



FORENSIC & TOXO FINAL PAST PAPERS



COLLECTED BY:
Lejan 021

SPECIAL THANKS

020 Final:

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Notes before we start.

1. This file contains all the available P.Ps regarding Toxicology & Forensics rotation all up to 020 Batch sectioned by topics.
2. Some Answers has “?” next it, means not sure or the answer actually differs on the new guidelines

الدعاء بالرحمة للزميل عمر عطية المرابي
اللَّهُمَّ، اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَارْحَمْهُ، وَاعْفُ عَنْهُ وَعَافِهِ، وَأَكْرِمْ نُزُلَهُ، وَوَسِّعْ مَدْخَلَهُ، وَاغْسِلْهُ بِمَاءٍ وَتَلَجٍ وَبَرْدٍ، وَنَقِّهِ مِنَ
الْخَطَايَا كَمَا يُنَقَّى الثَّوْبُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ

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دعاء قبل المذاكرة

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ فَهَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ، وَحِفْظَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ الْمُقَرَّبِينَ،
اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ أَلْسِنَتَنَا عَامِرَةً بِذِكْرِكَ، وَقُلُوبَنَا بِخَشْيَتِكَ، وَأَسْرَارَنَا بِطَاعَتِكَ،
.. إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَحَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ

Introduction to Forensic Medicine

1. All the following can be used as samples for genotyping EXCEPT:

- A. Blood
- B. Blood stain
- C. Semen stain
- D. Material under the nails
- E. Hair

Answer: E

2. Which of the following statements is correct regarding identification:

- A. Distinguishing marks on the human body are an important factor in identification
- B. Sex determination by bone examination reaches 100% accuracy using pelvic bones
- C. Identification is one of the duties of the forensic physician only
- D. Examination of teeth and bones gives a definitive determination of age
- E. Blood group examination is important evidence for proving paternity or identity

Answer: A

3. A female was recovered from a deep uncovered well; the role of the forensic doctor includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Proving or excluding violence
- B. Proving presence of water in air passages before or after death
- C. Taking samples for disease or poison analysis
- D. Searching for signs of sexual assault or pregnancy
- E. Taking necessary samples and consulting specialists to determine identity

Answer: B?

4. You were called to a homicidal case, what do you do:

- A. Examine only injured body part
- B. Follow police report
- C. Examine all of the body
- D. Wait for family's permission

Answer: C

5. One is true about consent:

- A. Take consent of husband before therapeutic abortion
- B. Take consent if age < 13 years
- C. Take consent for abortion after rape
- D. Take consent from pregnant woman in difficult labor

Answer: D

6. Which of the following is true about genotyping:

- A. The most accurate sample is hair
- B. It is at the level of DNA
- C. It detects DNA products
- D. It is much like ABO blood grouping

Answer: B

7. DNA analysis can be used for all EXCEPT:

- A. To identify the sex
- B. In cases of rape
- C. Missing persons
- D. To determine age of blood spot

Answer: D

8. One is NOT related to PCR:

- A. DNA amplification
- B. Organization of paternity testing
- C. Identification of people
- D. Drug industry

Answer: D

9. Forensic medicine primarily depends on:

- A. Why and how people harm others
- B. Identification of person
- C. Detecting the time since death

Answer: B

10. In DNA probing, we utilize:

- A. Two variables
- B. Coding segment
- C. Multiple bands
- D. PCR

Answer: C

11. According to forensic medical ethics:

- A. The physician must exert his effort to save a life
- B. The physician must follow the patient's wishes absolutely
- C. The physician must balance between medical ethics and misuse of treatment or neglect
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

12. All of the following participate in mortuary autopsy EXCEPT:

- A. The public prosecutor
- B. The police officer
- C. A general practitioner
- D. Forensic pathology

Answer: C

Death & Postmortem Changes

1. Earliest sign of death is:

- A. Rigor mortis
- B. Postmortem lividity
- C. Loss of skin elasticity
- D. Cooling of body
- E. Corneal clouding

Answer: C

2. The first muscle to be involved in rigor mortis is:

- A. Small muscles of the hand
- B. Orbicularis oculi
- C. Rectus abdominis
- D. Sternocleidomastoid
- E. Large muscles of the leg

Answer: B

3. Intraocular pressure reaches zero after:

- A. 20 min
- B. 40 min
- C. 60 min
- D. 70 min
- E. 120 min

within 4-8h

Answer: E

4. The speed of appearance and disappearance of rigor mortis depends on all the following EXCEPT:

- A. Muscle glycogen stores
- B. Body temperature and surrounding environment
- C. Muscular effort before death
- D. Sites of skin abrasions
- E. Muscle mass

Answer: D

5. At what age does the brain reach its final size and weight:

- A. 3 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 6 years
- D. 7 years
- E. 9 years

Answer: C

6. Which of the following is NOT a cause of suspended animation:

- A. Burn
- B. Strangulation
- C. Barbiturate overdose
- D. Drowning
- E. Practitioner of yoga

Answer: B

7. Which of the following is true about rigor mortis:

- A. It starts immediately after death
- B. It is faster in cold
- C. It starts in all muscles at the same time
- D. It is due to emotional death
- E. It happens in voluntary muscles only

Answer: C

8. Adipocere is one of the following:

- A. Type of mummification
- B. Indication of laceration wound
- C. Indication of bone fracture
- D. Indication of psychiatric disease

Answer: A

9. All are true about rigor mortis EXCEPT:

- A. It can be used to know death interval
- B. It starts in small muscles
- C. It is faster when muscles were exhausted before death
- D. It is delayed with cold

Answer: A

10. All are true about hypostasis EXCEPT:

- A. Can occur in a living person
- B. Occurs in internal organs
- C. Starts after 1.5–2 hours of death
- D. It settles after 8 hours

Answer: A

11. All of the following affect rigor mortis EXCEPT:

- A. Muscle size
- B. Activity before death
- C. Temperature
- D. Bleeding severity

Answer: D

12. Tache noire appears after:

- A. 1 hour
- B. 2 hours
- C. 3 hours
- D. 4 hours

Answer: D

13. Putrefaction occurs first in:

- A. Brain
- B. Heart
- C. Uterus

Answer: A

14. Putrefaction occurs faster in:

- A. Water
- B. Soil
- C. Salt water
- D. Air

Answer: D

15. Rigor mortis appears after:

- A. 0.5 hour
- B. 2 hours
- C. 3 hours
- D. 8 hours

Answer: B

16. Putrefaction compared to earth occurs:

- A. Same in air as in earth
- B. Two times faster in air than in earth
- C. Four times faster in air than in earth
- D. Six times faster in air than in earth

Answer: C

17. Kevorkian sign means:

- A. Segmentation of artery
- B. Rupture of vein
- C. Postmortem clot
- D. Arterial spasm

Answer: A

18. Lividity can help you in:

- A. Position of body after death
- B. Exact time of death
- C. Exact cause of death

Answer: A

19. Which of the following is NOT a feature of molecular death:

- A. Tache noire
- B. Pooling of blood in vessels
- C. Cessation of cardiac and pulmonary function
- D. Rigor mortis

Answer: C

20. Postmortem calorificity may be seen in all the following causes of death EXCEPT:

- A. Septicemia
- B. Barbiturate poisoning
- C. Strychnine poisoning
- D. Tetanus

