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# FORENSIC MEDICINE ARCHIVE

GROUP A '5/2025'

DONE BY:  
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Q1) scaled saw snake, correct:

- A) not found in Jordan
- B) cause of death is hemorrhage
- C) local symptoms low or absent
- D) least toxic snake



ans:b

Q2) correct of this picture

- A) not indicated in animal bites.
- B) the second most effective management
- C) most effective management
- D) don't make it with scorpion bites
- E) Prevent all dermal absorption



Ans:c

Q3) which cause dilated pupil not response to light:

- A) adrenaline
- B) amphetamine
- C) morphine
- D) atropine

Ans:d

Q4) A patient had a history of carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning and was treated with oxygen therapy. After 3 weeks, the patient developed memory abnormalities and cognitive decline. What is the most likely cause of these new symptoms?

- A) Stroke
- B) Delayed neurological sequelae (DNS)
- C) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- D) Residual hypoxia from incomplete treatment
- E) Medication side effect

ans:b

Q5) A patient was exposed to fire. He complains of severe headache and nausea, and his oxygen saturation is 98% on pulse oximetry. What is the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- A) Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning
- B) Cyanide poisoning
- C) Smoke inhalation injury causing airway edema
- D) Hypovolemic shock due to fluid loss
- E) Panic attack from psychological stress

ans:a

6) An agricultural worker was exposed to insecticide and developed symptoms of toxicity. The physician administered atropine and oximes as treatment. Atropine was continued until the patient's pupils became dilated, although the initial finding was pupil constriction (miosis). Which of the following best reflects your opinion on this management?

- A) You agree with the physician's overall approach.
- B) You disagree with the physician's decision to wait for pupil dilation.
- C) You disagree with the overall management plan.
- D) You disagree with the use of oximes in this case.



ans:b

Q7) What is the key difference between carbamate and organophosphate (OP) poisoning in terms of treatment?

- A) Both atropine and oximes are used for treatment in both types of poisoning.
- B) Oximes are used only in organophosphate poisoning, not in carbamate poisoning.
- C) Atropine is ineffective in carbamate poisoning.
- D) Oximes are the first-line treatment for both poisonings

ans:b

Q8) A child is suspected to have been bitten by a scorpion. What is the most likely cause of death in such cases?

- A) Renal (kidney) toxicity
- B) Cardiotoxicity
- C) Neurotoxicity
- D) Respiratory failure

Ans:b

Q9) which is correct ?

- A) early PM, its called tache noir
- B) petechial hemorrhage
- C) late PM



Ans:a

Q10) Which of the following is TRUE regarding firearm (gunshot) entry wounds?

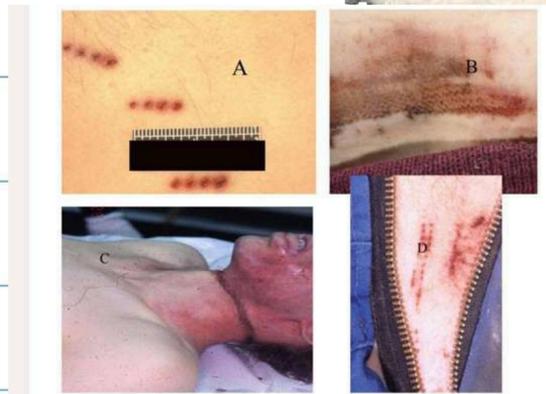
- A) The direction of firing can be determined based on the wound characteristics.
- B) All firing residues (firearm marks) can be completely wiped off.



Ans:a

Q11) true about pictures

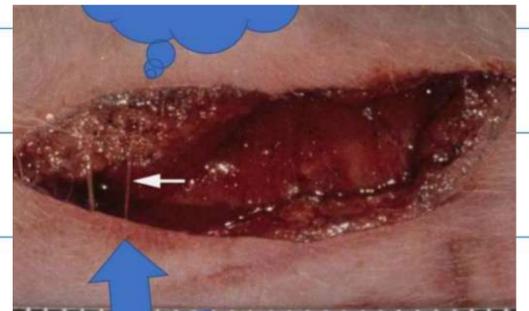
- A) all are patterned wound
- B) all are patterned wounds with blunt object
- C) all are fabricated



Ans:a

Q12) about this injury :

