

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

ASSESSMENT QUESTION BANK

For

3RD YEAR MBBS STUDENTS

K-74, DMC

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

FORENSIC MEDICINE

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COMMUNITY MEDICINE

(1ST ASSESSMENT)

Batch: K-73

Full marks: 70

Time: 2hrs 30min

Answer any 3 questions from each group, Question no. 13 is compulsory.

Group A

1. Mention the aims of epidemiology. Write down the types & uses of prevalence rate. 3+3=6
2. Briefly discuss different stages of a disease cycle with diagram. Write down the uses of health indicators. 3+3=6
3. Enlist different levels of prevention with their related interventions. Hand-flushed water seal latrine acts as a sanitation barrier- explain. 3+3=6
4. Enlist the characteristics of health care. Differentiate between medical care and health care. 3+3=6

Group B

5. Different types of epidemics can be differentiated with the help of figures- explain. Classify epidemiological methods. 3+3=6
6. Define cold chain and write down its components. Enlist the common nutritional deficiency diseases of Bangladesh. 3+3=6
7. Write down the criteria of a good message. Briefly discuss the various stages of adoption of new ideas & practices. 3+3=6
8. Write down the functions of dietary fibers. An unvaccinated infant with age 50 days was brought to EPI outreach center. Name the vaccines that can be administered to it on that day. Write down the vaccination schedule for MR vaccine. 3+3=6

Group C

9. Mention the methods of data collection & data presentation. Write down the steps for disinfection of wells. 3+3=6
10. Mention the sources of water pollution with examples. It was observed that in 2016, there were 200 students at Kalibari High School. Of them 110 were Muslim, 75 were Hindu and the rest were Christians. Present these findings with appropriate title & labeling. 3+3=6
11. Mention health hazards due to improper disposal of solid waste. Live vaccines are superior to inactivated vaccines- justify. 3+3=6
12. Mention different types of behavior with related health & disease problems. Write down the measures for arthropod control. 3+3=6

Group D

13. Discuss the modes of disease transmission. 6
14. Write down the criteria of a sanitary latrine. Briefly discuss the measures for prevention and control of air pollution. 2+3=5
15. Write down the importance of period of communicability. Classify host factors with examples. 2+3=5
16. Define & classify research instrument. Define sampling & classify sampling methods. 2+3=5

Batch: K-72

Full marks: 70

Time: 2hrs 40min

Group A,B,C: Answer any 3 questions from each group,

Group D: Answer 3 questions including question no. 1

Group A

- 1 Define comprehensive health care. What does the natural history of disease imply? What are the different stages of public health? 2+2
+2
- 2 State the theories of disease causation. Discuss modes of intervention of disease. 3+3
- 3 How does clinical medicine differ from community medicine? Mention the characteristics of ideal health care. 4+2

4 What is PEM? Compare Kwashiorkor with Marasmus. 2+4

Group B

1 Classify data according to source. Distinguish between 2+1
statistic and parameter. Find the mean, median and mode of +3
the following values: 3,7,5,7,4,5,1,2.

2 What are the components of behavioral science? Describe the 3+3
criteria of a good leader.

3 What are the types of learning? Briefly state the conditions 2+4
affecting learning.

4 List green house gasses. Discuss the WHO strategy for 2+4
control & prevention of air pollution.

Group-C

1 Mention the criteria of a disease to be screened. In a 3+3
community, total population registered in 2014 was 10000.
Among them, 3000 were women of reproductive age. If 5
females were diagnosed with carcinoma of cervix, calculate
prevalence rate of Ca-cervix in that community.

2 Write down the principles of health education. What are the 3+3
methods used in health communication?

3 What is cold chain? Mention its importance. Active immunity 1+2
is superior to passive immunity- justify. +3

4 State the components of communication process. Mention the 3+3
barriers of communication.

Group D

1 Classify major nutritional deficiency problems in Bangladesh. 6
What are the stages of xerophthalmia?

2 What are the types of behavior? Mention the effects of noise 2+3
on health.

3 What do you mean by arthropod? Name the diseases 2+3
transmitted by arthropods of medical importance.

4 Illustrate sanitation barrier. Mention the sources of water 2+3
pollution of the river Buriganga.

Batch: K-71

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 of group D is compulsory and answer another one from the rest.

Group: A

1. Define community medicine. "Health is multidimensional" – justify.
2. What do you mean by comprehensive health care? List the different levels of prevention.
3. List the indicators of health. Mention its importance.
4. What do you mean by control, elimination and eradication of disease? State the characteristic of ideal health care.

Group B

1. Define medical ethics. What are the specific health issues to be dealt with medical ethics?
2. Write down the non-auditory effects of noise on health. How X-ray technologists can be protected from radiation hazard?
3. Define herd immunity. Write down the update schedule of EPI in Bangladesh.
4. What are the components of communication? Mention common arthropod borne diseases prevalent in Bangladesh?

Group C

1. Classify data according to sources? State the different methods of presentation of statistical data.
2. What are the tools of measurement used in epidemiology? Differentiate between case control and cohort study.
3. State the domains of learning. Mental age of 20 years' boy is 2. Calculate his IQ and interpret.
4. Differentiate disinfection from sterilization. How can you disinfect hospital bedding (linen and clothes)?

Group D

1. Mention common nutritional deficiency disorders among under 5 children. Discuss measure for prevention and control to PEM in our country.

2. State the principles of health education. What are the methods used in health education?
3. What is prudent diets? Discuss the role of dietary fibers in health and disease.