Answer: B

21. Which of the following is true about external staining after death:

- A. Affects all body parts
- B. Occurs in dependent areas of the body

Answer: B

22. What is the last organ to putrefy:

- A. Prostate
- B. Brain

Answer: A

23. The organ that is late to putrefaction is:

- A. Brain
- B. Prostate

Answer: B

24. The cause of rigor mortis is:

Answer:

Depletion of ATP

25. Rigor mortis is likely the same as:

Answer:

Cadaveric spasm

26. Correct order of events after death:

Answer:

Flaccidity → rigor mortis → cell death → putrefaction

27. The most influential factor on early development of rigor mortis is:

Answer:

High temperature

Sudden Death

1. Which of the following should NOT be recorded as a cause of sudden death?

- A. Hyaline membrane disease
- B. Cardiopulmonary arrest
- C. Bronchopneumonia
- D. Pulmonary embolism
- E. Acute coronary occlusion

Answer: B

2. Which of the following is NOT a cause of natural death?

- A. Stab wound in the abdomen
- B. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C. Myocardial infarction

Answer: A

3. Definition of sudden death:

Answer:

Death within 24 hours of appearance of the first symptom

4. The most common cause of sudden death in a young patient after exercise is:

Answer:

Ruptured berry aneurysm

5. The most common cause of unexplained death in adult females is:

Answer:

Ischemic heart disease

6. Which of the following is the most common cause of sudden death?

Answer:

Cardiovascular system

Electrocution & Burns

1. One of the following is true about pugilistic attitude:

- A. Flexion of the knees with extension of the hip
- B. Flexion of the hip with extension of the knees
- C. Occurs in extensive burns
- D. Seen in rigor mortis
- E. A positive sign of antemortem burns

Answer: C

2. One factor that increases decomposition is:

- A. Hypostasis
- B. Cadaveric spasm
- C. Heat contracture
- D. Heat exhalation
- E. Starvation

Answer: C?

3. All are heat artifacts EXCEPT:

- A. Hemopericardium
- B. Slit wound
- C. Blisters
- D. Epidural hemorrhage
- E. Pugilistic position

Answer: B

4. The presence of carboxyhemoglobin in blood in a burned person indicates that:

- A. Death occurred before exposure to fire
- B. The person was alive during exposure to fire
- C. The person was suffering from severe anemia
- D. The burn severity depends on the fire source
- E. The burn did not cause or contribute to death

Answer: B

5. One of the causes of death in domestic fires is:

- A. Electrical shock
- B. Medical or surgical conditions
- C. Carbon monoxide poisoning
- D. Burning in food containers
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

6. Death is attributed to electrocution due to:

- A. Presence of electrical burn
- B. Deeper burn being more severe than the apparent skin burn
- C. Changes in muscle proteins exposed to electric current
- D. Exclusion of any other cause of death
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

7. All are important factors affecting electrocution EXCEPT:

- A. Type of current
- B. Duration of exposure
- C. Amount of voltage
- D. Personal build
- E. Direction of the current

Answer: D

8. Pugilistic attitude occurs due to:

- A. Protein coagulation
- B. Lipolysis
- C. Amino acid desaturation
- D. Lipogenesis

Answer: A

9. Which of the following does NOT need prolonged resuscitation:

- A. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- B. Hypothermia
- C. Electrical shock with alternating current
- D. Drug addict comatose

Answer: A?

10. About lightning injury, which is false:

- A. Person is commonly found outside
- B. Irregular bizarre distribution of lesions
- C. Low voltage high current injuries

Answer: C

11. All of the following indicate that the person was alive at the time of fire EXCEPT:

- A. Presence of edema
- B. Carbon particles in the lungs
- C. High level of carboxyhemoglobin in blood

Answer: A

12. Pugilistic attitude occurs due to:

- A. Muscle contraction
- B. Coagulation of muscle proteins

Answer: B

13. Which of the following is NOT seen in electrocution:

Answer:

Erythema around skin wound

14. Which of the following findings establishes that burns were antemortem:

Answer:

Carboxyhemoglobin and soot particles

15. Electrocution (wrong statement):

Answer:

Dry skin has reduced resistance

Asphyxia & Drowning

1. Victim was strangled with elbow around the neck; this is referred to as:

- A. Incaprettamento
- B. Garroting
- C. Bansdola
- D. Burking
- E. Mugging

Answer: E

2. Death due to hanging is diagnosed by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Presence of rope marks on wrists and ankles
- B. Presence of a knot around the neck
- C. Presence of signs of asphyxia
- D. Presence of fracture of cervical vertebrae
- E. Exclusion of any other cause of death

Answer: A

3. Smothering is diagnosed by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. White frothy discharge from nose and mouth
- B. Filling of airways and stomach with the same material found at the scene
- C. Presence of vital reactions in lungs, liver, brain, and long bones
- D. Exclusion of any other cause of death
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

4. Suffocation caused by compression of nose and mouth applies to all EXCEPT:

- A. Covering the face in diabetic coma
- B. Covering the face in poisoning-related coma
- C. Covering the face in disease- or injury-related coma
- D. Burking
- E. Mother pressing on infant's nose and mouth during breastfeeding

Answer: D

5. A woman was found burnt in her apartment, and the apartment was also burnt; which of the following findings proves that death was due to fire?

- A. Extensive burns involving more than 90% of body surface
- B. Charring of the face and head
- C. Presence of carboxyhemoglobin in blood
- D. Presence of diatoms in bone marrow
- E. Pugilistic attitude

Answer: E

6. Which of the following can be considered a cause of death in hanging or ligature strangulation?

- A. Vagal inhibition
- B. Cerebral hypoxia due to vascular occlusion in the neck
- C. Fracture of cervical vertebrae and spinal cord transection
- D. Obstruction of upper airways
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

7. In cases of drowning, livor mortis will be found in all the following locations EXCEPT:

- A. Trunk
- B. Chest
- C. Hands
- D. Arms

Answer: C

8. Which of the following is the fastest:

- A. Fresh water drowning
- B. Cold water drowning
- C. Salt water drowning
- D. Near drowning

Answer: A

9. One will NOT cause lung petechial rash:

- A. Throttling
- B. Closure of neck by hand
- C. Drowning

Answer: C

10. Not found in hanging:

Answer:

Scratch

Wounds

1. Direction of abrasion is determined by:

- A. Tear in clothes
- B. Skin tags
- C. Depth
- D. Spread of instrument particles
- E. Severity of abrasion

Answer: B

2. Brush burn refers to:

- A. Electrical burn
- B. Lightning burn
- C. Sliding abrasion
- D. Pressure abrasion
- E. Scald burn

Answer: C

3. Wrong about frictional abrasions:

- A. Force is perpendicular
- B. Low or no bleeding
- C. Heal quickly
- D. Useful for timing of injury
- E. No complications usually

Answer: A

4. Exact aging of abrasion is done by:

- A. Histological examination
- B. Naked eye examination
- C. Histochemical methods
- D. Cannot be determined accurately
- E. Can be determined after 3 days

Answer: D

5. Fabricated wounds are most commonly:

- A. Abrasions
- B. Stab wounds
- C. Incised wounds
- D. Contusions
- E. Lacerations

Answer: C

6. Which of the following is WRONG about fabricated wounds:

- A. Parallel
- B. Multiple
- C. Common on wrist
- D. May occur on abdomen or chest
- E. Result in deep bruises

Answer: E

7. One of the following statements about abrasions is correct:

- A. Their description allows accurate determination of the time elapsed since injury
- B. Their description allows definite identification of the cause of injury based on distribution patterns
- C. The shape of abrasions always corresponds to the shape of the instrument used
- D. Traumatic abrasions have the same characteristics as pathological abrasions
- E. Neglecting them completely compromises proper medico-legal evaluation

