



Tanta University

Faculty of Medicine

Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology Department

M.S.c Examination in M.S.C. Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology (paper I)

1st part toxicology

April 2014 (12-4-2014)

Time allowed: 3 hrs

All questions are to be answered: (100 MARKS)

1-Case scenario:

wife
dead size
living
92%

At the end of December 2013, 29 years old pregnant woman and her husband presented to the hospital after being found unconscious in the living room. The husband had no pulse and could not be resuscitated, while, the wife was responsive to deep pain only with moderate respiratory distress and cyanosis, her vital signs were BP 110/70 mmhg, temperature, 37.2 pulse, 110 beats/ minute, respiration 28 breath/ minute , her skin was bright red in color.

a- Analyze the case. (15)

b- How to manage the case (15)

2- Discuss:

90%

a- The mechanism by which the body is able to self regulate acid-base balance.(10)

35

b-ECG changes associated with electrolyte disturbance. (10)

85 ←

c-Cannabis is considered as one of the herbal drugs.of abuse.(10)

→ 40 d.
10 el.

90

3-Enumerate: Household poisons.(10) → isom

90

4- **Illustrate:** The mechanism of toxicity and management of one of household poisons.(15)

How den given

90 5

4- **Explain:** Role of N-acetyl cystiene as an antidote in poisoned cases.(15)

mech. factn

GOOD LUCK

endos cap
first 2d
12h



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Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology Department

M.S.c Examination in M.S.C. Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology (paper I)

1st part تزيف و تزوير

April 2014 (5-4-2014)

Time allowed: 1 hrs

All questions are to be answered: (30 MARKS):

ناقش مايلي:

١- حدد التنوع الطبيعي في الكتابة اليدوية. (٣)

٢- حدد المميزات العامة للكتابة اليدوية. (٣)

٣- التزوير و أنواعه. (٤)

٤- ماهي أنواع التوقيعات و مواصفات أوراق المضاهاة و أسس عملية المضاهاة الفنية للتوقيعات اليدوية. (١٥)

٥- ماهي مواصفات العملة الورقية المزيفة. (٥)

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University of Tanta
Faculty of Medicine
Dept. Of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology
Forensic Chemistry Exam (April 2014)

Question 1

Discuss briefly but explicitly each of the following:

- 1- Advantage of the use of Hair as a biomarker for poison tracing
- 2- Principles of Chromatography as a potent tool in separation and identification of poisons
- 3- Principles of UV / Visible methods as a potent tool in identification of unknown poisons

Question 2

A urine sample has to be tested for Aspirine (acidic drug), phenobarbiton weakly acidic) and ephedrine (base). According to Scheme 1 , discuss the steps you may follow to separate each drug.

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MSC Emergency Medicine and traumatology 1st part

April 2014 (14-4-2014)

Time allowed: 1 hr

All questions are to be answered: (20 MARKS)

All questions are to be answered:

I-Case Scenarios:

1- A child came to the emergency room with history of swallowing costic potash

a- How to manage the case. (4 marks)

2-A head injured patient came to the emergency room , he was drowsy with history of transient loss of consciousness .

a-What is your provisional diagnosis . (2 marks)

b- What are the steps taken in dealing with this case. (4 marks)

II- Recognize:

a- Different types of injuries caused by sharp instrument. (4 marks)

III-Discuss :

a-Signs of habitual sodomy. (2 marks)

b- Management of a case of poisoning. (4 marks)

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تبدأ امتحانات الشفوى اليوم عقب امتحان التحريرى مباشرة



Tanta University

Faculty of Medicine

Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology Department

M.Sc. Examination in M.S.C. Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology (paper 3)

2nd part

April 20, 4 (5-4-2014)

Time allowed: 3 hrs

All questions to be answered (100 MARKS)

1-Case scenario:

A fire was set in a house. After controlling the fire, 45 an alcoholic cigarette smoker man was found dead in the house hall. His wife was accused of killing him then setting the fire to conceal the crime.

a- Analyze the case regarding the possible cause(s) and manner of death according to the possible postmortem findings. (30)

b- How to identify the age of the victim? (10)

2- Discuss from the medicolegal point of view:

a- Patterned wounds. (15)

b- Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC) as a mechanism of death in forensic cases. (15)

c- Date rape drugs (15)

3- Explain.

Skills for consultation. (15)

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Tanta University

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M.Sc Examination in M.S.C. Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology (paper II)

2nd part

April 2014 (9/4/2014)

Time allowed: 3 hrs

All questions to be answered: (100 MARKS)

1-Case scenario:

A man aged 37 years old was alleged to be shot from his back during running towards a thief by a firearm weapon 7.62x39 . On examination there was a nearly rounded inlet in the middle of his right buttock. The bullet was found on the top of his right shoulder. There were fractures in the right iliac bone and in the middle of the right 2nd rib and in the middle of the right distal radius. The bullet recovered was not deformed with clear rifling marks and. It was 7.62 mm in diameter and 2.4 cm in length.

- a- Explain the expected postmortem findings in relation to the cause of death. (20)
- b- Analyze the position of the assailant in relation to the victim. (15)
- c- Discuss the possible distance of firing. (5)
- d- Do you think that the allegation related to the weapon type is true? and why? (10)

2-What is the forensic solution(s) in the following dilemmas?

- a- A dead body recovered from water. (5)
- b- Blood in body cavities is considered a sufficient evidence about the cause of death. (5)
- d- Intact hymen as an evidence of virginity. (5)

3-Answer the following prosecutor questions and provide the evidence:

- a- Whether the injuries in a dead body are due to positional torture? (10)
- b- Whether death is due to traumatic or pathologic cerebral haemorrhage. (10)

4- Discuss :

- Suspended animation. (5)

5- Explain medicolegal issues in skin anatomy? (20)

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