Batch: K-70

Group-A

1. Define community medicine. Write down about health promotion phase of public health. 2+4
2. Health is multidimensional –explain. Write down the indicators related to socio-economic status and health care delivery for each. 3+3
3. Name the modern factors of disease causation. What are the different modes of interventions? 2+4
4. What are the common school health problems among secondary level of school students? What do you mean by healthful school environment? 2+4

Group-B

1. Discuss about sanitation barrier. Write down the steps of modern sewage treatment. 3+3
2. States methods of water purification at household level. What are the effects of noise? 3+3
3. Mention the common occupational hazards of industrial worker. How can you measure air pollution in Mohakhali area?4+2
4. Mention characteristics of a rural housing. How can you protect a worker from pneumoconiosis? 3+3

Group-C

1. State the component of communication process. What are the barriers between health educator and community? 3+3
2. State types of learning. Enlist conditions that affect learning. Name some personality traits. 2+2+2
3. Why international health is important for protection of health and prevention of diseases? Mention the activities of Red Cross in context of Bangladesh.3+3

4. What are the components of behavioral science? Briefly describe functions of family. 2+4

Group-D

1. Discuss in brief the health care delivery mechanism of Bangladesh at primary care level. 10
2. Describe in brief the principles of primary health care. Write down achievement gained by Bangladesh in health related MDGs till now. 4+2
3. What are the types of planning? Mention the steps of planning cycle. Enlist functions of democratic leader. 2+2+2

Batch: K-69

Full marks-70

Time: 2.30 hours

(Answer any three questions from each group of A, B, C. Question no. 1 of Group D is compulsory; answer another one from the rest.)

Group-A

1. Define Community medicine. Write down 3 important differences between community medicine and clinical medicine. Discuss “health for all” phase of public health. 1.5+2+2.5
2. Draw and label the health care pyramid existing in Bangladesh. Explain Accessibility as a characteristic of health care. Discuss ecological concept of health. 2+2+2
3. What is disease control? Name the utilization rate indicators. Discuss primordial prevention of diseases. 2+2+2
4. Mention Benjamin Bloom’s 3 domains of learning. State the role of BCC in public health. Describe the illness behavior of a person when he is exposed to a disease. 1.5+2+2.5

Group-B

1. Explain Socratic Method of communication. Discuss comprehensiveness as a principle of Health education. State the role of folk media in Health Communication. 2+2+2
2. Write down the sources of air pollution. State the health impact of ozone layer depletion. How water can be purified by storage only? 2+2+2

3. Mention the sources of noise in Dhaka city. Illustrate mode of transmission of fecal-borne diseases. List the criteria of healthful housing. 1.5+2+2.5
4. Mention the sources of Municipal waste. How refuse can be disposed in rural setting? Overcrowding is an important public health problem-explain.2+2+2

Group-C

1. Enlist the health problems due to industrialization. Mention at risk workers for Plumbism. State the preventive measures taken by radio-imaging technicians. 2+2+2
2. What is occupational disease? Mention common infections of a farmer. X-Ray chest of a worker of a ceramic industry shows “snowball” opacities – state the diagnosis and preventive measures.1+2+3
3. What is “wool sorters disease”? Mention the occupational health problems a surgeon may suffer from and suggest the personal protective measures for them. 2+4
4. State offensive trade with example. Mention mental health problems of school children. How can you ensure healthful school environment?1.5+1.5+3

Group-D

1. Primary Health Care is essential health care- justify. 10
2. State importance of planning in health system. What is the role of UNICEF in promoting maternal and child health? 2+4
3. Mention three indicators to achieve “Health for all” for Bangladesh. List duties and responsibilities of domiciliary health workers. 2+4

Batch: K-68

Full marks-70

Time: 2.30 hours

(Answer any three questions from each group of A, B, C. Question no. 1 of Group D is compulsory; answer another one from the rest.)

Group –A

1. State modern theories of disease causation. Mention the characteristics of a mentally healthy person. Discuss the Disease control phase of Public Health.
2. Discuss Environment as an important Determinant of health. Mention Duties and responsibilities of a Health Assistant. 3+3
3. Name the indicators of health. Illustrate existing levels of health care in Bangladesh. Explain biomedical concept regarding health. 2+2+2
4. Explain Iceberg phenomenon of disease. Mention the stages of disease cycle. State the principles of disease control. 3+1.5+1.5

Group-B

1. What is learning? State factors influencing health behavior. Calculate and interpret IQ of a 10 years boy with mental age of 2. 1+2+3
2. How can you motivate a community for healthful living? Enlist the stages for adaption of a new idea. Mention the role of emotion on health and disease. 2+2+2
3. What are the toxic effects of lead poisoning? Mention the elements of communication with flow -chart. Write down common occupational biological hazards. 2+2+2
4. State environmental Health problems in school. Enumerate the principles of accident prevention in workplace. What is farmer's lung? 2+2+2

Group-C

1. Mention the role of Air conditioner in ventilation. Discuss Prevention and Control measures of air pollution as recommended by WHO. 2+4
2. What is safe wholesome water? State the water purification methods you suggest on small scale in flood situation .Discuss about radiation protection measures to be taken in hospital settings. 1.5+1.5+3
3. Mention refuse borne health hazards. State possible methods of hospital waste management. Healthful housing for healthy life- explain it. 1.5+1.5+1.5
4. Write short notes on: a) noise pollution b) Greenhouse effect, c) Arsenicosis. 2+2+2

Group -D

1. Principles of Primary Health Care are key to achieve health for all-explain it.10
2. Write a note on Domiciliary Health Care. What is planning cycle? 3+3
3. State the activities of UNICEF in Bangladesh. Discuss the characteristics of a good leader. 3+3

Batch: K-67

Full marks-70

Time: 2.30 hours

(Answer any three questions from each group of A, B, C. Question no. 1 of Group D is Compulsory; answer another one from the rest.)

