.C. Multiple puncture wounds.D. Perforating stab wounds.E. Fabricated wounds.	E