Answer: E

8. One of the following statements about traumatic incised-like wounds is correct:

- A. Traumatic wounds are produced by drawing a sharp-edged instrument over the skin
- B. Contusions over areas supported by bone are one of the mechanisms producing such wounds
- C. Such wounds can be seen in suicidal cases in the neck region
- D. Such wounds can be seen in homicidal acts in the neck region of the victim
- E. All of the above are false

Answer: B

9. One of the following statements about abrasions is WRONG:

- A. They are a type of injury that does not require specific medical treatment
- B. They usually heal within a period less than one month
- C. They have important medico-legal significance
- D. They help in determining vitality of the injury (ante-mortem)
- E. They usually heal without leaving scars

Answer: B

10. One of the following statements about incised wounds is NOT correct:

- A. They can be produced during surgical medical procedures
- B. They may be seen in criminal acts in the abdominal region
- C. They are commonly seen in suicidal cases in the chest region
- D. They are seen in homicidal acts in the neck region
- E. They are seen in cases of assault and self-defense

Answer: C

11. An unconscious patient arrived comatose to the ER with a witness stating he was involved in a quarrel. Examination revealed a frontal contusion, and CT showed a frontal bone fracture with bilateral subarachnoid hemorrhage. What can you tell the police?

- A. He was not involved in a quarrel
- B. He was hit with a large stone
- C. He was hit with a stick
- D. He fell on the ground
- E. He collided with a blunt object

Answer: E

12. All of the following are features of lacerated wounds EXCEPT:

- A. Contused margins
- B. Intact skin
- C. Tissue bridging
- D. Dirty wound
- E. Irregular edges

Answer: B

13. Blunt trauma that produces a lesion resembling an incised wound is most commonly seen at which site?

- A. Thigh
- B. Abdomen
- C. Arm
- D. Back
- E. Forehead

Answer: E

14. Severity of contusion depends on all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Nature of injured tissue
- B. Amount of force applied
- C. Nature of the object
- D. Color of the skin
- E. Presence of blood diseases

Answer: D

15. One of the following statements about stab wounds is correct:

- A. No relation between wound depth and blade length
- B. Suicidal stab wounds are commonly in the lower abdomen
- C. Homicidal stab wounds are commonly in the abdomen
- D. Suicidal stab wounds are commonly in the lower neck
- E. Wound depth always equals blade length

Answer: B & D

16. One of the following statements is correct regarding lacerated wounds:

- A. Length is less than width
- B. Width is less than length
- C. Considered simple wounds according to wound classification
- D. Their use is confined to criminal acts
- E. Unsuitable for suicide especially in the neck

Answer: C

17. One of the following statements is correct about abrasions:

- A. Abrasions tend to disappear within one day of injury
- B. Abrasions do not occur after death
- C. Contusions are the most reliable sign of vitality of abrasion
- D. Determining age of abrasion is scientifically easy
- E. Abrasions cannot occur without contusions

Answer: A

18. Incised wound is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Single sharp wound
- B. Instrument has a cutting edge
- C. Presence of hesitation cuts around the stab wound
- D. Site is accessible to the hand of the victim
- E. Absence of resistance marks

Answer: C

19. One of the following statements about contusions is correct:

- A. Color change is due to muscle injury
- B. Color change is due to breakdown of red blood cells
- C. Occur only in children up to 18 years
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer: B

20. One of the following statements about suicidal wounds is correct:

- A. They are common among children
- B. They can be found anywhere on the body
- C. They are usually multiple and severe
- D. They are rarely associated with abrasions and contusions on the limbs
- E. Absence of a farewell note excludes suicide

Answer: D

21. Abrasions help in reaching all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Proving that the person inflicted the injury on himself with suicidal intent
- B. Determining the direction of the force used
- C. Identifying the type and shape of the instrument if distinctive
- D. Estimating the age of associated injuries
- E. Suspecting causes of death or signs of resistance

Answer: A

22. All of the following statements about incised wounds are true EXCEPT:

- A. They can be used for surgical purposes
- B. They can be used during medico-legal autopsy
- C. They can be inflicted superficially to fabricate a crime
- D. Deep, multiple, oblique neck wounds indicate suicidal assailant
- E. Produced by drawing a sharp-edged instrument on skin

Answer: D

23. One of the following statements about suicidal cut wounds is correct:

- A. Wrist is a rare site for suicide
- B. Neck is not a rare site for suicide
- C. Suicidal cut wounds are always deep
- D. Suicidal cut wounds are common in the abdomen
- E. It is difficult to differentiate between suicidal and homicidal cut wounds if both are located on the neck

Answer: B

24. One of the following statements regarding injuries is correct:

- A. No relation between healing duration and injury severity
- B. Multiple superficial abrasions contradict simple injury
- C. Contusions in different body sites prove simple injury
- D. A superficial incised wound in an extremity is a simple injury
- E. A penetrating abdominal stab wound is simple if treated quickly

Answer: D

25. One of the following statements about stab wounds is correct:

- A. No relation between wound depth and blade length
- B. Usually superficial
- C. Wound depth always equals blade length
- D. Suicidal stabbing is commonly done in the lower abdomen
- E. Suicidal stabbing is commonly done in the lower neck

Answer: D & E

26. Reddish brown scab of abrasion appears after:

- A. Few hours
- B. 12 hours
- C. 1-2 days
- D. One week

Answer: C

27. Abrasions help to assess all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Site of injury
- B. Direction of injury
- C. Age of injury
- D. Severity of injury

Answer: D

28. Patterned abrasion is which type:

- A. Linear abrasion
- B. Pressure abrasion
- C. Sliding abrasion
- D. Graze abrasion

Answer: B

29. Which of the following is true about contusions:

- A. Result from blood extravasation
- B. Always black in color

Answer: A

30. Greenish discoloration of contusion is due to:

- A. Hemoglobin
- B. Hemosiderin
- C. Hematoidin
- D. Bilirubin

Answer: C

31. Which of the following is followed by color change and results from extravasation of blood:

- A. Abrasion
- B. Laceration
- C. Incision
- D. Contusion

Answer: D

32. Most common type of open wound seen in emergency department:

- A. Incised wound
- B. Lacerated wound
- C. Abrasion
- D. Contusion

Answer: B

33. Wrong about fabricated wounds:

- A. Deep
- B. Superficial
- C. Parallel
- D. Multiple

Answer: A

34. Pressure and friction by a sharp object causes:

- A. Abrasion
- B. Laceration
- C. Incised wound

Answer: C

35. In examining stab wounds, all of the following are described EXCEPT:

- A. Site of wounds
- B. Number of wounds
- C. Effects of injuries
- D. Wound length

Answer: C

36. Which of the following helps in determining severity of injury in blunt trauma?

- A. Mass and acceleration of the body
- B. Nature of the tissue involved
- C. Angle of impact
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

37. Abrasion differs from incised wound in all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Presence of tissue bridges
- B. Presence of contusion beneath the wound
- C. Irregular wound edges
- D. Loss of skin tissue

Answer: D

38. All of the following are features of lacerated wounds EXCEPT:

- A. Bleeding is usually minimal
- B. These wounds are not suicidal
- C. Presence of skin or tissue bridges connecting wound edges
- D. Underlying tissues at wound edges are contused