Group -A

1. Write down the objectives of Community Medicine. What are the major achievements in different phases of Public Health? 2+4
2. Define health. Differentiate Community Medicine from Clinical Medicine. Health is multi-dimensional-explain it. 1+2+3
3. State the theories of disease causation. Discuss modes of intervention of disease. 3+3
4. Define motivation. Mention the factors influencing learning. What are the principle involved in habit formation? 1+2+3

Group -B

1. Write down the criteria of safe and wholesome water. State common water borne diseases. How can you control Arsenicosis in your community? 2+3
2. Discuss methods of refuse disposal in an urban slum. Illustrate Sanitation barrier. 3+3
3. Name the greenhouse gases. Write down the effects of noise exposure. How can your control air pollution in Dhaka city? 1+2+3
4. Write down WHO criteria of healthful housing. What is acute radiation syndrome? State the effects of ill illumination among garments worker.2+2+2

Group-C

1. A worker comes to you with the complaints of irritant cough, dyspnea on exertion and X-ray of chest shows "snow storm"

- appearance. Name the possible industries from where he may develop such conditions after a prolonged period. What are the diseases may be mistaken with this the X-ray findings for diagnosis? How can you control these diseases? 2+1+3
2. What is goal? Describe the planning cycle. How can you differentiate management from administration? 1+3+2
 3. Write about "Whole child concept" taken by UNICEF. What are the activities of Bangladesh Red Crescent Society? Mention the functions of World Health Assembly. 2+2+2
 4. List the duties and responsibilities of School Health Medical Officer. Mention the criteria of a healthy school environment. 3+3

Group -D

1. Discuss the role of community clinic in achieving MDGs in context of Bangladesh. 10
2. Write down the stages of adopting a new idea. How can a doctor communicate with his patient? 3+3
3. Enlist the principles of health education. State the criteria of a good communicator and a good message.

Batch: K-66

Full marks-70

Time: 2.30 hours

(Answer any three questions from each group of A, B, C. Question no. 1 of Group D is compulsory; answer another one from the rest.)

Group-A

1. Define Community Medicine. What are the changing concepts of health. 2+4
2. Define and label of health care. Mention the characteristics of good health care. 2+4
3. What is prevention? List different levels of prevention with example. 1+5
4. List the indicators of health. What are prevalence and incidence? 3+3

Group- B

1. Explain what break point chlorination is. Draw and level sanitation barrier. 3+3

2. What are the common causes of industrial accidents? List the personal protective equipment. 3+3
3. Illustrate causes and control of air pollution. List the effect of radiation hazards. 4+2
4. Mention the criteria of healthful housing? How water can be purified in domestic settings? 3+3

Group-C

1. Classify audiovisual aids. What are the communication barriers? 3+3
2. What are the objectives of health education? List the principles of health education. 3+3
3. What are the types of learning? Mention the conditions affecting learning. 3+3
4. Mention types and importance of school desks. What are the common school health problems? 3+3

Group- D

1. How will PHC contribute to attain HFA in Bangladesh? 10
2. List the duties and responsibilities of grass root level health and family welfare workers in Bangladesh. 3+3
3. State the activities of WHO. What is the role of UNICEF in promoting health of mother and child? 3+3

Batch: K-65

Full marks-70

Time: 2.30 hours

(Answer any three questions from each group of A, B, C. Question no. 1 of Group D is compulsory; answer another one from the rest.)

Group-A

1. Write down the changing concepts of public health. What are the characteristics of social engineering phase? 4+3
2. What are the basic components of communication process? State the new philosophy of health. 3+4
3. Draw and label the stages of disease cycle. Define community diagnosis and community treatment with example. 3+4
4. Briefly discuss the conditions affecting learning. Mention the factors influencing motivation. 4+3

Group- B

1. Distinguish between statistic and parameter. Define and classify sampling technique.2+1+4
2. What are the measures of dispersion? Body weight(kg) of a few new born babies were found as 2.5,2.3, 3,2.6,2.5,2.7,2.8,2.4. Calculate mean and median of the above data.2+2+3
3. Mention the essential components of School health program. What do you mean by healthful school environment? 4+3
4. Briefly describe the different approaches to health education. Explain the approach which you think to be appropriate? 4+3

Group -C

1. Write down the composition and role of vital layer. How will you purify river water for drinking purpose? 2+5
2. What are the components of climate change? Briefly describe the greenhouse effects in Bangladesh. 2+5
3. Write the different criteria's which a sanitary latrine can be fulfilled. Explain the principles of action of septic tank. 2+5
4. Write down the effects of noise exposure on health. Mention the biological effects of radiation. 4+3

Group - D

1. "Community Clinic provides one-stop health service." - Justify. 10
2. Define HFA. Discuss briefly the strategies of PHC. 2+5
3. Illustrate the management functions. Write down the duties and responsibilities of grass route level health workers. 2+5

Batch: K-64

Full marks; 80

Time; 2 hours 40 mins

(Group ABC; Answer any three questions from each group.

Group D; Answer three questions including question 13)

Group-A

1. What are the different levels of prevention? What do you mean by indicators of health? 1+2+4
2. Mention the characteristics of a sanitary latrine. Differentiate rubbish from garbage.4+3
3. Outline strategies and approaches of school health programme. What do you mean by periodical medical examination?4+3

4. What is PQLI? What do you mean by positive health? HOW can you control noise exposure? 1+3+3

Group-B

1. What do you mean by health behavior? State the systematic random sampling with example?3+4
2. How data can be presented? Mr. X is living with his four wives and seven children in Bakshibazar. One of his nephews is also residing with them. Mention the type of family. Justify your answer. 2+5
3. Write the background of primary health care. What are the steps involved in calculating SD? 4+3
4. Classify probability sampling. Duration of marriage of some women in Sreepur upazilla is given below 6, 8, 6,7,12,15,25,17 years. Calculate median and mean duration of marriage. 2+5

Group-C

1. What do you mean by water pollution and contamination? What are the methods of water purification in small scale? 4+3
2. Name the indicators of air pollution. what do you mean by global warming?4+3
3. Enumerate the main functions of the WHO. What is the role of UNICEF in Bangladesh? 3+4
4. State the biological effects of radiation. How radiation protection can be taken? What is the relationship between poor housing and man's health?3+2+2

Group-D

1. Describe health care delivery system in Bangladesh? 10
2. Differentiate health care from medical care. Mention the characteristics of health care. 2+3
3. What is emotion? What are the components of behavioral science? Mention the different types of family. 1+2+2
4. What are the types of communication? State the barriers of communication. Mention the different Medias in health education. 1+2+2

(2ND ASSESSMENT)

Batch: K-73

Full marks: 70

Time: 2hrs 40min

Answer any 3 questions from each group, question no. 13 is compulsory.