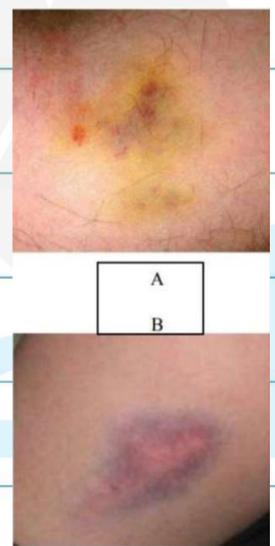
Contused wound that stimulate cut wounds



Q13) which is true :

- A) A is older than B
- B) B is older than A

Ans:a



Q14) this is X ray for Female patient , her age?

- A) above 20
- B) above 18
- C) 16 - 18

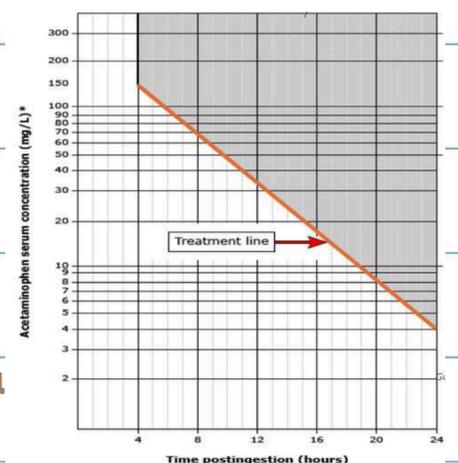
Ans:c



Q15) This test use for:

- A) to detect unknown ingested amount
- B) to determine amount of antidote
- C) to determine paracetamol concentration in serum
- D) for toxicity after appearance of clinical manifestations

Ans:a



Q16) In which of the following toxin exposures is urine alkalinization indicated as part of the treatment?

- A) Theophylline
- B) Hydrochloric acid
- C) Salicylates (e.g. Aspirin)
- D) Aspirin and theophylline



ans:c

Q17) wrong about picture

It is commonly seen in intermediate-distance gunshot wounds



Q18) One is true regarding this :

- a) The visual identification is the most effective method
- b) it is open disaster
- c) it is closed disaster



Ans:b

Q19) A) all are cadaveric spasm

- B) all are rigor mortis
- C) all occur at same time
- D) all occur in all muscles, voluntary and non voluntary
- E) A&B occurs in all muscles, but C only in voluntary muscles.

ans:e



Q20) Barium swallow of child came to clinic after 5 WEEKS of ingesting a house Bleach material , what is best Next step in management :

1. Esophageal dilation therapy
2. Steroids & antibiotics
3. urgent Esophagectomy of this part
4. endoscopy with biopsy
5. Reassurance and discharge

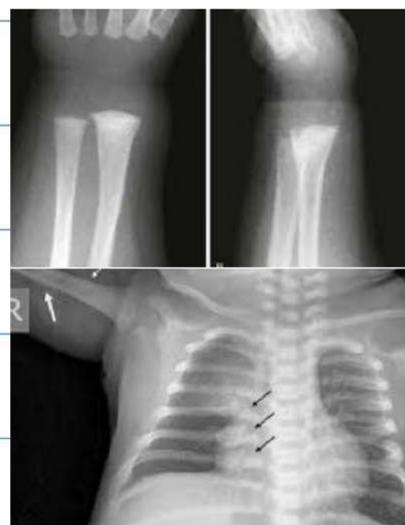


ans:1

Q21) 6 years old female comes with fractures in .. limb, after few days she comes with her mother with other fracture, mother says "she felt from ...", X-ray revealed healed rib fracture, the next step you have to do:

- A) give analgesic and follow up.
- B) set with girl and ask about full story.
- C) call child protection. ( هيك اشي معناه مش متذكر الصيغة )
- D) follow up and report findings

Ans:c



Q22) A child presents with burn injuries. The mother claims he was accidentally burned with hot water. However, on examination, there are suspicious finger-shaped marks around the burn area. Which of the following findings would best support a non-accidental burn rather than accidental injury in this case?