Answer: A

39. Which of the following wounds shows color changes with time:

- A. Contusion
- B. Laceration
- C. Abrasion

Answer: A

40. Abrasions help to determine all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Time of injury
- B. Severity of injury
- C. Instrument used
- D. Direction of the applied force

Answer: B

41. Blunt trauma that may cause an incised-looking wound occurs most commonly in:

- A. Hand
- B. Chest
- C. Scalp

Answer: C

Firearm Injuries

1. Regarding tattooing of the skin, one correct statement is:

- A. It can be wiped off
- B. It disappears with washing
- C. It cannot be removed by wiping
- D. It is caused by smoke only
- E. It is caused by flame

Answer: C

2. If tattoo marks are destroyed, their previous presence can be inferred by finding pigment in:

- A. Deep dermis
- B. Subcutaneous tissue
- C. Regional lymph nodes
- D. Epidermis
- E. Hair follicles

Answer: C

3. A gunshot wound to the cheek with tattooing but no burning indicates a firing distance of:

- A. Contact with skin
- B. A few inches
- C. 3 meters
- D. 4 meters
- E. More than 4 meters

Answer: B

4. Presence of tattooing only around the entry wound is seen in:

- A. When the entry wound is supported by flat bone
- B. Loose tissues
- C. Distant shot
- D. Contact shot
- E. Close shot

Answer: E

5. Which of the following statements about firearm injuries is correct?

- A. The number of entry wounds is always equal to the number of exit wounds
- B. The exit wound is always larger than the entry wound
- C. Presence of soot and tattooing confirms an entry wound
- D. Presence of more than one entry wound indicates homicidal (criminal) firing
- E. The bullet track inside the body helps determine the position of the victim and the shooter at the time of firing

Answer: E

6. The entry wound of a firearm injury is usually characterized by:

- A. Presence of tattooing around the wound margin
- B. Loss of skin tissue at the wound edges
- C. Inversion of the wound margins
- D. A circular wound shape
- E. Presence of an abrasion collar around the wound

Answer: E

7. Failure to observe firearm discharge effects around an entry wound is most likely due to:

- A. Complete penetration of the bullet through the body
- B. The shot being fired through clothing or an intervening barrier
- C. Contamination of the wound edges with water
- D. Very long firing distance
- E. Undirected (non-aimed) firing toward the injury site

Answer: B

8. A stellate gunshot wound is produced by:

- A. Distant firearm shot
- B. Near-distance shot
- C. Contact shot over soft tissue
- D. Contact shot over a bony surface
- E. Shotgun injury

Answer: D

9. The most sensitive sign of a near-distance gunshot wound is:

- A. Burning
- B. Blackening
- C. Tattooing
- D. Stippling

Answer: D

10. Which of the following is present in near / intermediate-range firearm injuries?

- A. Red and pink skin only
- B. Tattooing of the skin
- C. Scorching of the skin only
- D. Muzzle imprint

Answer: B

11. Black color at the bullet entrance in gunshot wounds is due to:

- A. Smoke
- B. Unburnt powder
- C. Flames

Answer: A

Domestic & Child Abuse

1. Not a sign of child abuse is:

- A. Linear tibial fracture
- B. Scald burn marks just above the ankle level
- C. Bruises of different ages and stages of healing
- D. Discrepancy between history and physical findings
- E. Hair removed in clumps

Answer: A

2. Which of the following is MOST common accidental injury site in children?

- A. Ear
- B. Neck
- C. Anterior aspect of leg
- D. Inner thigh
- E. Abdomen

Answer: C

3. One of the following is NOT a sign of recent child abuse:

- A. Rib fracture
- B. Oozing serum
- C. Adherent scar
- D. Bluish areas

Answer: C

4. Least useful test to indicate rape:

- A. Positive gonorrhea culture
- B. Presence of acid phosphatase in the vaginal pool
- C. Lacerated hymen
- D. Active spermatozoa

Answer: C

5. Infanticide is defined as:

- A. Nurse killing a newborn
- B. Father killing his baby under one year
- C. Mother killing her child under one year
- D. Mother killing her child in the last week of life

Answer: C

6. A raped patient arrives at the ER. Your first duty as an ER doctor is to:

- A. Call a forensic doctor
- B. Admit her to hospital
- C. Take full history
- D. Collect samples and evidence

Answer: C

7. Child abuse is affected by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Parents' race
- B. Bruises of different ages
- C. Delayed seeking medical help

Answer: A

8. You are in the ER; a father brings his daughter with severe sore throat. During examination you suspect child abuse. Which of the following is most consistent with child abuse?

- A. Bruises on the thigh areas of different ages
- B. Severe anxiety of the child

Answer: A

9. A true statement about non-accidental child injury:

Answer:

Bruises in a non-walking child are suspicious

10. Not a sign of child abuse:

Answer:

Forehead wound in a 2-year-old child

Medicolegal Reports

1. When a doctor commits fraud and gives a report to someone involved in a fight stating that he should be off work for 24 hours, one of the following results occurs:

- A. The other party will be sent to jail
- B. This patient will be treated as a victim until proven otherwise
- C. This means the doctor stated the patient has injuries resulting from the fight, which is a false accusation
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

2. As a doctor who first receives a patient in the ER, the most important task you should do is:

- A. Write specific details about the injury
- B. Inform the police
- C. Indicate whether your report is primary or final
- D. Take full history
- E. Add the estimated duration of disability

Answer: A

3. A 40-year-old taxi driver sustained fractures of the right clavicle and ribs 2-6 on both sides of the chest. The treating physician issued a work disability for six months from the date of injury based on:

- A. Nature of the patient's work
- B. Nature of the required treatment
- C. Nature of the injuries sustained
- D. Duration of healing
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

4. Which of the following can be used as evidence in court?

- A. A report stating that the driver was drunk
- B. Blood alcohol level

Answer: A

5. A physician is subject to disciplinary action before the Medical Disciplinary Council for all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Disclosing professional secrecy related to a patient before a court upon its order
- B. Breach of professional duties
- C. Committing an act that harms the honor of the profession
- D. Violating the law, syndicate regulations, or medical constitution
- E. Personal behavior that degrades the profession

Answer: A

6. In which of the following situations is disclosure of professional secrecy considered illegal?

- A. If disclosed with the patient's consent
- B. Upon request of the Minister of Health in cases of specified communicable diseases
- C. Based on decisions of the public prosecutor
- D. For reporting specified communicable diseases to the health director
- E. Disclosure to the husband without the wife's consent

Answer: E

7. An emergency physician issued a work disability report to one party in a fight. This means:

- A. The party who received the disability is considered a victim legally until proven otherwise
- B. Proof that the injured party sustained a serious injury
- C. The other party may request waiver of rights from the injured party
- D. All of the above are correct
- E. All of the above are incorrect

Answer: A

8. When treating a child, whose consent should be obtained?

- A. The mother appointed as legal guardian by court order
- B. The paternal grandfather
- C. The mother if the father is traveling
- D. The hospital director

Answer: C

9. Emergency management of the following cases requires mandatory reporting to the competent authorities according to Article 207 of the Penal Code, EXCEPT:

- A. A fight resulting in injury causing disability from work for 3 days
- B. A fight resulting in permanent disability
- C. Theft resulting in disability from work for 27 days
- D. Rape
- E. Indecent assault

Answer: A

10. Which of the following statements is NOT correct regarding the indications that may be included in a forensic medical report?