Group A

1. Enlist the stages of maternity cycle. Write down the beneficial effects of breast feeding. 3+3
2. Briefly discuss various types of school desks. Mention behavioral problems of school children. 3+3
3. Enlist the at risk mothers and at risk children. Mention specific protection of women during pregnancy. 3+3
4. Write down the mechanism of action of Cu-T. Briefly discuss the measures for reducing maternal mortality rate in Bangladesh. 3+3

Group B

5. Briefly discuss the stages of demographic cycle. Differentiate between developed and developing countries in respect of demographic characteristics. 3+3
6. Enlist risk factors of NCDs. Write down the danger signals of cancer. 3+3
7. Mention diseases with fever & skin rash. Write down the prevention control measures of malaria. 3+3
8. Write down the management of acute watery diarrhea with some dehydration. Define open case of tuberculosis with its epidemiological importance. 3+3

Group C

9. Enlist common problems due to disasters. Write down the measures for prevention of domestic accidents. 3+3
10. Enlist the occupational hazards of agricultural workers. Mention measures for prevention of hazards in an industry. 3+3

11. Enlist the international health agencies working in Bangladesh. Mention regions of WHO with their headquarters. 3+3
12. Write down the activities of UNICEF in Bangladesh. Briefly discuss the functions of management. 3+3

Group D

13. Discuss activities of health assistant. 6
14. Briefly discuss Alma Ata conference. PHC provides essential health care- explain. 3+3
15. Enlist common geriatric health problems. Draw an organogram of UHC with 50 beds. 3+3
16. Classify leprosy for treatment purpose with their characteristics. Write down the epidemiological basis for eradication of poliomyelitis. 3+3

Batch: K-72

Full marks: 70

Time: 2hrs 30min

Group A,B,C: Answer any 3 questions from each group,

Group D: Answer 3 questions including question no. 1

Group A

1. Define PHC. Mention the principles of PHC. What do you mean by emerging disease? 2+2+2
2. Illustrate the organogram of Upazilla Health Complex. What are the duties & responsibilities of UHFPO? 3+3
3. What is demography? Name the processes that influence demographic change. If growth rate of a country is 1.5%, when will the population of that country be doubled? 2+2+2
4. State the occupational hazards. What are the measures that can be taken for the prevention of occupational diseases? 3+3

Group B

1. Mention the objectives of antenatal care. Who are the high-risk mothers in our society? Write down the contraceptive methods suitable for a newly married couple. 2+2+2

2. List the warning signs of cancer. Describe the risk factors of cervical cancer in context of Bangladesh. 3+3
3. Draw & label the disaster cycle. What are the factors related to increase RTA in our country? 2+4
4. What are the causes of low birth weight babies? Write down the advantages of breast feeding. 3+3

Group C

1. What are the functions of WHO? Mention the role of UNICEF in promoting maternal & child health. 3+3
2. Mention the signs of severe dehydration. Write down the composition and advantages of reduced osmolarity ORS. 3+3
3. Mention the major school health problems in Bangladesh. What are the duties of school health medical officer? 3+3
4. What are the modes of transmission of hepatitis B? Who are the chronic carriers of hepatitis B? What advices will you give to an adult male as a hepatitis B carrier? 2+2+2

Group D

1. Discuss the role of community clinic in MDG achievement in context of Bangladesh. 6
2. Write down the prevention & control measures of filariasis. Mention the complications of diphtheria. 3+2
3. What are the objectives of National Tuberculosis Control Program? Mention the activities of DOTS in Bangladesh. 2+3
4. What are the common geriatric health problems? Discuss about the services provided for elderly people in Bangladesh. 3+2

Batch: K-71

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 of group D is compulsory and answer another one from the rest.

Group A

1. What are the components of PHC in Bangladesh? Mention the purpose of planning.
2. Classify diabetes according to WHO. List the complication of diabetes mellitus. How will you take care of diabetic foot?
3. What is rule of halves in hypertension? Explain importance of “patient compliance” in treatment of hypertension.
4. What are the common geriatric medical problems? Discuss about the care services provided for elderly in Bangladesh.

Group B

1. Define demography. What are the processes that influence demographic change? Mention factors influencing fertility.
2. Mention differences between disaster and accident. What measures can be taken to prevent road traffic accident in Dhaka city?
3. What are the objectives of antenatal care? Who are considered high risk mother?
4. What are the causes of low birth weight babies? Write down the advantages of breast feeding.

Group C

1. What are the components of infection chain? Differentiate between clinical, subclinical and latent case. how can you protect susceptible host in a community?
2. Write down the epidemiological basis of polio eradication. What do you mean by emerging disease? Give examples.
3. What is street virus? Discuss post exposure prophylaxis of rabies.
4. Define chronic carrier of Hepatitis B. what advices will you give to an adult male as a hepatitis B carrier?

Group D

1. Classify different methods of contraceptives commonly used in the world with examples. What are the merits family planning?
2. What are the functions of WHO? Mention the role of UNESCO in promoting maternal and child health.
3. Mention the criteria of goof leader. Write in short the epidemiology of Dengue fever.

Batch: K-70

**Answer any eight questions from Group-A.
Question no.11 is compulsory**

Group-A

1. a) Classify variable.
b) Calculate mean and median value of the following observation
8, 3,7,32,26,4,10,30,9,40
2. a) State the different stages of demographic cycle with example
b) Name the fertility related statistics.
3. a) What are the iodine deficiency disorders?
b) State the WHO strategy for prevention of PEM.
4. a) Distinguish the characteristics of insect and Arachnida.
b) Outline the control measures of adult mosquito.
5. a) To estimate the magnitude of recent dengue outbreak what study design you can apply? Mention its advantages?
b) What are the differences between incidence and prevalence
6. a) Name the different type of disinfection with example.
b) What are the differences between source and reservoir?
7. a) Classify milk borne disease.
b) Explain different methods of pasteurization.
8. a) Enlist the MCH problems in Bangladesh.
b) How can you prevent ophthalmic neonatorum.
9. a) Discuss impact of family on mother and child health.
b) Mention the complications of OCP.
- 10.a) Discuss biological transmission of diseases.
b) Give the differences between sand fly and mosquito.

