



First : Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

1- Case (A 21-year-old male was found dead in his car. His entire body was rigid (rigor mortis), and examination revealed a chest wound characterized by one acute angle and one rounded angle) .

A- How would you identify the age of a victim ?

B- Identify the type of wound ?

C- Estimate his postmortem interval ?

2- Explain:

A- Rapid rigor mortis after convulsions.

B- Why there is no gunpowder on a wound when the gun is fired directly on the skin.

C- The presence of conjunctival petechiae in hanging.

3- Mention the term that describes temporary recovery between unconscious states in concussion and compression ?

4- Name two toxicological causes of coma and give an example for each ?

5- List the delayed cause of death from electrical injury ?

6- Differentiate between :

A- Strangulation and hanging (regarding direction and location).

B- Fire arm inlet and exit wounds (regarding edges) .

Second : Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1- Which of the following is contraindicated in gastric lavage?

Answer: Caustic acids

2- Antidote for benzodiazepines:

Answer: Flumazenil

3- Postmortem lividity in the lower limbs indicates:

Answer: Suspension after death

4- Which of the following is true regarding a far-range gunshot inlet wound (> 2 meters)?

Answer: No powder marks

5- A child removed from water is most likely to show which type of froth?

Answer: Fine white froth

6- First muscle to develop rigor mortis:

Answer: Eyelid muscles

7- Abrasions are useful in diagnosing:

Answer: Contused wounds

8- Type of abrasions in traffic accidents:

Answer: Sliding abrasions

9- Which of the following is needed for the occurrence of a coup–contrecoup injury?

Answer: Head free to move

10 - Sign of postpartum burn:

Answer: No vital reaction

11- Molecular death refers to:

Answer: Death of tissues and cells

12- A punctured wound is caused by:

Answer: Pointed non-sharp edge instrument

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