- A. Determining the severity of the injury in terms of threat to life
- B. Determining the criminal intent of the act
- C. Estimating the duration of work disability
- D. Diagnosing injuries
- E. Presenting forensic evidence related to the injury

Answer: B

11. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the concept of duration of work disability according to the Penal Code?

- A. If work disability exceeds 20 days due to negligent bodily harm, the act is considered a felony
- B. If the injury results in permanent disability, this means the duration of work disability exceeds six months
- C. In estimating work disability for women injured in accidents, the duration is considered half of that estimated for men with the same injury
- D. The nature of the person's work is the most important factor in estimating the duration of work disability

Answer: D

12. When is it permissible to detain a physician for medical malpractice?

- A. By a judicial court order
- B. By referral to the public prosecutor from the Minister of Health
- C. By filing a police complaint

Answer: A

13. Which of the following is correct regarding physicians' duties toward patients' rights concerning consent?

- A. There must be a justified medical necessity
- B. The physician must explain the nature of the disease to the patient
- C. The physician must explain the treatment and its expected consequences
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

14. All of the following are considered problems related to the forensic medical report EXCEPT:

- A. A medical report issued for persons with permanent disability resulting from injury
- B. A medical report including the duration of work disability in assault cases
- C. A medical report including pathological tumors affecting patients
- D. A report related to anatomical description

Answer: C

15. As a general physician in the emergency department, once you receive a trauma patient after a fight, your job is to:

- A. Take full history
- B. Document all injuries

Answer: B

16. A physician is prohibited from doing the following:

Answer:

Refusing to treat a patient after providing all information and investigations related to the illness

17. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the disability period?

Answer:

A public prosecution case is initiated if the disability period is one day

Introduction to Toxicology

1. The limit of the dose–response relationship on the response axis to a substance is termed:

- A. Potency
- B. Maximal efficacy
- C. Selectivity
- D. Specificity
- E. Margin of safety

Answer: B

2. Clinical toxicology usually deals with all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Investigation of diseases caused by toxic substances
- B. Treating patients poisoned by toxic substances
- C. Developing new techniques for treatment of intoxication
- D. Investigating diseases associated with toxic substances
- E. Establishing causes of death caused by toxic substances

Answer: D

3. All of the following increase the toxic effect of a substance EXCEPT:

- A. Decreasing enterohepatic circulation
- B. Increased absorption
- C. Delayed elimination
- D. Increased bioavailability
- E. Repeated exposure

Answer: A

4. What is true about tolerance?

- A. It increases drug effect with repeated use
- B. It produces a shorter effect with the same dose
- C. It causes hypersensitivity
- D. It is an allergic reaction
- E. It occurs only with toxic doses

Answer: B

5. Severe sensitivity to a toxin with a familial tendency is termed:

- A. Tolerance
- B. Hypersensitivity
- C. Idiosyncrasy
- D. Tachyphylaxis
- E. Dependence

Answer: C

6. Decreased responsiveness to a substance after a prolonged period of administration is termed:

- A. Tachyphylaxis
- B. Idiosyncrasy
- C. Tolerance
- D. Physical dependence
- E. Hypoallergy

Answer: C

7. The following are possible causes of hypoxia in kerosene poisoning complicated by aspiration EXCEPT:

- A. High volatility of kerosene
- B. Chemical pneumonitis due to direct pulmonary capillary damage
- C. Inhibition of surfactant in the alveoli
- D. Pulmonary edema secondary to chemical pneumonitis
- E. Displacement of oxygen in the alveoli by kerosene

Answer: A

8. The following are possible benefits of toxicological screening EXCEPT:

- A. Positive results confirm the diagnosis
- B. Negative results mean no poisonous substance is present
- C. Documentation for medicolegal purposes
- D. Detection of multiple poisonous agents
- E. Guiding further therapy

Answer: B

9. Idiosyncratic reaction to succinylcholine is due to:

- A. Deficiency of alcohol dehydrogenase
- B. Deficiency of pseudocholinesterase
- C. Deficiency of acetylcholinesterase
- D. Liver enzyme induction
- E. Renal failure

Answer: B

10. The reaction in which a non-toxic substance increases the activity of a toxic substance is:

- A. Potentiation
- B. Synergism
- C. Additive effect
- D. Antagonism

Answer: A

Management of Acute Poisoning

1. One is correct about activated charcoal:

- A. Decreases effectiveness in ionized toxins
- B. Works well with high molecular weight toxins
- C. Effective as a universal antidote
- D. Always contraindicated
- E. Has no role in poisoning

Answer: B

2. One of the following is NOT correct about management of poisoning:

- A. Airway stabilization
- B. Breathing support
- C. Circulation support
- D. IV glucose
- E. Diagnosis of poisoning

Answer: E

3. The following are considered methods of dispositional antagonism EXCEPT:

- A. Alkaline diuresis
- B. Dimercaprol administration
- C. Charcoal administration
- D. Enzyme induction
- E. Enzyme inhibition

Answer: B

4. The following is true regarding acid exposure EXCEPT:

- A. Strong acids usually produce coagulation necrosis
- B. Hydrofluoric acid produces liquefaction necrosis
- C. Emesis is contraindicated after ingestion
- D. Mild alkali is used to neutralize acid
- E. Antrum of stomach is commonly injured

Answer: D

5. The following criteria favor forced diuresis EXCEPT:

- A. Drugs with high volume of distribution
- B. Acid urine for weak basic drugs
- C. Basic urine for weak acidic drugs
- D. Low plasma protein binding
- E. Limited metabolism

Answer: A

6. Best advised emetic for a 5-year-old child after ingesting many tablets:

- A. Sodium chloride solution
- B. Gag reflex stimulation
- C. Copper sulfate
- D. Apomorphine
- E. Syrup of ipecac

Answer: E

7. All increase excretion of a substance EXCEPT:

- A. Exchange transfusion
- B. Induction of emesis
- C. Serial charcoal
- D. Urine alkalinization
- E. Hemodialysis

Answer: B

8. True regarding exposure to poison EXCEPT:

- A. About half of adult poisoning deaths are suicide
- B. Most acute poisoning occurs at home
- C. Ingestion is the main route
- D. Most poisonings are accidental
- E. Most poisonings in young children are homicidal

Answer: E

9. Activated charcoal statements are true EXCEPT:

- A. Low molecular weight substances bind poorly
- B. Ionized poisons bind well
- C. Repeated doses help interrupt GI excretion
- D. Recommended dose is 10× ingested poison
- E. Binding improves in solution

Answer: B

10. Factors enhancing aspirin excretion:

- A. Aspirin with bicarbonate
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. High aspirin dose
- D. Chronic liver disease
- E. All of the above

Answer: A

11. Poisoned patient with anuria, weak acid, $V_d < 1$ L/kg, low protein binding — best elimination method:

- A. Forced alkaline diuresis
- B. Forced acidic diuresis
- C. Hemodialysis
- D. Charcoal hemoperfusion
- E. XAD-4 hemoperfusion

Answer: C

12. Acute kerosene poisoning with aspiration — true management:

- A. Emesis in first hour
- B. Antibiotics within 8 hours
- C. Steroids in first day
- D. Avoid oil cathartics
- E. Ignore fever after 3 days

Answer: D

13. Petroleum distillates — surface tension property:

- A. High tension → rapid mouth spread
- B. Low tension → rapid spread in mouth & trachea
- C. Low tension → rapid intestinal absorption
- D. High tension → intestinal absorption
- E. No relation

