

الفرقة الرابعة
طب البشري العام
دور اول

Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology
M.B.B.Ch examination

Date: 2 / 7 / 2017
Time: 2 hours ; 3 pages

All questions to be attempted; Start your answer to each question on a new page of the answer book indicating the question number clearly.

I - Multiple choice questions: (10 marks)

1. Damaged intima of the carotid artery is most likely seen in deaths due to:
 - a. Strangulation
 - b. Drowning
 - c. Hanging
 - d. Choking
2. The crystals produced by Teichman reagent are:
 - a. Acid heamatin
 - b. Small rhombic
 - c. Salmon pink rosettes
 - d. a&b
3. The depth of a stab wound indicates:
 - a. The type of the knife
 - b. The shape of the blade
 - c. The length of the blade
 - d. The width of the blade
4. Hypostasis is characterized by :
 - a. It occurs anywhere in the body.
 - b. It shows colour changes after sometimes.
 - c. Its colour may indicate the cause of death.
 - d. b&c
5. Multiple doses of activated charcoal (MDAC) is recommended in the following cases **except**:
 - a. Poisons having enterohepatic circulation.
 - b. Poisons having long half life.
 - c. Poisons having anticholinergic action.
 - d. Long acting sustained release preparations.
6. Chelators are systemic antidotes of metals and act by:
 - a. Precipitating the metals in the stomach.
 - b. Counteracting their toxic effects.
 - c. Combining with the metal ion and forming easily excreted complex.
 - d. Oxidizing the metal ion to a non-toxic complex.

7. All of the followings are correct in methyl alcohol toxicity except:
- Metabolic acidosis
 - Toxicity is due to metabolites
 - Optic nerve atrophy
 - It is hepatotoxic
8. Acts of omission in a case of infanticide are:
- Cut throat.
 - Drowning asphyxia
 - Homicidal head injury.
 - None of the above
9. Localized depressed fractures are caused by blows from:
- Light weapon with a large striking surface.
 - Light weapon with a small striking surface.
 - Heavy weapon with a small striking surface.
 - Heavy weapon with a large striking surface.
10. Forced alkaline diuresis helps in elimination of:
- Phenobarbital
 - NaOH
 - Thiopental
 - None of the above

II- Toxicology case: (10 marks)

A 60-years old man with a history of depression and hypertension is brought to the emergency department for altered mental status. The patient's wife states that he stopped taking his anti-depression medication one month ago and now he takes his antihypertensive therapy only. The patient's blood pressure is 75/40 mm Hg. Heart rate is 39 beats / minute. Respiratory rate is 14 breaths / minute, oxygen saturation is 99 % on 100 % oxygen, and blood glucose is 61 mg/dl. The patient is awake and moaning , responding only to deep stimuli. His extremities are cool to touch.

- What is your provisional diagnosis?
- What is the hallmark i.e. cardinal clinical picture of toxicity of this drug group?
- Explain the mechanism of toxicity!
- What is the appropriate management for this patient?

III- State true or false and give your explanation : (10 marks)

- Urine analysis is of value in diagnosis of some poisoned cases.
- Antibodies can be used as an antidote.
- In non-rifled weapons, bore 12 is less than 16.
- Both carbolic and oxalic acids induce kidney compromise by the same mechanism.
- All types of skull fractures lead to permanent infirmity.

IV-Forensic case: (15 marks)

A 50-years old man notified the police that his unmarried 18-years old daughter was burnt during cooking food. Forensic autopsy revealed that she was strangled and the burn was a postmortem one. The father was accused of killing his daughter .The judge concluded that it is an honour based killing.

1. Verify the age of the victim with its medico-legal importance.
2. What is the postmortem picture of the victim?
3. What are the possible causes of death?
4. How do you prove that the burn was a postmortem injury?
5. On autopsy, how to confirm the judge conclusions?

V- Give an account on: (5 marks each)

1. Define brain compression and describe its mechanism and clinical manifestations.
2. Clinical picture of organo-phosphorus insecticide poisoning.
3. Factors affecting the features of firearm inlet wound.
4. Dangers of abortion.
5. Injuries to pedestrians in road traffic accidents.
6. Treatment of acute morphine poisoning.

