

because the doctor does not enjoy any legal immunity to keep professional secrets to himself.

EVIDENCE

“Evidence means includes all statements which the court permits in relation to matter of facts and inquiry”. The statement made before Court of Law by a witness, under oath is oral evidence.

When a document is produced in a case for the inspection of the court, it is called documentary evidence. Besides these, material objects are produced before inspection of court like weapon of assault, the blood stained clothes of victim and accused. These materials when approved by the court are treated as exhibits.

Types of Evidence

- Direct evidence and circumstantial evidence.
- Real and personal evidence.
- Original and unoriginal evidence.
 - Direct or positive evidence is evidence about the real point in controversy for example when a person says that he saw the accused, inflicting a blow on the victim, it becomes direct evidence.
 - Circumstantial evidence is one which relates to the fact in question for example when footprints are found on sand, one can find out whether they belonged to a bird, animal or man.

A direct evidence acts as a proof to establish that the accused person has committed the offence, whereas in case of circumstantial evidence, the circumstances which are established by evidence point out that the accused has committed the offence.

Hearsay evidence is different from circumstantial evidence. In hearsay evidence, the evidence is neither direct nor circumstantial. It is only secondary evidence. It is a third party knowledge. In other words a person says what others have said to him.

Medical Evidence

It is documentary evidence as well as oral evidence.

Documentary evidence comprises medical certificates, e.g. sickness, death certificate, medicolegal reports (postmortem reports, dying declaration). A medical certificate issued only by registered medical practitioners is accepted in a Court of Law. It is an offence to issue false certificate.

Medicolegal reports are reports prepared by doctor in compliance to a requisition received from magistrate or police officer. Injury certificate, postmortem report, rape examination reports, etc. are some of the examples.

DYING DECLARATION

It is a declaration made by a person who is deceased (died) regarding the cause of his condition or the circumstances which have resulted in his death.

It is verbal or written, recorded by a medical officer or magistrate. Ordinarily the doctor calls for the nearest authorized magistrate to come and record the dying declaration of any patient under his care who is about to die.

When the death is nearing fast and there is no time available to wait for magistrate, the medical officer has to do the recording of declaration. The mental status of the person about to die must be in a state of sound mind and capable of making a statement. Gestures are permitted if he is unable to talk. The dying declaration should be recorded in the language in which it is spoken.

After the recording of the declaration, it has to be signed by two witnesses. During the process of declaration, if the person becomes unconscious or dies leaving the statement incomplete, that fact should be mentioned and the declaration closed at that stage. **Dying declaration** is accepted as an important piece of evidence in the court of law. However, if the patient survives, it requires to be corroborated by oral evidence of the person. When the magistrate in the presence of accused records the deposition it is called dying deposition. Here opportunity is given to accused to cross-examine the victim, therefore it becomes a **bed side court**.

- 106. For the histopathology examination, the tissues collected are preserved in:**
- Common salt
 - Glycerine
 - 10% formalin
 - None of the above
- 107. The commonest site of coronary artery block is:**
- Left descending branch of anterior coronary artery
 - Anterior descending branch of left coronary artery
 - Circumflex artery
 - Posterior descending branch of right coronary artery
- 108. In case of firearm injuries, before autopsy is started:**
- Body should be washed
 - X-ray examination should be done
 - Clothes should be removed
 - None of the above
- 109. The date and hour of postmortem examination should be noted to establish:**
- Identity of person
 - Scene of crime
 - Body of evidence
 - Time of death
- 110. All natural orifices should be examined at the time of autopsy for:**
- Foreign bodies
 - Bleeding
 - Trauma
 - All of the above
- 111. The injury report is incomplete:**
- If antemortem/postmortem is not written
 - If age of the injury is not written
 - If nature of weapon causing it is not written
 - All of the above
- 112. Partial postmortem is:**
- Sometimes permitted
 - Always allowed
 - Never permitted
 - None of the above
- 113. Postmortem examination should not be carried out until:**
- Inquest report is given
 - Medical report of treating doctor is given
 - Forwarding letter of authorized person is not given
 - All of the above
- 114. Cause of death should not be kept pending:**
- When cause of death is obvious
 - When viscera are sent for chemical analysis
 - When histopathology examination is required.
 - None of the above
- 115. Presence of detection of ingested poison in urine suggests that:**
- Poison has passed through kidney
 - Poison has passed through stomach
 - Poison has passed through stomach, liver and kidney
 - None of the above
- 116. Viscera for chemical analysis should generally be preserved in:**
- Saturated solution of common salt
 - Normal saline
 - Sodium chloride solution
 - None of the above
- 117. In all cases of advanced decomposition:**
- Viscera should be kept for chemical analysis
 - Viscera need not be kept for chemical analysis
 - Chemical analysis is not necessary
 - Cause of death should be given
- 118. The earliest site to show decomposition is:**
- Right iliac fossa
 - Left iliac fossa
 - Hypochondrium
 - Hypogastrium
- 119. The earliest site of decomposition in internal organs is:**
- Ascending aorta
 - Left ventricle

