



Dr.M.G.R.
EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
Madhavayal, Chennai - 600 095, Tamil Nadu, India.
(An ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution)



PART - 1



Answer Booklet Number

1402739

STUDENTS TO WRITE APPROPRIATE INFORMATION BELOW :

Degree : M.B.B.S Question Booklet No : EM18
Branch : Medicine Subject Code : BM316207
Subject : Forensic Medicine Semester : Non-Semester
No of Pages used : 18 Date : 31/3/21 Session : forenoon

D. Sravanthi
Signature of the Candidate

R. Subh
Invigilator's Signature

M
Chief Superintendent's Signature /
Facsimile with date

Bundle Number

STUDENTS TO FILL THIS AREA FIRST

Write your Register Number and shade the Circle with Blue or Black Ballpoint Pen only.

REGISTER NUMBER

1	8	2	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	2	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9



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QUESTION NUMBERS / MARKS

PART - 2



Total Marks (in Words) by the Evaluator :

Degree : M.B.B.S Branch : Medicine
Subject : Forensic Medicine No. of pages used : 18
Semester : Non-Semester

Bundle Number

Evaluator's Name :

Evaluator's Signature :

Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks
1		11		21	
2		12		22	
3		13		23	
4		14		24	
5		15		25	
6		16		26	
7		17		27	
8		18		28	
9		19		29	
10		20		30	
Total					

TOTAL MARKS

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9



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QUESTION NUMBERS / MARKS

PART - 3



Total Marks (in Words) by the Evaluator :

Degree : M.B.B.S Branch : Medicine
Subject : Forensic Medicine No. of pages used : 18
Semester : Non-Semester

Bundle Number

Evaluator's Name :

Evaluator's Signature :

Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks
1		11		21	
2		12		22	
3		13		23	
4		14		24	
5		15		25	
6		16		26	
7		17		27	
8		18		28	
9		19		29	
10		20		30	
Total					

TOTAL MARKS

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. No Additional sheets will be provided.
2. Check whether the Answer Book Number is clear & legible.
3. Check whether Answer Booklet consist of 40 / 10 pages.
4. Ensure whether the pages are stitched or stapled properly.
5. Fill in the particulars such as

For Example

- a) Degree : B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.Tech./B.Arch./B.Ed./B.D.S/M.A./M.Sc./
M.Com./M.Tech./M.Arch./M.D.S/M.Phil./MBA/MCA/MBBS/BPT/
B.Pharm/D.Pharm, etc
- b) Branch : CSE / ECE / F.D / V.C / Ind. Bio - Tech. / Mech. / Prod. / Nursing / etc.
- c) Semester : I / II / III / IV / V / VI / VII / VIII / IX / X
- d) Subject Code : As per the University
- e) Subject : Name of the Subject
- f) Question Paper No. : Given in the Question Book
- g) Date : The date on which the exam is attended
- h) Session : Mention the exam is conducted during Fore Noon or After Noon (FN/AN)
- i) No. of pages : Total No. of pages used in the Answer Book for writing the exam.

Note : Do not write Name anywhere on the Answer Sheet.
Do not write your Register Number excepting the space provided.

6. Use both side of the Answer Book for writing.
7. Answers must be written in blue / black ink only.
8. Do not write in the margin.
9. Possession of ID card & Exam Hall Ticket is mandatory and has to be produced on demand.
10. Log Books, Reference Tables, hand Books, etc., must be attested by the Dept. HOD / Chief Superintendent / Hall Superintendent.
11. Borrowing is strictly prohibited.
12. Candidates are not allowed to enter the examinations hall 30 minutes after commencement of the exam and should not leave the hall during first 30 minutes.
13. Distinguishing Mark on the Answer Sheet for identifications is prohibited & punishable.
14. Possession of any incriminating material like Digital Memory Devices such as Cell Phones, Pagers, Programmable Calculators, etc and Malpractice of any nature is punishable as per rules.

1. Hanging :-

Hanging is defined as the ligature of the neck & suspension of the body to the ligature.

- The death is caused in the hanging due to "Asphyxia", the own weight of the body causes asphyxia & death.

