

Technical University of Mombasa

Faculty of Applied and Health Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

BMLS 12M MID

AML 4455: FORENSIC SCIENCE

SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

OCTOBER 2013 SERIES

2 HOURS

Instructions to candidates:

This paper consist of TWO sections A and B

Section A - Contains MCQS. Answer ALL questions in Section B.

SECTION A - MCQs - (30marks)

- 1. The study of death in all its aspects is known as
 - a) Tharatology
 - b) Tricology
 - c) Dactylography
 - d) Histology
 - e) None of the above
- 2. Cyanide poisoning causes
 - a) Histotoxic anoxia
 - b) Anoxic anoxia
 - c) Anemic anoxia
 - d) Stagnant anoxia
 - e) None of the above
- 3. All of the following cause accdarated decomposition except
 - a) Hot environment
 - b) Overweight decedent
 - c) Lack of clothes
 - d) Sepsis
 - e) Hyperthermia

- 4. Cherry red lividity is common in carbon monoxide poisoning it can also be seen in
 a) Hyperthermia
 b) Hypothermia
 c) Electrocution
 d) Arsenic poisoning
- 5. Suspended animation may be seen in all except
 - a) Electrocution

e) Ethanol toxicity

- b) Drowning
- c) Poisoning
- d) Epilepsy
- e) Handing
- 6. Postmortem lividity is useful to assess
 - a) Time since death
 - b) Weapon that was used to cause death
 - c) Position of body after death
 - d) All of the above
 - e) Temperature of body
- 7. Decomposition process include the following except
 - a) Autolysis
 - b) Putrefaction
 - c) Rigor mortis
 - d) Mummification
 - e) Adipocere
- 8. What substance is commonly used for preservation of viscera for toxicological analysis
 - a) 10% formalin
 - b) Saturated solution of salt
 - c) 40% formation
 - d) Alcohol
 - e) All of the above
- 9. Total number of teeth in a female at 4 years of age is
 - a) 4
 - b) 32
 - c) 20
 - d) 36
 - e) 6

- 10. The anterior fontanel usually doses approximately between
 - a) 2 3 months
 - b) 12-18 months
 - c) 4-5 years
 - d) 12 18 years
 - e) 5-6 months
- 11. The following tests are done on blood excepts
 - a) Benzidine rest
 - b) Acid phosphates test
 - c) Techmanris test
 - d) Luminol test
 - e) None of the above
- 12. The test that is used to differentiate human blood from animal blood is :
 - a) Benzidune test
 - b) Takayama test
 - c) Precipitin test
 - d) Teichmann's test
 - e) Acid phosphate test
- 13. If a father has blood group B, and mother AB the children are not likely to be
 - a) Blood group O
 - b) Blood group A
 - c) Blood group B
 - d) Blood group AB
 - e) None of the above
- 14. An old blood stain in a cotton fiber can be best identified by
 - a) Haemin test
 - b) Precipitin test
 - c) Benzidine test
 - d) Leucomalachile test
 - e) Acid dilution test
- 15. Sex of a person can be determined by
 - a) Urinary epithelial cells
 - b) Bone marrow
 - c) Buccal micosa epithelsal cells
 - d) Nerve cells
 - e) None of the above

- 16. Stature of a person is more at
 - a) Evening
 - b) Early morning
 - c) Mid-day
 - d) Morning
 - e) None of the above
- 17. The following can be used for laboratory analysis of alcohol except
 - a) Breath
 - b) Stool
 - c) Saliva
 - d) Blood
 - e) Urine
- 18. The following factors affect absorption and distribution of alcohol except
 - a) Speed of consumption
 - b) Percentage of alcohol content
 - c) Quantity of alcohol consumed
 - d) Quantity and type of food present in stomach
 - e) Temperature of alcohol consumed
- 19. Which is not a psychophysical test which a police officer may give to an individual suspected of being under the influence of alcohol
 - a) Walk and turn test
 - b) Field urine test
 - c) Horizontal gaze mystagnous
 - d) One-leg stand test
 - e) Running
- 20. After a screening test has been used to determine the identy of an abused drug, the confirmation test of choice is
 - a) Thin layer chromatography
 - b) Gas chromatography /mass spectrometry
 - c) Thin layer chromatography
 - d) Immunoassay
 - e) Immunohistochemistry
- 21. Age lunation is best done by examination of
 - a) Public hair
 - b) Dental x-ray
 - c) X-ray maxilla
 - d) Eyes
 - e) Nose

22. Algor mortis is

- a) Cadaveric spasm
- b) Hypastosis
- c) Cooling of the body
- d) Rigar morh's
- e) Decomposition

23. Which is not a constiment of embalming fluid

- a) Formaldohde
- b) Methanol
- c) Ethanol
- d) Glycerin
- e) Powder

24. From vitreous humour leshmaition of time since death is done by

- a) K⁺ level
- b) Na⁺ level
- c) Glucose level
- d) Urea level
- e) Ethanol level

25. Molecular death is

- a) Complete and Reversible cessation of brain, heart and lungs function
- b) Death of individual tissues and cells after somatic death
- c) Total loss of EEG activity, but heart is functioning
- d) Vital functions are at how pitch that cannot be detected by clinical examination
- e) None of the above

26. Entomology of cadaver helps in determining

- a) Time since death
- b) Mechanism of death
- c) Manner of death
- d) Identify the disease causing death
- e) None of the above

27. Which of the following is not true of blood evidence

- a) Blood should be kept refrigerated
- b) When collecting blood, clean the area with non-alcoholic disinfectant
- c) Utilize a preservative when possible
- d) Collect postmortem blood from one specific site on the body
- e) All the above

- 28. Which is not important in brain death
 - a) EEG
 - b) ECG
 - c) Absence of brain stem reflex
 - d) Body temperature
 - e) Papillary response
- 29. The intentional killing by act or omission of a dependent human being for his/her alleged benefit is
 - a) Euthanasia
 - b) Tharatology
 - c) Dactylography
 - d) Lividity
 - e) Mummification
- 30. All the following are tests for stoppage of circulation except
 - a) Magnus test
 - b) Winslow's test
 - c) Icard's test
 - d) Diaphanous test
 - e) Precipitin test

SECTION B

- 1. (a) Describe FIVE decomposition processes
 - (b) List FOUR settings that accelerate decomposition and 2 that delay decomposition

(20marks)

2. Describe common methods for identification of a dead person

(20marks)