

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



**DHANALAKSHMI SRINIVASAN COLLEGE  
OF ARTS & SCIENCE FOR WOMEN  
(AUTONOMOUS)**

(For Candidates admitted from 2018-2019 onwards)

**UG DEGREE EXAMINATIONS APRIL - 2021**

**B.Sc., - FORENSIC SCIENCE**

**FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY**



**Time: 3 Hrs**

**Max.Marks: 75**

**PART – A**

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**(10X1=10)**

1. A written or oral statement of a person, who is dying as a result of some unlawful act Scraping
  - a) Inquest
  - b) Investigation
  - c) Dying Declaration
  - d) Testimony
2. If the rope is situated at the nape of the neck then both arterial and venous blood flow are cut off by the pressure of the noose on both sides of the neck
  - a) Cerebral anaemia
  - b) Venous congestion
  - c) Reflex vagal inhibition
  - d) Asphyxia
3. Skin and bone remains metabolically active for many hours and these cells can be successfully cultured even after days this type of death is known as
  - a) Coma
  - b) Somatic Death
  - c) Cellular Death
  - d) Syncope
4. Cooling of the dead body is known as:
  - a) Rigor Mortis
  - b) Livor Mortis
  - c) Algor Mortis
  - d) None of the above
5. Find the odd one, among the following type of wound.
  - a) Stretch
  - b) Graze
  - c) Scratch
  - d) Imprint
6. An auto rickshaw ran over a child's thigh, there is a mark of the tyre tracks, it is an example of
  - a) Patterned bruise
  - b) Patterned abrasion
  - c) Pressure abrasion
  - d) Graze abrasion
7. The poison that can be detected in hair/bones long after death is:
  - a) Lead
  - b) Arsenic
  - c)Mercury
  - d) Cannabis
8. The most reliable method of estimating blood alcohol level is:
  - a) Cavett's test
  - b) Gas liquid chromatography
  - c) Thin layer chromatography
  - d) Breath alcohol analyzer
9. .... concentrates many drugs, making them identifiable when the blood and urine concentrations may have declined to very low levels.
  - a) Heart
  - b) Kidney
  - c) Liver
  - d) Lungs
10. Drugs useful in the treatment of poisoning is/are:
  - a) Naloxone
  - b) Diazepam
  - c) Bicarbonate
  - d) All the above

**PART - B**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

**(5X7=35)**

11. a) Write a note on history of forensic medicine.

**(OR)**

b) Describe personal identification?

12. a) Explain types of natural and unnatural deaths?

**(OR)**

b) Summarize determination of age of foetus.

13. a) Define Injury. List out the types of injury.

**(OR)**

b) Write a note on artificial injuries.

14. a) Enumerate the mode of action of poisons.

**(OR)**

b) Explain the procedure of collection and preservation of viscera.

15. a) Summarize the significance of toxicological findings.

**(OR)**

b) Describe pharmacodynamics.

**PART - C**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS**

**(3X10=30)**

16. Describe the post-mortem changes in dead body?

17. Define Death. Summarize types of asphyxia form of death and its medico-legal importance.

18. Describe the types of mechanical injuries and differentiate the ante-mortem and post-mortem difference of injuries?

19. Summarize the type of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. Explain the estimation of ethyl alcohol in blood and urine?

20. Define toxicology. Summarize the basic tests for identification of common poisons?