- A) Well-demarcated burn margins
- B) Presence of blisters
- C) Splash marks with irregular borders
- D) Symmetrical immersion burns
- E) Clear line of demarcation with uniform depth

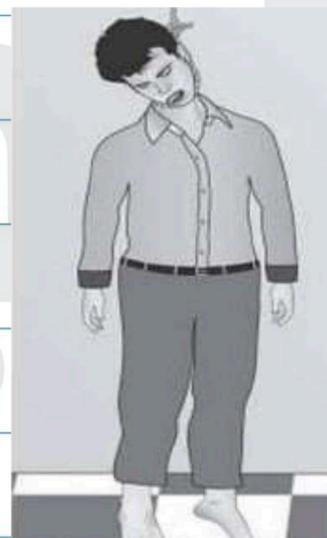
ans:a



Q23) true about picture

- A) hyoid fracture very common
- B) most commonly homicidal
- C) complete circle around neck
- D) hypostasis at the limbs

Ans:d



Q24) Patient with history of DM, Hypertension and IHD, complaining of dyspnea and severe chest pain, He died a few minutes after arriving, One of the following is true:

- a) circulatory failure due to myocardial infarction due to IHD
- b) circulatory failure due to IHD
- c) circulatory failure due to IHD due to DM
- d) circulatory failure due to ischemia due to HTN

Ans:a

Q25-Baby came to ER, what should you do:

- A) Nothing, the baby is well
- B) Monitor the baby
- C) You should take CT images for the skull
- D) Caused only by direct blow to his eye

Ans:c



Q26) A child accidentally ingested kerosene and subsequently developed repeated episodes of vomiting. Chest X-ray and CT scan show infiltrates predominantly in the right lower lobe. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Neurogenic pulmonary edema
- B) Aspiration pneumonia
- C) Chemical pneumonitis due to aspiration
- D) Lobar bacterial pneumonia

Ans:c

Q27) A known chronic alcohol user presents to the emergency department. He had his last drink 24 hours ago and currently shows signs of tachycardia and restlessness. What is the most appropriate initial medication to administer?

- A) Thiamine
- B) Beta blocker
- C) Benzodiazepines
- D) Haloperidol

Ans:c

Q28) One is true about this sign:

- A) probably sign of drowning
- B) once wipe it, will not appear
- C) it has odour
- D) it's due to forcible deep inhalation under water

Ans:d



Q29) A 52-year-old man with a history of chronic alcohol use presents with confusion and difficulty walking. On examination, he has horizontal nystagmus, bilateral lateral rectus palsy, and ataxic gait. He was started on IV thiamine, but over the next few days, his confusion persisted. He is now unable to form new memories and frequently confabulates when asked about recent events.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Wernicke encephalopathy
- B) Korsakoff encephalopathy
- C) Delirium tremens
- D) Alcoholic hallucinogenic

مش نفس السؤال بالزبط بس فكرة وجود ال amnesia

Ans :b

Q30) toxicity of methanol,, what we can use to inhibit its metabolism ?

Ethanol

صبرُكَ الَّذِي تَظَمَّ بِهِ الْيَوْمَ؛  
يُروِيكَ غَدًا!

# نموذج من الكويز

1. Choose one correct answer:

1. As regard permanent teeth:

- There are 23 teeth.
- Start to erupt at the age of 12
- Start to erupt by teeth which were not present in mild dentation.
- Complete at the age of 12.
- Complete at the age of 15.

ans:c

2. Puncture wound:

- Blunt injury.
- Reach a body cavity.
- Reach hollow viscus.
- Reach solid organ.
- It is almost pattern wound.

Ans:e

3. Emesis:

- Routinely done in all toxic cases.
- The most effective method of GI decontamination.
- Absolutely contraindicated in sharp object ingestion.
- Indicated in hydrocarbon ingestion.

ans:c

4. The following are general external signs of asphyxia EXCEPT:

- Cyanosis.
- Bulging eyes with subconjunctival hemorrhage.
- Congested lungs.
- Bloody froth at mouth and nose.
- Protruded tongue, which may be bitten except in hanging with posterior suspension.

ans:c

5. type of violent asphyxia due to occlusion of mouth and nose:

- Hanging.
- Drowning.
- Mugging.
- Strangulation.
- Smothering.

ans:e

6. Hypostasis in drowning:

- Never occurs.
- Sure sign of drowning.
- Probable sign of drowning.
- Highly suggestive of drowning.

ans:c