- c. Portal vein
 - d. Inferior vena cava
- 120. The last organ to get decomposed is:**
- a. Oesophagus
 - b. Virgin uterus
 - c. Multiparous uterus
 - d. Ureter
- 121. Rectified spirit should not be used as preservative in cases of:**
- a. Alcohol
 - b. Carbolic acid
 - c. Phosphorus (yellow)
 - d. Any of the above
- 122. After autopsy, postmortem room should be cleaned with solution of:**
- a. Formalin
 - b. Saturated solution of saline
 - c. Alcohol
 - d. 10% solution of sodium hypochlorite
- 123. Heart should be opened at autopsy from:**
- a. Right atrium, right ventricle, left atrium, left ventricle
 - b. Left ventricle, left atrium, right ventricle, right atrium
 - c. Left atrium, left ventricle, right atrium, right ventricle
 - d. Right ventricle, right atrium, left ventricle, left atrium
- 124. Autopsy, the kidneys are dissected from:**
- a. Outside to inside
 - b. Inside to outside
 - c. Above downwards
 - d. Before backwards
- 125. Liver should be dissected along the:**
- a. Long (transverse) axis, outside-to-inside
 - b. Long (transverse) axis, inside-to-outside
 - c. Vertical axis, outside-to-inside
 - d. Vertical axis, inside-to-outside
- 126. Spleen should be dissected:**
- a. Hilum-to-outside in long axis
 - b. Outside-to-hilum in long axis (horizontal)
 - c. Hilum-to-outside in vertical axis
 - d. Outside-to-hilum in vertical axis
- 127. The third lobe of left lung is:**
- a. Absent
 - b. Present
 - c. Represented by lingula
 - d. None of the above
- 128. On lifting the vault of cranium, one should look for:**
- a. Air embolism
 - b. Fat embolism
 - c. Thrombi
 - d. None of the above
- 129. Fat embolism can be demonstrated by fresh frozen section of suspected organ to:**
- a. Osmium tetroxide
 - b. Haemotoxylin and eosin
 - c. Leishman's stain
 - d. Gram's stain
- 130. Commonest site of thromboembolism at autopsy is:**
- a. Pulmonary trunk
 - b. Aorta
 - c. Left coronary artery
 - d. Renal artery
- 131. Hemopericardium can cause sudden death due to:**
- a. Cardiac tamponade
 - b. Myocardial infarction
 - c. Infective pericarditis
 - d. Ventricular fibrillation
- 132. Rigor mortis at autopsy is not found in some joints after 12 hours because of:**
- a. Cold weather
 - b. Hot weather
 - c. Rough handling
 - d. None of the above
- 133. Adipocere suggests that:**
- a. Dead body was in marshy place
 - b. Dead body was in air conditioned room
 - c. Dead body was covered with blankets
 - d. None of the above

10. Recochet bullets cause:

- a. Typical entrance wounds
- b. Atypical entrance wounds
- c. Tattooing seen
- d. Grease collar is clearly seen

11. Pinprint pupils are seen in:

- a. Sulphuric acid poisoning
- b. Atropine poisoning
- c. Morphine poisoning
- d. Phosphorus poisoning

12. Hippus is seen in cases of:

- a. Carbolic acid poisoning
- b. Aconite poisoning
- c. Barbiturate poisoning
- d. Nicotine poisoning

13. Podogram deals with:

- a. Poroscopy b. Fingerprints
- c. DNA d. Footprints

14. Locard's method of identification uses:

- a. Study of pores which are the ducts of sweat glands
- b. Study of web transillumination
- c. Study of latent fingerprints
- d. Study of DNA chains

15. The number of specific loci to be studied in DNA profiling required for identification purpose:

- a. 13 b. 21
- c. 15 d. 2

16. For identification of hair, the following is significant:

- a. Long hair
- b. Cross-section
- c. Cuticular scale pattern
- d. None of the above

17. Lanugo hair is:

- a. Long
- b. Thin
- c. Grey
- d. All of the above

18. Abrasion heals by:

- a. 3 days b. 5 days
- c. 10 days d. 2 weeks

19. Shape of the palate in Negroes:

- a. Wedge b. Horseshoe
- c. Rectangular d. None of the above

20. Mixed dentition is seen in child of:

- a. 6 years b. 4 years
- c. 21 years d. None of the above

21. Prominent cheek bones are seen in:

- a. Negros b. Caucasians
- c. Mongoloids d. None of the above

22. Triangular orbits are seen in:

- a. Negros b. Caucasians
- c. Mongoloid d. All of the above

23. A person is presumed dead, if he is not heard for:

- a. 10 years b. 5 years
- c. 7 years d. 15 years

24. Histotoxic anoxia is seen in:

- a. Drowning
- b. Uraemia
- c. Heat smoke
- d. Carbon monoxide poisoning

25. Rigor mortis can be seen after:

- a. Cold stiffening
- b. Heat stiffening
- c. Gas stiffening
- d. None of the above

26. Green postmortem staining is seen in:

- a. HS poisoning
- b. CO poisoning
- c. Potassium nitrate poisoning
- d. Cyanide poisoning

27. Maggots are seen after:

- a. <24 hours b. >2 days
- c. <5 days d. After one week

28. Whole body rigor is seen by:

- a. 3 hours b. 6 hours
- c. 12 hours d. 1 hour

29. Gases of decomposition include:

- a. Methane
- b. Hydrogen
- c. Cyanogen
- d. None of the above