Types of Hanging:-

① According to the position of the Knot:-

1. Typical Hanging.

2. Atypical Hanging.

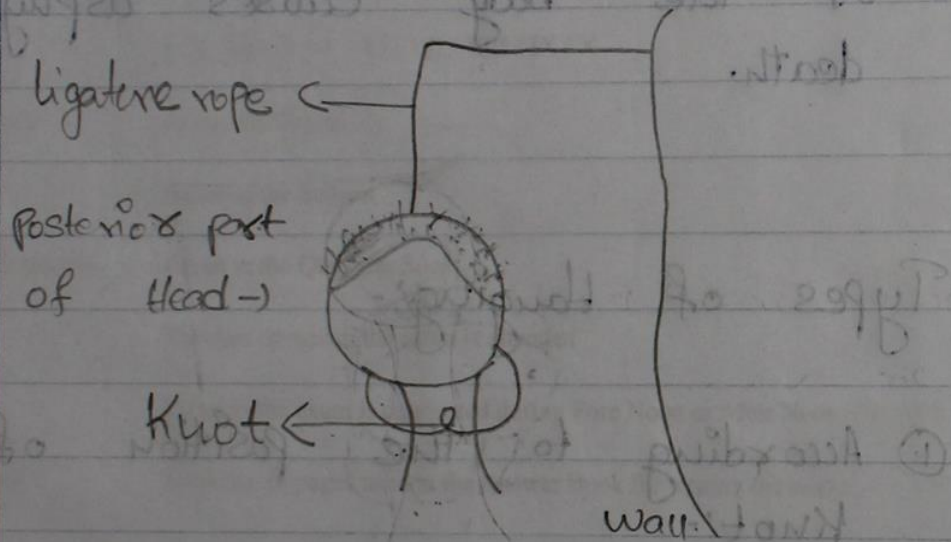
② According to the nature of suspension of the body:-

1. Complete Hanging.

2. Partial Hanging.

1. Typical Hanging:-

If the knot is present at the base of the occipital then it is called as typical hanging & base of thyroid bone.



- In typical hanging the knot is present at posterior side of the head i.e. back of head

Typical Hanging

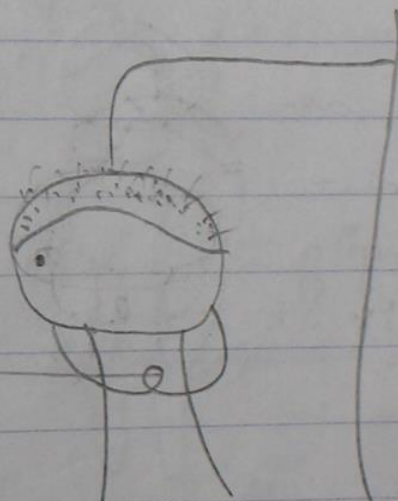
2. A Typical Hanging:-

• In the atypical hanging the knot is present at anywhere other than base of the occipital & Hyoid bone.

• The knot may be present at the front (or) at sides of the Neck.