Answer: B

14. Correct drug-antidote combination:

- A. Methadone – Naloxone
- B. Ethanol – 4-MP
- C. Protamine – Warfarin
- D. Vitamin K – Heparin
- E. Disulfiram – Ethylene glycol

Answer: A

15. Correct antidote-poison pair:

- A. Naloxone – Barbiturates
- B. Fomepizole – Ethanol
- C. Oxygen – Carbon dioxide
- D. Flumazenil – Benzodiazepines
- E. Disulfiram – Methanol

Answer: D

16. Appropriate antidote for atropine poisoning with CNS manifestations:

- A. Pyridostigmine
- B. Pyridoxine
- C. Pralidoxime
- D. Neostigmine
- E. Physostigmine

Answer: E

17. Mechanism enhancing excretion in acute poisoning:

- A. Dilution
- B. Cutting enterohepatic circulation
- C. Multiple gastric lavage
- D. Induced emesis
- E. Skin irrigation with bicarbonate

Answer: B

18. Patient ingested unknown amount of kerosene — management:

- A. Monitor respiration
- B. Castor oil
- C. Milk dilution
- D. Gastric lavage
- E. Olive oil

Answer: A

19. Which interrupts enterohepatic circulation?

- A. Serial activated charcoal
- B. Peritoneal dialysis
- C. Hemodialysis
- D. Emesis

Answer: A

20. Drug with acidic pKa — what increases its excretion?

- A. Sodium bicarbonate
- B. Ammonium chloride
- C. Acetic acid

Answer: A

21. One correct about antidotes:

- A. Morphine – Methadone
- B. Naloxone – Heroin

Answer: B

22. NOT given to an unconscious patient in ER:

Answer:

Cocaine

23. Case of antifreeze (ethylene glycol) intoxication — management:

Answer:

Proper dose of fomepizole

24. Carbamate poisoning — first step:

Answer:

Clear airway then give oxygen

25. Charcoal effectiveness depends on:

Answer:

Type of poisoning

26. Nomogram is mainly used to:

Answer:

Guide antidote therapy

Alcohol Poisoning

1. One cause of death in ethanol poisoning is:

- A. Respiratory depression
- B. Cardiac arrhythmia
- C. Renal failure
- D. Hypoglycemia
- E. Seizures

Answer: A

2. Ethanol tolerance is:

- A. Independent of habitual use
- B. Dependent on habitual use
- C. Seen only in children
- D. Seen only in elderly
- E. Genetic only

Answer: B

3. Blindness is seen in:

- A. Ethanol poisoning
- B. Isopropanol poisoning
- C. Methanol poisoning
- D. Acetone poisoning
- E. Kerosene poisoning

Answer: C

4. All are true about ethanol except:

- A. CNS depressant
- B. Causes hypoglycemia
- C. Causes tetany and hypocalcemia
- D. Causes metabolic acidosis
- E. Causes respiratory depression

Answer: C

5. Alcohol level 50–100 mg/dL leads to all except:

- A. Euphoria
- B. Disinhibition
- C. Impaired judgment
- D. Slow reaction time
- E. Coma

Answer: E

6. True regarding drinking alcohol, EXCEPT:

- A. Alcohol usually produces CNS stimulation at low levels
- B. Alcohol produces respiratory depression at high levels
- C. Dependence occurs in chronic heavy drinkers
- D. Causes feeling of warmth
- E. Causes impaired coordination

Answer: A

7. Calcium oxalate crystals in urine are seen in poisoning with:

- A. Toluene
- B. Methanol
- C. Carbon tetrachloride
- D. Ethylene glycol
- E. Kerosene

Answer: D

8. Appropriate evidence of alcohol drinking before court includes:

- A. Blood ethanol level
- B. Urine ethanol level
- C. Breath ethanol level
- D. Medical report showing intoxication
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

9. A procedure that safely reduces blood alcohol level:

- A. Oral fructose
- B. Heavy exercise
- C. Forced diuresis
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer: E

10. Oral ethanol in acute ethylene glycol poisoning is given to:

- A. Prevent absorption
- B. Increase metabolism
- C. Shorten half-life
- D. Reduce metabolism by liver enzymes
- E. Convert to non-toxic metabolites

Answer: D

11. True regarding ethanol metabolism:

- A. Increases with increasing dose
- B. Alcohol dehydrogenase is the main pathway
- C. Atypical ADH has highest rate
- D. Depends on beverage type
- E. Chronic alcoholism decreases metabolism

Answer: B

12. One of the following causes blindness:

- A. Formaldehyde
- B. Acetaldehyde
- C. Carboxylic acid
- D. Ketones
- E. Acetone

Answer: A

13. A clue suggesting ethylene glycol poisoning:

- A. Fluorescent urine
- B. Radio-opaque stomach material
- C. Hypokalemia
- D. Ketonuria
- E. Hyperemia of optic disc

Answer: A

14. 3-year-old ingested antifreeze, part of management:

- A. Request urine analysis for crystals
- B. Avoid hydration
- C. Activated charcoal
- D. Give ethanol + fomepizole
- E. Monitor hypercalcemia

Answer: A

15. Child ingested ethanol and had seizures, most likely cause:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Epilepsy
- D. Cocaine ingestion
- E. Hypocalcemia

Answer: A

16. 70-kg man ingested 100 ml of 50% whisky, blood level expected:

- A. 50 mg/dL
- B. 100 mg/dL
- C. 200 mg/dL
- D. 500 mg/dL
- E. 300 mg/dL

Answer: B

17. Ethylene glycol blood test abnormality:

- A. K
- B. Ca
- C. Na
- D. Cl
- E. Mg

Answer: B

18. Finding in chronic alcohol dependence:

- A. Increased ESR
- B. Leukocytosis
- C. Macrocytosis
- D. Thrombocytosis
- E. Anemia microcytic

Answer: C

19. Caused by ethanol:

- A. Hemorrhagic stroke
- B. Ischemic stroke
- C. Thrombocytosis
- D. A + B
- E. A + C

Answer: D

20. At blood alcohol level 50 mg/dL, a person has:

- A. Slurred speech
- B. Disequilibrium
- C. Coma
- D. Stupor
- E. Affected vision

Answer: B

21. Adverse interaction with acute ethanol exposure, EXCEPT:

- A. ↑ hepatotoxicity with paracetamol
- B. ↑ ocular toxicity with methanol
- C. ↑ GI bleeding with aspirin
- D. ↑ sedative effect with barbiturates
- E. ↑ CNS depression with phenothiazines

Answer: B

22. True about ethanol treatment in methanol/ethylene glycol poisoning:

- A. Oral ethanol only
- B. IV ethanol 5%
- C. IV ethanol 10%
- D. Ethanol contraindicated
- E. Use beer

Answer: B

23. Patient has flushing & abdominal pain after alcohol:

- A. Give antihistamine
- B. Give ethanol
- C. Metronidazole interaction → avoid alcohol
- D. Gastric lavage
- E. Activated charcoal

Answer: C

24. Disulfiram-like reaction occurs with:

- A. Ethanol + aspirin
- B. Ethanol + paracetamol
- C. Ethanol + metronidazole
- D. Ethanol + benzodiazepines
- E. Ethanol + naloxone

Answer: C

25. Which is true about ethanol:

- A. Improves judgment
- B. Frontal lobe is sensitive to ethanol
- C. Improves vision
- D. No effect on ion channels
- E. No effect on cerebellum

Answer: B

CO & CN & Paracetamol Poisoning

1. Long-term neurological sequelae of CO poisoning include:

- A. Memory loss
- B. Fecal incontinence
- C. Cortical blindness
- D. Parkinsonism
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