Group – B

11. In a flooded area there is outbreak of diarrhea- write the step of investigation in this case.

Batch: K-69

Total Marks: 80

Time: 2 hours 30 min

(Group ABC; Answer any three questions from each group.

Group D; Answer two questions including question 1)

Group-A

1. What is risk approach? Enlist high risk mother. Write down the preventive measures for LBW?
2. Mention the objectives of ANC. What are the warning signs of pregnancy? Identify the factors behind “un-met-need” for FP.
3. What are the measures of central tendency? If variance of a data is 16 calculate the SD. Mention the properties of a normal distribution curve.
4. Define parameter. Mention the different methods of data collection. State the characteristics of an ideal disinfectant.

Group-B

1. Enlist arthropod associated bacterial, viral and parasitic diseases. “Malnutrition predisposes to infection and infection to malnutrition” – justify the statement.
2. Mention the demographic process. Discuss the different stages of demographic cycle.
3. Identify the factors influencing fertility in Bangladesh. Define GRR and NRR.
4. What are ocular signs of Vit-A deficiency? Discuss possible intervention to prevent nutritional anemia of a teen aged girl. Name six trace elements.

Group-C

1. What are the components of an infection chain? Differentiate between clinical, subclinical and latent case. How can you protect susceptible host in a community?
2. Smoking causes lung cancer- which type of study you can choose to justify the statement and why? State the disadvantages of this study.
3. How nutritional states of a primary school student can be assessed? What do you mean by supplementary action of protein?
4. What are the features of a statistical table? Calculate median and mode from the given sources of values:7,9,11,7,6,4,13,12,9,5 and 14.

Group-D

1. Outline the steps of epidemiological investigation during outbreak of dengue fever.

2. Mention the scopes of family planning services in Bangladesh. Who are the ideal candidates for IUCD? How “milk injury” can be prevented?
3. Classify disinfection with example. How can you sterilize urine, soiled bed sheet?
4. Mention the distinguishing features between mosquito and sand fly. Give the outline of principles of arthropod control.

Batch: K-68

Total Marks: 80

Time: 2 hours 30 min

(Group ABC; Answer any three questions from each group.

Group D; Answer two questions including question 1)

Group-A

1. State importance of incubation period. Explain disease distribution. How can you measure DM in a community? 1.5+3+1.5
2. State two aims of epidemiology. Epidemiology helps in completing natural history of disease- justify. What is disease elimination? 2+3+1
3. Define reservoir. Mention common iatrogenic health problems. A study intends to find out the etiological factors associated with Ca cervix. Draw the flow chart. 1+2+3
4. Plan the study design to formulate a hypothesis regarding cholera outbreak. How terminal disinfection is benefited for prevention of disease transmission? How can you ensure safe milk supply in a community with in short period? 3+1.5+1.5

Group-B

1. Point out the objectives of ANC. Find out the social factors responsible for high MMR. How to ensure specific health protections to a pregnant mother. 2+2+2
2. Mention the importance of colostrum among neonate. State the concept of bedding in”. How can you prevent high prevalence of LBW babies in Bangladesh? 1.5+1.5+3
3. Mention three important advantages of breast feeding. What is milk injury? How to restore optimum health of mother during pregnancy? 2+1.5+2.5

4. Find out the factors affecting child health. Identify factors behind Un –met need” for FP. Write down the post-operative advices after male sterilization.2+2+2

Group-C

1. Mention disabling effect of Iodine deficiency. State the non-calorie role of fat. How can we prevent PEM of under 5 children?
1.5+1.5+3
2. Mention the role of protein in body immunity. State contributory factors for nutritional blindness. Make a dietary plan for a community to prevent CHD.1.5+2+2.5
3. What is food gap? Illustrate the web of causation regarding malnutrition in Bangladesh. How can you prevent protein deficiency in a vegetarian community? 1.5+3+1.5
4. Name the contents of a table. How take a sample from a heterogeneous population? Calculate median value from following observations 81, 79,71,95,75,77,84,90. 2+2+2

Group-D

1. Discuss demographic transition of world population since 1650 AD.
10
2. Illustrate and interpret population pyramid of LDCs. State modes of transmission of vector borne disease. 3+3
3. Name the three wingless insects and mention diseases produced by them. Give outline of principle of arthropod control 2+4

Batch: K-67

Full marks; 60

Time; 1 hours 50 mins

(Group ABC; Answer any three questions from each group.

Group D; Answer two questions including question 1)

Group-A

1. Mention factors influencing high fertility. Present growth rate of Bangladesh is 1.34%, calculate doubling time of the population.
2.5+2.5
2. Enlist common MCH problems in Bangladesh. How can you prevent ophthalmia neonatarum? 3+2

3. Discuss impact of family planning on mother and child health. Mention the complications of OCP. 3+2
4. Mention at risk mothers. Discuss risk approach in controlling high MMR.2+3

Group-B

1. Identify complications of iodine deficiency. State the WHO strategies for prevention of PEM. 2+3
2. State WHO recommended dietary goals. Name trace elements. Comment on food fortification. 2+1+2
3. Discuss biological transmission of diseases. State sand fly control measures.3+2
4. What is pasteurization? How can you sterilize urine soiled linen? 3+2

Group-C

1. Classify variable. Calculate mean and median value of the observations (8,3,7,32,25,5,12,30,9 &35) 1+4
2. Mention measures of dispersion. Draw a suitable graph from the following data.

SBP(mmHg)	110-120	121-130	131-140	141-150	151-160
Frequency	5	8	20	15	4

3. Write the aims of epidemiology. Draw a flow chart of cohort study on smoking and lung cancer. 2+3
4. Write down the features of a point source epidemic curve. Among 10,000 population 500 suffered from dengue, of which 10 patients died. Calculate CFR. 2.5+2.5

Group-D

1. Discuss management and preventive measures of Vit-A related deficiency disorders. 10
2. State the advices following vasectomy. Write down the advantages of breastfeeding. 2+3
3. write short notes on –a) Lathyrism b) Disease control 2.5 +2.5

Batch: K-66

Full marks; 70

Time; 2 hours 30 mins

(Group ABC; Answer any three questions from each group.