lateral (or) side
of Neck

Knot



A. Typical
Hanging

front of head

Knot

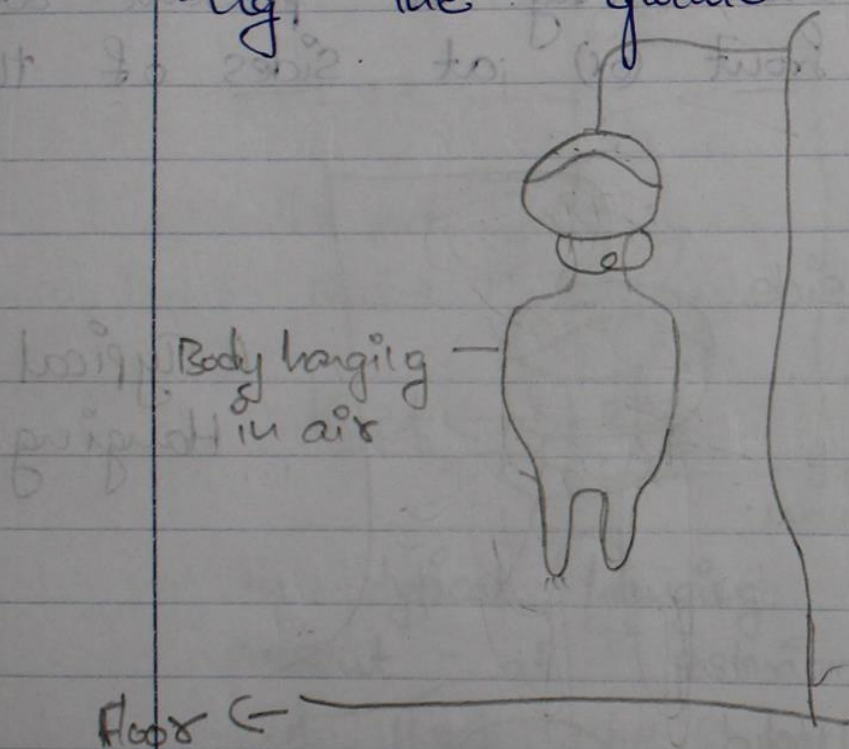


A. Typical
Hanging.

According to the nature of suspension of body.

1. Complete hanging:-

If the body is completely suspended in the air to the ligature with out touching the ground.

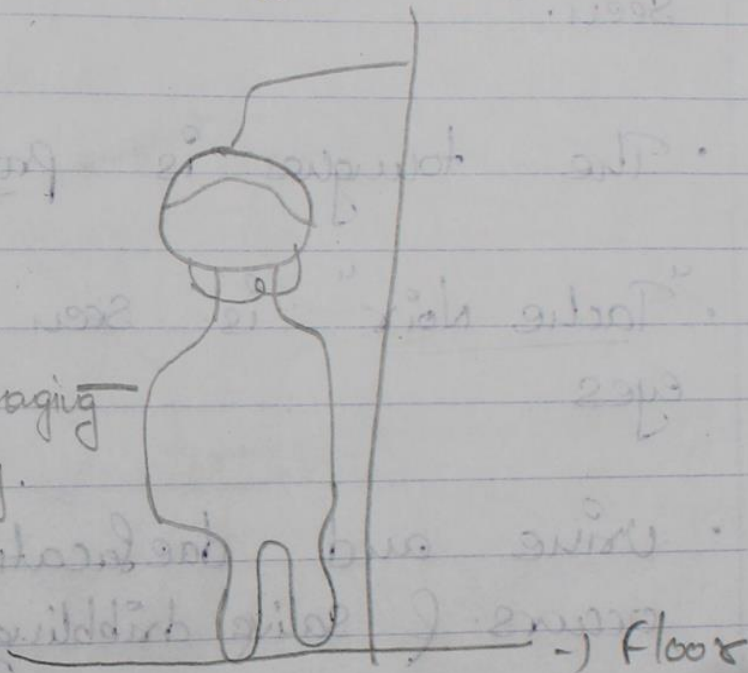


• There is distance between the suspended body & floor hence it is complete hanging.

2. Partial Hanging:-

when the ligature body posterior limbs are in contact with the floor then it is called partial hanging.