2. Wrong physical characteristic of carbon monoxide is:

- A. Tasteless
- B. Heavier than air
- C. Non-irritant
- D. Odorless
- E. Colorless

Answer: B

3. Wrong physical characteristic of carbon monoxide is:

- A. Colorless
- B. Non-irritant
- C. Lighter than air
- D. Tasteless
- E. Garlic odor

Answer: E

4. Wrong physical characteristic of carbon monoxide is:

- A. Irritant
- B. Tasteless
- C. Colorless
- D. Odorless
- E. Lighter than air

Answer: A

5. Acidosis is a usual complication in the following poisonings EXCEPT:

- A. Acetaminophen
- B. Acetylsalicylic acid
- C. Ethylene glycol
- D. Ethanol
- E. Methanol

Answer: D

6. Investigations NOT required in complicated paracetamol poisoning:

- A. Blood glucose
- B. Kidney function tests
- C. Electrocardiogram
- D. Prothrombin time
- E. Liver function tests

Answer: C

7. True regarding paracetamol toxicity:

- A. Tissue damage results from a toxic metabolite
- B. Blood level has no value
- C. Oral antidote is ineffective
- D. NAC is effective only after 24 hours
- E. Hepatic injury appears only after 72 hours

Answer: A

8. N-acetylcysteine gives maximal hepatic protection when given:

- A. IV rather than oral
- B. With charcoal
- C. Within 8–12 hours
- D. In chronic abuse
- E. After 24 hours

Answer: C

9. All are seen in acetaminophen toxicity EXCEPT:

- A. Esophagitis
- B. Thrombocytopenia
- C. Cardiac toxicity
- D. Pancreatitis
- E. Bronchospasm and urticaria

Answer: A

10. One of the following is WRONG regarding acetaminophen measurement to guide antidotal management:

- A. Recommended for acute toxicity
- B. Rumack–Matthew nomogram is best applied
- C. Nomogram is not used for chronic repeated exposure
- D. Nomogram is not helpful after two days
- E. Best blood sample is taken after 48 hours

Answer: E

11. Signs of hepatic insufficiency in acetaminophen toxicity include:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Renal failure
- C. Encephalopathy
- D. Increased bleeding tendency
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

12. True about paracetamol is:

- A. Hepatotoxic
- B. Toxic above 10 g in adults
- C. Antidote is pyridostigmine
- D. A + B
- E. A + C

Answer: A

13. True about carbon monoxide is:

- A. Silent killer
- B. Causes cyanosis
- C. Causes frothy secretion
- D. Causes wheezy chest

Answer: A

14. True about NAPQI is:

- A. Toxicity occurs when glutathione is depleted
- B. Produced only in liver
- C. Produced only in zone III
- D. Produced only in overdose

Answer: A

15. Cobalamin can be used as an antidote for which poisoning?

- A. Hydrogen cyanide
- B. Carbon monoxide
- C. Organophosphate

Answer: A

16. Cyanide antidote is:

- A. Atropine
- B. Naloxone
- C. Vitamin B12

Answer: C

17. The effect of cyanide is:

- A. Inhibits hemoglobin
- B. Impairs cytochrome utilization of oxygen
- C. Causes methemoglobinemia

Answer: B

18. Mechanism of CO poisoning is:

- A. Binding hemoglobin and preventing oxygen release
- B. Bronchospasm
- C. Cyanosis

Answer: A

19. Given to all comatose poisoned patients is:

- A. Glucose
- B. Vitamin B12
- C. Carbon dioxide

Answer: B

20. An 11-year-old female found unconscious in a bathroom with a propane geyser; best management is:

- A. Absence of cyanosis cannot be explained
- B. Give 100% oxygen
- C. Propane intoxication

Answer: B

21. Type of hypoxia in carbon monoxide poisoning is:

- A. Anemic hypoxia
- B. Anoxic hypoxia
- C. Histotoxic hypoxia

Answer: A

22. Patient unconscious in a closed room with a diesel pump, most likely finding is:

- A. Smoke inhalation injury
- B. Metabolic acidosis on ABG
- C. Cyanosis

Answer: B

23. Regarding CO and hemoglobin, which is true?

- A. CO has very high affinity to hemoglobin
- B. CO has double affinity compared to oxygen

Answer: A

24. Mechanism of toxicity in CO poisoning is:

- A. Asphyxia due to decreased oxygen perfusion
- B. Increased hemoglobin affinity to carbon monoxide

Answer: B

25. Predisposes to faster acetaminophen intoxication:

Answer:

Chronic alcoholism without acute intoxication

26. All are true about paracetamol poisoning EXCEPT:

Answer:

Excess glutathione worsens prognosis

27. Lack of cyanosis in CO poisoning is explained by:

Answer:

Formation of carboxyhemoglobin

CNS Stimulants & Depressants

1. The following is/are associated with volatile substance abuse:

- A. Dead poisoning
- B. Hallucination and trauma
- C. Intellectual impairment
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

2. Patient with respiratory depression, coma, constricted pupil, you order:

- A. Volatile substances
- B. Opiate
- C. Ethanol
- D. Amphetamine
- E. All of the above

Answer: B

3. The active ingredient in crack smoking is:

- A. Diacetylmorphine
- B. Cocaine
- C. Tetrahydrocannabinol
- D. Lysergic acid diethylamide
- E. Ephedrine

Answer: B

4. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of morphine withdrawal:

- A. Lacrimation
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Miosis
- D. Rhinorrhea

Answer: C

5. Morphine withdrawal, medication for maintenance:

- A. Naloxone
- B. Methadone
- C. Buprenorphine
- D. Diazepam

Answer: C

6. 21-year-old lady, drug abuser, miosis, respiratory depression and altered LOC, best initial management:

- A. Activated charcoal
- B. Flumazenil
- C. Naloxone
- D. Diazepam

Answer: C

7. All of the following result from amphetamine intoxication EXCEPT:

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Hypertension
- C. Urinary retention
- D. Hyperthermia

Answer: C

8. Which of the following describes how cocaine results in ischemia of the heart:

- A. Increased myocardial oxygen demand
- B. Coronary vasospasm
- C. Induced arrhythmia
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

9. All of the following result from acute severe opioid intoxication EXCEPT:

- A. Pulmonary edema
- B. Apnea
- C. Acute hypertension

Answer: C

10. One of the following is WRONG about amphetamine:

- A. Weight gain
- B. Insomnia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Tachycardia

Answer: A

11. Cocaine antidote:

- A. Naloxone
- B. Atropine
- C. N-acetylcysteine
- D. No available antidote

Answer: D

12. One is the LEAST likely to cause seizure within first 1 hour:

- A. Isoniazid
- B. Amitriptyline
- C. Propoxyphene
- D. Acetaminophen

Answer: C

13. Cannabis is obtained from:

- A. Stevia plant
- B. Cannabis sativa
- C. Coca plant
- D. Papaver somniferum

Answer: B

14. Which is true about heroin?

- A. It doesn't produce physical dependence
- B. Codeine is excreted in urine
- C. Heroin is excreted in urine

Answer: B

15. A patient comes with severe agitation from opioid withdrawal, best treatment:

- A. Naloxone
- B. Buprenorphine
- C. Triazolam
- D. Morphine

Answer: C

16. IV abusers may develop the following diseases EXCEPT:

- A. Autoimmune deficiency
- B. HBV
- C. Leukemia

Answer: C

17. Which is WRONG about cocaine:

- A. Produces tolerance rapidly
- B. Can cause tactile hallucinations

Answer: A

18. Which is true about heroin:

Answer:

It produces physical dependence.