Group D; Answer two questions including question 1)

Group-A

1. State the different stages of demographic cycle. Name some fertility related statistics. 4+2
2. Define family planning as per WHO expert committee. State important MCH problems prevailing in Bangladesh. Write down the importance of MCH bases family planning. 1+2 +3
3. Define exclusive breast feeding. Enlist high risk infants. Write down the preventive measures of LBW. 1+2+3
4. Classify PEM according to Gomez formula. What is tetanus neonatarum? How can you prevent it? 2+1+3

Group-B

1. Mention sterilization measures for an operation theatre. Write short notes on food adulteration. 3+3
2. List the common deficiency disorders prevalent in Bangladesh. State preventive measures of Lathyrism. How safety of milk can be maintained? 2+2+2
3. Enlist the diseases transmitted by house fly. Write down the mechanism of transmission of arthropod borne disease. 2+4
4. Classify arthropods of medical importance and set example. Describe life cycle of sand fly. What do you mean by integrated vector control measurement? 2+2+2

Group-C

1. Write down the methods of data presentation. Draw an appropriate curve from the frequency distribution of systolic blood pressure of 4th year medical student of DMC.

SBP(mm Hg)	100-110	110-120	120-130	130-140
Frequency	3	12	31	4

2. Identify the following variables as qualitative /quantitative; discrete /continuous; BMI; socio-economic status (SES), Diastolic BP;

Occupation & Blood group. Compute standard deviation (SD) from the given weight (kg) of 4th year student of DMC; 62, 75, 62, 70, 55, 52, 56, 68, 46 & 62. 2+4

3. Define epidemiology. Mention the tools of measurement in epidemiology. In a town with a mid-year population of 4000000, there are 8500 live births, 250 still births, 720 deaths in 1st month of life and 1200 deaths in 1st year of life in 2001. Calculate IMR from above data. 3+3
4. Classify different epidemiological studies. How can you study multifactorial causation of hypertension? Give flow chart of that study design. 2+1+3

Group-D

1. Define the role of antenatal care in reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity. 10
2. Define weaning. Write down usefulness of a growth chart. What do you mean by supplementary action of protein? 1+2+3
3. Define xerophthalmia and mention its stages. How can you treat a child with advance stage xerophthalmia? 1+2+3

Batch: K-65

Full marks: 80

Time: 2 hours 40 mins

(Group ABC; Answer any three questions from each group.

Group D; Answer three questions including question 1)

Group-A

1. Write down the changing concepts of public health. What are the characteristic of social engineering phase? 4+3
2. What are the basic components of communication process? State the new philosophy of health. 3+4
3. Draw and label the stages of demographic cycle. Define community diagnosis & community treatment with example. 3+4
4. Briefly discuss the conditions affecting learning. Mention the factors influencing motivation. 4+3

Group-B

1. Distinguish between statistic & parameter. Define & classify sampling technique. 2+1+4

2. What are the measures of dispersion? Body weight (kg) of a few new born babies were found as 2.5,2.3,3,2.6,2.5,2.7,2.8,2.4. Calculate mean and median of the above data. 2+2+3
3. Mention the essential components of school health program. What do you mean by healthful school environment? 4+3
4. Briefly discuss the different approaches to health education. Explain the approach which you think to be appropriate. 4+3

Group-C

1. Write down the composition and role of vital layer. How will you purify river water for drinking purpose? 2+5
2. What are the components of climate change? Briefly describe the greenhouse effects in Bangladesh. 2+5
3. Write the different criteria's which a sanitary latrine can be fulfilled. Explain the principles of action of septic tank. 2+5
4. Write down the effects of noise exposure on health. Mention the biological effects of radiation. 4+3

Group-D

1. Community clinic provides one –stop health services”- justify. 10
2. Define HFA. Discuss briefly the strategies of PHC. 2+5
3. Illustrate the management functions. Write down the duties and responsibilities of grass route level health workers. 2+5

Batch: K-64

Full marks: 80

Time: 2.40 hours

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 is compulsory and answers another one from rest.

Group A

1. Classify Epidemiological studies. List basic steps of case control study. 3+3
2. List different types of epidemics. State prevention, control and eradication.3+3
3. Give the flow chart of a cohort study. What are the disadvantages of a cohort study? 3+3

4. Draw and level the chain of infections. Enumerate the principles of control of transmission of communicable disease. 2+4

Group-B

1. State various clinical presentations of lymphatic Filariasis. How will you prevent Filariasis in Bangladesh? 3+3
2. Discuss in short the role of rodent blocked fleas in the transmission of plague. List different types of malaria parasite with diseases. 3+3
3. What are the STDs with causative agents? Mention various modes of transmission of HIV and HBV. 3+3

Group-C

1. Mention types of cancer. What are the investigations to identify and prevent them? 2+4
2. List major manifestations of rheumatic fever. What are the high risk approach for prevention of rheumatic fever? 2+4
3. What are risk factors of CHD? What are the measures you will take to prevent CHD? 3+3
4. List the complication of DM. Mention the curative care diabetic foot. 3+3

Group-D

1. Describ in detail the steps of investigations of an epidemic outbreak. 10
2. Mention common geriatric medicals problems of Bangladesh. Discuss the care of aged people at family and community level. 2+4
3. Enlist 5 major vector borne diseases. Discuss different mechanism of transmission of vector borne diseases. 2+4

(3RD ASSESSMENT)

Batch: K-69

Group A

1. Mention the environmental factors constituting to the occurrence of RF & RHD. What are the different types of Anthrax? Which one is dangerous and why?
2. Explain healthy aging through healthy lifestyle. How to prevent CHD in the whole population?
3. Give the characteristic features of measles rashes. Write down the complications mumps. What is rubella syndrome?
4. Mention the risk factors of chronic diseases. Identify the target women of cervical cancer screening. Point out the determinants of obesity.