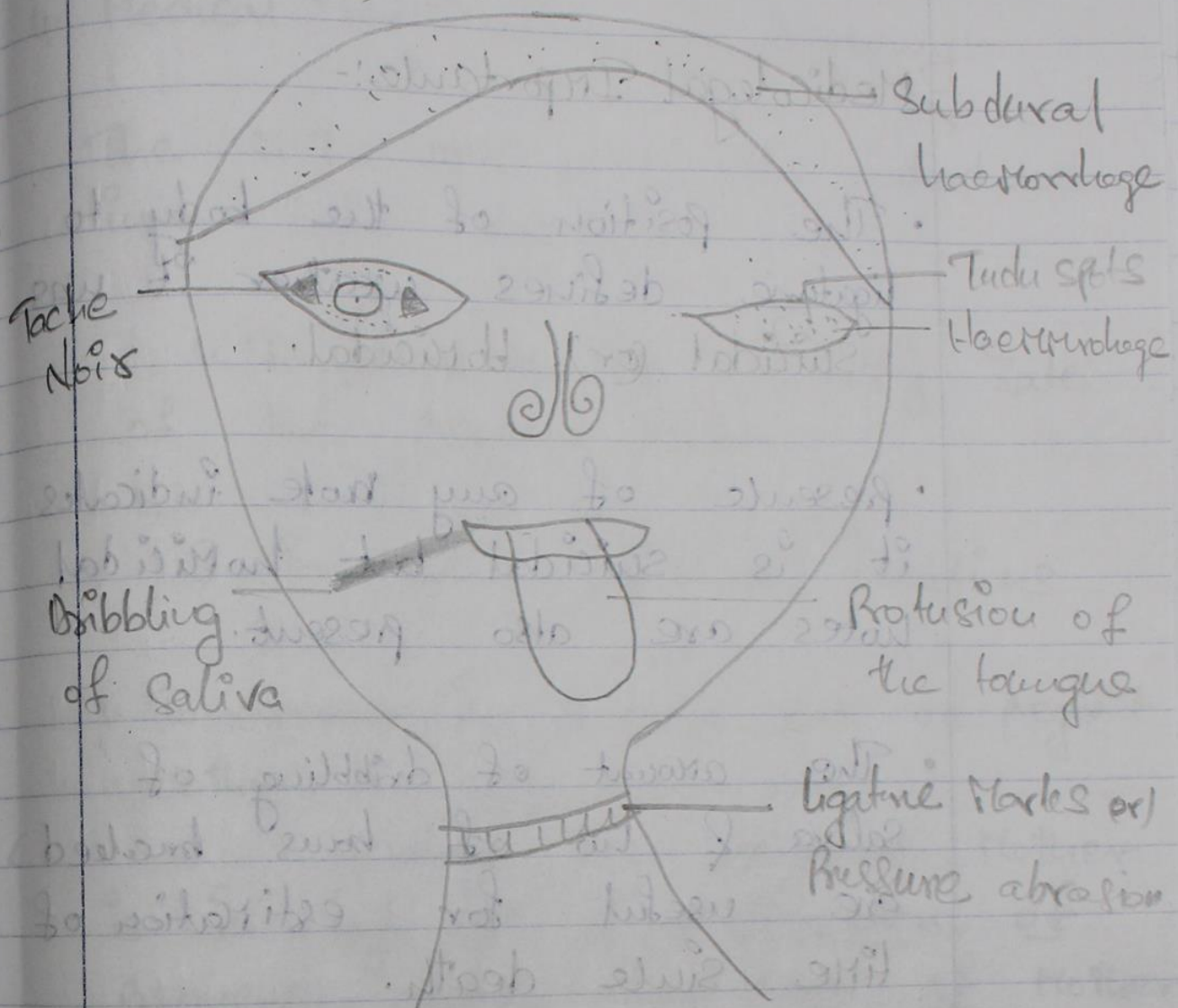
Partially hanging
body.



- The is contact between the floor & posterior limbs of the body.

Post Mortem findings due to hanging.

- The main significant feature of hanging is the breakage of $C_2 - C_3$ cartilage but rarely $C_3 - C_4$ breakage can be seen.
- The tongue is protruded out
- "Tache Noir" is seen in the eyes
- Urine and defecation reflexes occurs. & saliva dribbling also occurs.
- Semen leakage to the glans penis is observed.
- pressure abrasion is seen on the neck due to rope.
- Increased intracranial pressure leads to "Intra Cranial Haemorrhage"



- The protruded tongue is projected out & remains hanging.
- There is relaxation & urinary reflexes are occurred.
- The position of the knot of the thread defines whether Typical or Atypical.

Medicolegal Importance:-

- The position of the body to ligature defines whether it was suicidal (or) homicidal.
- presence of any note indicates it is suicidal but homicidal notes are also present.
- The amount of dribbling of saliva & no of hours lapsed are useful for estimation of time since death.
- presence of any other injury in the body indicates Homicidal Murder.
- The fingerprints of the ligature rope must be preserved & should be sent for laboratory examination.

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4. Medical Termination of pregnancy:-

The M.T.P 1971 act was introduced into India due to:-

1. To decrease the Mortality Rate of the pregnant Mother.

2. To prevent criminal Abortions

1. To decrease in Mortality rate of pregnant Mother:-

when the pregnant Mother is in high risk & continuation of pregnancy leads to death of Mother at that time M.T.P can be practised.

Genetic factors:-

when the baby in the stomach is abnormal then the M.T.P can be practised.

