Q.1 Define Evidence and its various types.

Q.2 A piece of cloth with red colour stain is brought for examination in the forensic science laboratory.
   a) What tests will you perform on this specimen to determine the origin of the stain?
   b) Give the importance of each test that you will perform.

Q.3 a) The police has brought a human mandible for examination. How will you determine the sex of the given bone?
   b) Enumerate the difference between subjective and objective methods of establishing identity of an individual.

Q.4 a) Enumerate the primary autopsy incisions.
   b) Give the steps of procedure of opening the skull for examination of brain.

Q.5 A dead body of an adult male has been found in the spring season in a copse. Around the body, the environmental temperature has changed. The environmental temperature has change.
   a) Name the processes involved in putrefaction.
   b) What are the changes that will occur during putrefaction in above case? Give the postmortem interval for each change.

Q.6 A surgeon has been sued by a patient for negligence.
   a) Give the different elements to prove or disprove that negligence has occurred or not.
   b) What is contributory negligence?
Q.7 A young female has been brought to the casualty department of a public sector hospital in an unconscious state after an acute overdose of a toxic substance. What are the legal duties of the casualty medical office in this case?

Q.8 Enumerate any five instruments used in analytical toxicology laboratory. Give the principle of each.

Q.9 A 35 year old female is brought to the emergency room with history of intake of Barbiturate tablets. She is unconscious with pulse 45/min, respiratory rate 8/min and temperature 96°F. How will you manage this case?

Q.10 A 45 year old worker in an agricultural farm presents with pin point pupils, excessive salivation and wheezing. His temperature is 101°F.

a) Give the diagnosis.

b) What is the differential diagnosis?

c) Enlist the steps of management in this case.
Q.11 Define suffocation and its various types. Give the postmortem findings in such cases.

Q.12 The commonest cause of death in road traffic accidents is head injury.
   a) What are the various types of fractures that can occur in the skull?
   b) What are the complications of subdural haemorrhage?

Q.13 a) What are the different types of electrical lesions?
   b) What are the various mechanisms of death in electrocution?

Q.14 Enlist and define ten common sexual perversions.

Q.15 a) Define death certificate and cause of death certificate.
   b) Give the format of international (WHO) certificate of cause of death.

Q.16 Define hallucination and its various types.

Q.17 An unidentified human body is recovered from the site of bomb blast. It is decided to send specimen for DNA analysis to establish the identity.
   a) What are the specimens of choice in this case?
   b) How will you preserve and dispatch the above to the Forensic Science Laboratory?

Q.18 A young man was found hanging from the ceiling fan of his bedroom. How will you determine whether this was antemortem hanging or postmortem hanging?

Q.19 What are the various mechanisms of death in criminal abortion? Give the postmortem findings in the genital tract and other internal organs.

Q.20 Give the causes of Byssinosis. Give the gross and microscopic findings in such a case.

The End