Group B

5. State the vector control strategies for Malaria. Mention the various syndromes of Leishmania in human. Enumerate the opportunistic infections associated with HIV.
6. Partially blocked flea is more important than completely blocked flea in transmission of plague – why? Classify immunizing agents. Yellow fever may be an emerging disease in Bangladesh. – Why?
7. Write down the role of syndrome approach to STD control at PHC level. State the WHO recommended drug regimen for Leprosy control.
8. A child of 2 years old is unable to drink and abnormally sleepy with wheeze. What is your diagnosis and how will you manage the case? Write down the preventive measures of Hepatitis B. Intravenous drug abusers are at high risk of STD - justify.

Group C

9. Role of 4E's intervention for prevention of RTA in Dhaka city. – justify. State the WHO criteria for diagnosis of Rheumatic fever.

10. Explain disaster cycle. Give the management of disaster preparedness.
11. Discuss the roll of WHO in health and disease. State the importance of measles catchup campaign in measles prevention and control.
12. Write down the clinical features of Diphtheria. Classify diarrhea on dehydration. Identify the suspected case of pulmonary TB.

Group D

13. Filariasis is a major cause of disability- discuss. Describe its elimination strategies.
14. State the case definition for suspecting Kala Azar. Write down the different form of manmade disaster.
15. Rabies is one of the important public health problems- how will you control this. Pedestrian have a role on RTA- how will you manage?

Batch: K-68

Full marks: 80

Time: 2.40 hours

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 is compulsory and answer another one from rest.

Group A

1. Describe in short the principle of communicable diseases. Why Bangladesh is at risk of spread of HIV? 3+3
2. State Zoonosis with example. How a suspected host gets infected with bacillus Anthracis? Enumerate the complications of pertussis. 2+2+2
3. What is the elimination goal of leprosy? Mention the host factors contributing to the occurrence of tuberculosis. Why health care professionals are at risk of hepatitis B? 1+3+2
4. Mention the objectives of EPI of Bangladesh. Write down the preventive measures for neonatal tetanus. 3+3

Group B

1. Name the principal vector for malaria in our country. What is Roll Back Malaria? State the vector control strategies for malaria. 1+2.5+2.5

2. Mention the various clinical presentation of lymphatic Filariasis among male. Enlist the strategies to eliminate Filariasis. State the importance of measles catchup campaign in measles prevention. 2+2+2
3. Who are the reservoirs responsible for continued transmission of Leishmaniasis? State the case definition for suspecting kala-azar. How can you screen out them? 2+2+2
4. How can you manage a case of genital ulcer at PHC level? State the protective measures you should take to prevent ARI among under-5 Children in a community. 3+3

Group C

1. Discuss the environmental diabetic insults. How can you prevent non-communicable diseases in a community? 3+3
2. State WHO criteria for diagnosis of Rheumatic fever. How to provide secondary prophylaxis to a slum boy of 5 years old suffering from Rheumatic fever. 3+3
3. What are the risk factors of hypertension for women? Mention the dietary measure to be taken to prevent CHD. 3+3
4. Enlist common cancers prevailing in Bangladesh. What is the role of diet in of Cancer? Discuss the social measures to prevent cervical cancer. 1.5+1.5+3

Group D

1. Discuss HIV/ AIDS control program in Bangladesh. 10
2. Mention geriatric medical problems due to chronic illness. Discuss care of aged at family and community level. 2+4
3. Mention immediate emergency care. Discuss agent factors as determinants of accidents. 2+4

Batch: K-67

Full marks: 80

Time: 2.40 hours

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 is compulsory and answers another one from rest.

Group A

1. Mention the objectives of multi-drug chemotherapy of leprosy. Give preventive measures against hepatitis D in a community. 2+4
2. Explain the epidemiological Triad of ARI. Mention lymphatic Filariasis associated morbidities and discuss their control measures. 3+3
3. Syndromic approach is an appropriate measure for management of STD at PHC setting -Justify. Give an illustration of Dynamic of transmission of Salmonella typhi. 3+3
4. Write down the epidemiological determinants of bird flu. Discuss prevention and control measures of ankylostomiasis in community. 3+3

Group B

1. Explain infection as determinants of cancer. Discuss secondary prophylaxis for rheumatic fever. 3+3
2. State geriatric problems associated with long term illness. How can you care for our senior citizens at family and community level? 3+3
3. Enumerate the risk factors for a woman regarding stroke. Mention importance of tracking of BP. State the recommended dietary changes for prevention of CHD. 2+2+2
4. Discuss the environmental diabetic insults. How can you manage an obese patient having BMI > 40? 3+3

Group C

1. How active immunity can be acquired? Discuss the mechanism of action of OPV in human host. Mention contra indications of live vaccines. 1.5+3+1.5
2. What is cross immunity? Discuss how people at risk may be protected from infection. 2+4
3. Mention antiviral vaccines used in Bangladesh. State importance of “walk in cold room”. How neonatal tetanus can be eliminated from BD? 2+2+2
4. Write the health hazards of nuclear accidents. Accident is a non-communicable disease- justify. 2+4

Group D

1. Discuss the package program for control of diarrheal disorders under IMCI.10
2. Poliomyelitis is eradicable – justify. How can you control rabies in man and animal? 3+3
3. State complication of diphtheria. What are the relationships between TB and HIV? 3+3

Batch: K-66

Full marks: 80

Time: 2.40 hours

Answer any three questions from group A, B, C and Question no 1 is compulsory and answers another one from rest.