Other factors:-

M.T.P can be done
in below cases:-

1. pregnancy due to Rape

2. pregnancy in un-Married women

Consent:-

For M.T.P pregnant Mother
Consent is required & Husband's
Consent is not-required.

2. prevention of criminal Abortion's:-

• The M.T.P should be done in
recognized M.T.P allowed hospitals

M.T.P can be done by:-

• person who has
completed his P.G (or) in obstetrics
& gynaecology & having M.D.
& M.T.P experience.

- A regional Medical practitioner who observed Min 85 M.T.P & done 5 M.T.P S on his own is allowed for M.T.P.

Time period of M.T.P:-

- Below 12 weeks of pregnancy M.T.P can be done.
- Above 12 weeks of pregnancy M.T.P can be done in serious cases.
- For pregnancy above 20 weeks the second doctor suggestion should be taken.

Medicolegal Importance:-

- M.T.P's are done by knowing if the present child is girl.
- ultrasound which reveals the gender leading to M.T.P if its a girl child.

5. Plumbism:

It is caused due to the acute lead poisoning.

- The plumbism may be caused by the ingestion of the lead orally (or) inhalation of lead oxides.

Symptoms:- • Bradycardia, Encephalopathy, Basophilic

- The lead causes inhibition of heme synthesis which leads to termination of heme synthesis.

- The symptoms of the lead poisoning include bluish lines appearing on the teeth & gums

- The bluish discolouration lines are also appears in the joints & capsules, in nails.

- The Mainly symptomatic organs is the bones in the acute lead poisoning & nail discolouration.

sulphydrate undergoes phosphorylation.
Treatment:-

The lead poisoning is treated with gastric lavage.

- Activated charcoal is a black slummy mass which has more surface area which adsorbs the lead.
- The effect of the lead is neutralized by the neutralizing agents such as milk, rice, vegetables
- Haemodialysis should be done in emergency cases.
- EDTA is most commonly given for plumbism.

Medicological Importances:-

- The lead poisoning occurs mostly in factory workers which is most common.
- But sometimes lead is given as a poison which is homicidal occurs rarely.

2. Superimposition :-

The superimposition of skull with photography of orbit, Nasal septum, Supra orbital ridge and analogue ridge these are all should be compared.

- The Superimposition is used for the re-constitution of the damaged face.

- Superimposed images are of use to prepare the actual skull of the face.

- orbit, Nasal septum, Supraorbital ridge & angle of Mouth are superimposed to reconstruct the damaged face.

- The superimposed images are useful for the reconstruction of the damaged face due to injury (or) P.T.A.

Medicolegal Importance:-

• The superimposed images of the orbit, nasal septum, supra orbital ridge & angle of the mouth are useful for the reconstruction of the damaged face due to injury (or) R.T.A.

• Thus the face of the injured person can be re-constructed with superimposition.

3. $\frac{3}{2}$ Coupe Injuries & Counter Coupe Injuries.
Blunt force injury on anterior part of head & face.

Coupe Injuries:- Blunt force applied on anterior head.
These are the directly caused injuries to the body.

• The coupe injuries are caused due to several reasons like R.T.A (or) any other prolonged metabolic disorders like diabetes.

• The Cause injuries are the reason for the development of the Counter cause injuries.

2. Counter Cause Injuries:-

The Counter Cause injuries are arisen due to the Manifestation of the Cause injuries.

• The Main cause of occurrence of Counter cause injuries are Cause injuries.

• The Counter cause injuries are clinical Manifestations of Cause injuries.

Medicolegal Importance

The Cause injuries are the Main cause of arising of Counter cause injuries the are clinical Manifestations of Cause injuries.

6. Sex chromatin:-

- It is No. of x chromosomes - 1
- It is called "barr body" which is present in females
- The barr body is usually taken from "Buccal smear"

7. Incest:-

It is un-practised sexual method.

- This is sexual intercourse between father & daughter
- This is legal in India.

8. McNaughton's Rule:-

It is the sexual intercourse between

• According to the section 84 if a person commits any crime then he is in stable & sound minded.

• He is the responsible for intellect.

9. Contra Indications of Stomach wash:-

• In Corrosive Poison's.

• Convulsion's

• Coma

• Emesis

10. Forensic Entomology:-

It is the study of insects in putrified bodies is called as forensic entomology.

• Study of insects in putrified bodies.