VI- Complete: (5 marks)

- 1) The most common cause of death in crotalide species bite is and it occurs due to
- 2) The neurotransmitter responsible for the action of amphetamines is and that for barbiturates is
- 3) Ventricular fibrillation is the immediate cause of death in and
- 4) Conditions of free consent in rape include ,
- 5) Maceration of fetus indicates and is radiologically characterized by

الشفوى:

75 -1	الاحد 7/2 بعد النظرى مباشرة
180 -76	الاثنين 7/3 الثامنة صباحا
181 - نهاية القائمة	الثلاثاء 7/4 الثامنة صباحا

Best wishes

المعرفة الرابعة
طب شرعي
دور ثاني

Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine

Date: 13 / 9 / 2017

Time: 2 hours ; 3 pages

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M.B.B.Ch examination

All questions to be attempted; Start your answer to each question on a new page of the answer book indicating the question number clearly.

I - Multiple choice questions: (10 marks)

- 1) Suicidal cut throat by right handed person is likely to be :
 - a. Deeper from beginning to the end
 - b. Accompanied by hesitation wounds on the left side
 - c. Begin higher on the right side of the neck
 - d. Deeper at right side and shallow on the left
 - e. Multiple wounds in front of the neck
- 2) An injury in the back by a shot gun at 2 meter is characterized by one of the following :
 - a. Complete dispersion
 - b. Tattooing around the inlet
 - c. Evidence of smoke around the inlet
 - d. Everted edge of the inlet
- 3) To prove that the stain is blood we need :
 - a. Precipitin test
 - b. Takayama test
 - c. Kastle Mayer test
 - d. Guaiacum test
- 4) In irritant phase of cerebral compression all can occur except :
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Mydriasis
 - c. Bradycardia
 - d. Deep and slow respiration
- 5) An adult male died 12 hours after 2nd degree burn of lower limbs, the expected cause of death is :
 - a. Sever hypovolemia
 - b. Acute renal failure
 - c. Local sepsis
 - d. Supra renal hemorrhage
- 6) Cadaveric spasm commonly seen in :
 - a. Legs
 - b. Neck muscles
 - c. Hands
 - d. Involuntary muscles

7) The antidote given orally to precipitate lead poison in the stomach:

- a. Sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate
- b. Magnesium sulphate
- c. Freshly prepared ferric hydroxide
- d. None of the above

8) Botulism toxicity cause the following except :

- a. Blurring of vision
- b. Dysphagia
- c. Convulsion
- d. Muscle weakness

9) Oximes are :

- a. Cholinesterase reactivator
- b. Life saving measure in OPC poisoning
- c. Effective in carbamate poisoning
- d. Administered I.M

10) To differentiate between calcium channel blocker and beta-blocker toxicity the following is of help :

- a. ECG
- b. History
- c. Blood glucose
- d. Potassium level

II- State true or false and give your explanation: (10 marks)

- 1- Teichman test is a confirmatory test for blood stain.
- 2- Gastric lavage is contraindicated in phenol toxicity.
- 3- Oximes are the first line of treatment in carbamate toxicity.
- 4- The shape of firearm inlet wound is always regular.
- 5- Salicylate poisoning causes severe hypothermia.

III- Complete: (5 marks)

- 1) Forced alkaline diuresis is useful in treatment of and
- 2) The best treatment of convulsions due to acute oxalic acid poisoning is
- 3) The withdrawal manifestations in an addict are due to
- 4) External signs of live-birth include and
- 5) External sure signs of drowning include and
- 6) Metalization can be seen in deaths due to and is caused by.....

IV- Toxicology case: (10 marks)

A 24-year-old female was diagnosed with epilepsy after developing repeated episodes of generalized tonic-clonic seizures following a motor vehicle accident in which she received a closed-head injury. After treating acute seizures with the proper injectable drugs, she started on a regimen of oral medication. The daily dose titrated upward until symptom control and a therapeutic plasma concentration were reached. Today she presents to the Emergency Department with nystagmus, ataxia, diplopia, cognitive impairment, hyperreflexia and sensory deficit. Examination of the oral cavity reveals gingival hyperplasia.

1. What is your provisional diagnosis?
2. What is the clinical picture of acute toxicity of this drug?
3. What is the appropriate management for this patient?
4. If she becomes pregnant under this therapy what would you expect?

V-Forensic case: (15 marks)

A dead 21-years old woman was found in a burned flat with 60% total body surface area burn. On autopsy, a stab wound in the chest was reported.

1. Verify the age of the victim with its medico-legal importance.
2. What is the postmortem picture of the victim?
3. What are the possible causes of death?

VI- Give an account on: (5 marks each)

1. Cerebral concussion
2. Cardiovascular causes of sudden natural death
3. Hanging
4. Describe classical patterns of bruises
5. Acute methanol toxicity
6. Acetaminophen poisoning

Best Wishes