Hallucinogens & Doping & Designer Drugs

1. One of the following mechanisms of action is true:

- A. Cocaine decreases adrenaline at neuromuscular junction
- B. Cannabis has two specific receptors
- C. Opioid agonists are effective as antidotes
- D. Ethanol selectively enhances reticular activating system in the brain
- E. Opioids lack specific receptors

Answer: B

2. True about cannabis:

- A. Psychological dependence only
- B. Physiological dependence
- C. Severe physical dependence
- D. Causes coma
- E. Causes respiratory depression

Answer: B

3. Active form of marijuana:

- A. CBD
- B. THC
- C. Morphine
- D. Cocaine
- E. Amphetamine

Answer: B

4. The following is true regarding marijuana abuse EXCEPT:

- A. It is one of the major substances producing physical dependence
- B. The usual route of abuse is smoking
- C. The active ingredients are stored in lipid tissue
- D. Urinary metabolites can be detected within seven days of abuse
- E. Intravenous injection is a rare method for marijuana abuse

Answer: A

5. The following is true regarding marijuana abuse EXCEPT:

- A. Marijuana is obtained from the Indian hemp plant Cannabis sativa
- B. Marijuana abuse is one of the major substances producing physical dependence
- C. Bioavailability of the active substance is higher after smoking than after ingestion
- D. Metabolites can be detected in urine within five days after marijuana smoking
- E. Fatalities due to marijuana abuse are rare

Answer: B

6. Not forbidden in sports:

- A. Anabolic steroids
- B. Amphetamine
- C. Caffeine
- D. Erythropoietin
- E. Diuretics

Answer: C

7. Used to mask doping:

- A. Propranolol
- B. Furosemide
- C. Morphine
- D. Caffeine
- E. Ephedrine

Answer: B

8. As a physician one of the following recommendations is suitable for an athlete:

- A. Advise small doses of amphetamine to relieve stress
- B. Recommend injecting anabolic steroid to improve muscle tone
- C. Advise fresh blood prior any match
- D. Avoid erythropoietin to improve hemoglobin
- E. Advise using diuretic to decrease weight

Answer: D

9. A 7-year-old child presented to the emergency room with high fever, erythema, dilated pupils, blurred vision, dry skin and hallucination. These manifestations started to appear one hour after ingestion seeds of a wild plant. The following could be included in the management EXCEPT:

- A. Perform gastric lavage
- B. Apply cooling measures
- C. Administer activated charcoal
- D. Administer diazepam
- E. Administer anticholinergic agents

Answer: E

10. Cannabis is derived from:

- A. Poppy plant
- B. Cannabis sativa
- C. Tobacco plant
- D. Coca plant
- E. Datura

Answer: B

11. Hallucinogens mainly affect:

- A. Respiratory center
- B. Reticular activating system
- C. Limbic system
- D. Neuromuscular junction
- E. Cerebellum

Answer: C

12. The most common route of marijuana abuse is:

- A. Intravenous
- B. Oral
- C. Smoking
- D. Inhalation of fumes
- E. Transdermal

Answer: C

13. Which of the following statements about marijuana is TRUE:

- A. Causes severe respiratory depression
- B. Causes marked physical dependence
- C. Stored in adipose tissue
- D. Causes pinpoint pupils
- E. Causes hypothermia

Answer: C

14. Designer drug:

- A. A synthetic drug of higher quality sold among an elite network
- B. Drug with modified formula that is practically not illegal

Answer: B

15. Spice (joker), all are true EXCEPT:

- A. Made from natural plant
- B. Case reports of death among teens have been reported

Answer: A

Pesticide Poisoning

1. The following are usual manifestations of strychnine poisoning EXCEPT:

- A. Early loss of consciousness during initial convulsion
- B. Convulsions are easily precipitated by stimuli
- C. The body appears in opisthotonos position during convulsion
- D. Convulsion episode lasts from one to two minutes
- E. Convulsion occurs every five to ten minutes

Answer: A

2. About organophosphates, which is true:

- A. Metabolized by cytochrome P450 and some derivatives carry worse outcome
- B. Miosis occurs in small percentage of exposed patients
- C. Have a distinct garlic odor
- D. A + C
- E. All of the above

Answer: D

3. Which is true about organophosphorus compounds and carbamates:

- A. Both are irreversible inhibitors of AChE
- B. Both are reversible inhibitors of AChE
- C. Both are used with atropine
- D. Both are used in nerve gas
- E. Both are treated with pralidoxime

Answer: C

4. Pralidoxime is advised to be used for management of organophosphate insecticide poisoning to:

- A. Reactivate cholinesterase function
- B. Destroy acetylcholine within synapses
- C. Abolish cholinesterase activities
- D. Antagonize acetylcholine effect
- E. Replace atropine as antidote

Answer: A

5. A young farmer was found dead in a greenhouse under fumigation; postmortem showed cherry-red hypostasis. Which investigation supports the diagnosis?

- A. Carboxyhemoglobin level
- B. Cyanide blood level
- C. Methemoglobin level
- D. Blood cholinesterase activity
- E. All of the above

Answer: B

6. A worker in pesticide factory developed severe abdominal pain, vomiting blood, diarrhea, cyanosis and garlic odor. Which is NOT part of management?

- A. Gastric lavage
- B. Hemodialysis
- C. British anti-lewisite
- D. Blood level within 24 hours
- E. ECG monitoring

Answer: A

7. The following is/are associated with volatile substance abuse:

- A. Death
- B. Hallucination and trauma
- C. Intellectual impairment
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

Answer: D

8. About organophosphates (true):

- A. Needs atropine in much higher doses than doses in simple bradycardia
- B. A stable heart rate is an acceptable indicator to stop treatment
- C. Atropine is a cholinergic agent
- D. Pralidoxime works as an anticholinergic agent

Answer: A

9. Atropine can treat all of the following after organophosphate poisoning EXCEPT:

- A. Muscle weakness
- B. Miosis
- C. Bronchorrhea
- D. Diarrhea

Answer: A

10. All are muscarinic symptoms of organophosphorus poisoning EXCEPT:

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Salivation
- C. Paralysis
- D. Urinary retention

Answer: C

11. Used to reverse organophosphate muscarinic effect on AChE:

- A. Pralidoxime
- B. Atropine
- C. Diazepam
- D. Naloxone

Answer: B

12. About organophosphate poisoning, all are true EXCEPT:

- A. Give atropine
- B. Give pralidoxime only
- C. Give atropine and pralidoxime

Answer: B

13. A farmer presented with cyanosis, frothy mouth secretion, difficulty breathing, pinpoint pupils. The FIRST thing you should do is:

- A. Clear airways
- B. Give atropine
- C. Give pralidoxime

Answer: A

14. A farmer came to ER with cyanosis, dyspnea, frothy secretions and pinpoint pupils. Best advice for management:

- A. Give oxygen and clear airways
- B. Give immediate pralidoxime
- C. Avoid giving atropine

Answer: A

15. Which of the following is used for monitoring organophosphate poisoning:

- A. Cholinesterase activity
- B. Response to atropine administration
- C. Pupil reaction

Answer: B

تم بحمد الله

إن أصبنا فمن الله وإن أخطأنا فمن أنفسنا

بالتوفيق جميعاً، لا تنسونا من صالح دعائكم