Forensic

Q1

A) Lacerated scalp

B)Chest stab wound

1. Photo A is caused by (blunt force).

2. The depth of wound B relative to the (length) of the causative weapon.

3. The most specific characteristic of the wound in B is (tissue bridging).

4. It was mentioned that a certain amount of blood was found in the thoracic cavity, along with other information about patient B. The question was: What is the complete cause of death?

(Stab wound, hemorrhage)

5. ?

Q2

Pugilistic attitude

1. The cause of this sign: (burn, coagulation of proteins, and dehydration of muscles).

2. True or false: This sign is antemortem. Briefly justify your answer.

(False, It can be seen in both antemortem and postmortem burns.)

3. The most specific sign of an antemortem burn: (soot in the lungs).

4. The laboratory test that will be elevated: (carboxyhemoglobin).

5. The medicolegal importance of autopsy in this case: (to determine whether there was a cause of death before the burn).

Q3

A) Eyelid petechial hemorrhage

B)Tache noire

1. The cause of sign A: (increased intracapillary pressure leading to peripheral venous rupture?).

2. Causes of death in A: (asphyxia, drowning).

3. Pallor around the mouth and nose is found on the body. The mechanism of asphyxia is (smothering).

4. Sign A is specific to: (nothing).

Q4

A) Putrefaction

B)Cherry-red livor mortis

1. Write the 4 D's: (discoloration, distension, degradation, dissolution).

2. Cause of B: (CO poisoning).

3. The cause of knee flexion in A: (gas stiffness?).

4. The most common mode of death in B: (asphyxia).

5. The most common manner of death in B: (accidental).

Toxicology

Q1

A farmer developed loss of consciousness (LOC) after using an insecticide, with pinpoint pupils, etc.

1. The causative substance: (organophosphate).

2. You will give (atropine) to reverse the symptoms.

3. You should start the management with (oxygen).

4. The most important test to confirm your diagnosis: (RBC acetylcholinesterase activity).

5. The affected enzyme: (acetylcholinesterase).

Q2

IV marks, pinpoint pupils, LOC.

1. Diagnosis: (heroin poisoning).

2. Antidote: (naloxone).

3. The most important toxicological test: (6-MAM).

4. The motility of the GI tract: (inhibited).

5. Treatment of withdrawal symptoms: (methadone).

6. Cause of cyanosis: (elevated deoxyhemoglobin).

Q3

Closed room + isopropane water geyser.

1. Diagnosis: (CO poisoning).
2. Antidote: (100% O_2 / hyperbaric oxygen).
3. Findings on ABG: (metabolic acidosis).
4. The level of deoxyhemoglobin: (low).
5. ?

Q4

Methanol poisoning case.

1. Diagnosis: (methanol poisoning).
2. Antidote: (fomepizole).
3. Other antidote: (ethanol).
4. Most common clinical presentation: (blindness?).
5. The elevated metabolite: (formaldehyde).
6. ABG findings: (metabolic acidosis).