Group A

1. Mention 6 key sets of risk factors of chronic diseases. Identify target population of diabetes screening. How to manage a case of gestational diabetic mellitus? 2+2+2
2. Explain healthy ageing through healthy life style. How to control stroke?3+3
3. Write down WHO criteria for diagnosis of rheumatic fever. Discuss primordial prevention of CHD in whole population. 3+3
4. State modes of transmission of anthrax. Discuss primary prevention of HTN.2+4

Group-B

1. State the effects of chicken pox in pregnancy. Illustrate epidemiological triad of ARI. How can you control sand fly in a community? 2+2+2
2. State the modes of transmission of HBV. How can you control dengue fever in a community? 3+3
3. Point out WHO poliomyelitis eradication strategies. “Tuberculosis has been described as a barometer of social welfare”- explain. How can you control pediculosis in fashion model? 2+2+2
4. Give cardinal features of syphilis at different stages. Mention chemoprophylaxis for malaria. Write down the complication of whooping cough. 2+2+2

Group-C

1. Name some man-made disasters. Illustrate the four 'E's of interventions in accident prevention. Give the management of aftermath. 1+2+3
2. What is PKDL? State impacts of mumps in women. Illustrate treatment plan for some dehydration. 1+2+3
3. What are the effects of primary response? How can you control neonatal tetanus in an urban slum? Mention cardinal features of leprosy. 2+2+2
4. State the target of ARI control program. Write down the ongoing activities performed by the diarrheal disease control program in BD. 2+4

Group-D

1. Describe strategies for elimination of Filariasis. 10
2. What is latent period and window period in HIV or AIDS? Discuss host factors for HIV or AIDS. 2+4
3. How to assess obesity? How can you control obesity in a community? 2+4

FORENSIC MEDICINE

(1ST ASSESSMENT)

Batch: K-73

Full marks: 70

Time: 2hrs 30min

Answer any 3 questions from each group

Group A

1. a) Define Forensic Medicine and Medico legal Jurisprudence. 0.8
2
- b) Write down the branches of Forensic Medicine. 3
- c) What is inquest? When magistrate inquest is required?
2. a) Define consent. What are the types of consent? 0.8
- b) Define professional infamous conduct with examples. 2
- c) Write down the rights and privileges of a registered medical practitioner. 3
3. a) Define malpraxis. 0.8
- b) Give 2 examples of civil and criminal negligence. 2
- c) Write a short note on: Exhumation. 3
4. a) Define medical ethics. 0.8
- b) What are the functions of BMDC? 2
- c) Enumerate the codes of medical ethics. 3

Group B

5. a) Define hanging. 0.8
- b) What are the causes of death due to hanging? 2
- c) Write down the differences between hanging and ligature strangulation. 3
6. a) Define drowning. 0.8
- b) Write down the postmortem findings of drowning. 2
- c) Write down the pathophysiology of fresh & salt water drowning. 3
7. a) Define asphyxia and cardinal signs of asphyxia. 0.8
- b) Write the causes and stages of asphyxia. 2
- c) Write down the postmortem findings of strangulation. 3

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 8. | a) Define death trance. | 0.8 |
| | b) Write a short note on: Contributory negligence. | 2 |
| | c) What do you know about "Diatom"? | 3 |

Group C

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 9. | a) Define court. | 0.8 |
| | b) What is perjury and hostile witness? | 2 |
| | c) Name various courts of Bangladesh with their functions. | 3 |
| 10. | a) What is euthanasia? | 0.8 |
| | b) Write a short note on: Mummification. | 2 |
| | c) Why Forensic Medicine is essential for all types of doctors? | 3 |
| 11. | a) Define negative autopsy. | 0.8 |
| | b) What are the objectives of medicolegal autopsy? | 2 |
| | c) Discuss briefly the early changes of death. | 3 |
| 12. | a) Define sudden death. | 0.8 |
| | b) Write down the diagnostic criteria of brain stem death. | 2 |
| | c) Enumerate the causes of sudden death. | 3 |

Group D

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 13. | a) Define identification. | 0.8 |
| | b) What are the traits of identification? | 2 |
| | c) Write short notes on: i) Turner's syndrome ii) Tattoo mark | 3 |
| 14. | a) State Locard's principle of exchange. | 0.8 |
| | b) What are the information we can obtain from a drop of blood? | 2 |
| | c) Write down the postmortem findings of chronic starvation. | 3 |
| 15. | a) Define race. | 0.8 |
| | b) Write down the medico legal importance of bite mark. | 2 |
| | c) What is Dactylography and its types? | 3 |
| 16. | a) Define evidence. | 0.8 |
| | b) What are the medical documentary evidences? | 2 |
| | c) Discuss about doctor-patient relationship. | 3 |

Batch: K-72

Full marks: 70

Time: 2hrs 30min

Answer any 3 questions from each group

Group A

1. a) Define Forensic Medicine and Medicolegal Jurisprudence. 0.8
2
- b) Write down the differences between Forensic Medicine and Medicolegal Jurisprudence. 3
- c) What is inquest? When magistrate inquest is required?
2. a) Define professional infamous conduct. 0.8
- b) Define consent. What are the types of consent? 2
- c) Write down the rights and privileges of a registered medical practitioner. 3
3. a) Define malpraxis. 0.8
- b) Write a short note on: Exhumation. 2
- c) Give 2 examples of civil and criminal negligence. 3
4. a) Define medical ethics. 0.8
- b) When the name of a medical man is to be erased from BMDC register? 2
3
- c) Enumerate the codes of medical ethics.

Group B

5. a) Define hanging. 0.8
- b) What are the causes of death due to hanging? 2
- c) Write down the differences between hanging and ligature strangulation. 3
6. a) Define drowning. 0.8
- b) Write down the postmortem findings of drowning. 2
- c) Write down the pathophysiology of fresh & salt water drowning. 3
7. a) Define syncope. 0.8
- b) Define asphyxia. What are the cardinal signs of asphyxia? 2
3
- c) Write down the causes of death due to wounds.
8. a) Define death trance. 0.8
- b) Write a short note on: Contributory negligence. 2
- c) Write down the diagnostic criteria of brain stem death. 3

Group C

9. a) Define court. 0.8
b) What is perjury and hostile witness? 2
c) Name various courts of Bangladesh with their functions. 3
10. a) What is euthanasia? 0.8
b) Write a short note on: Mummification. 2
c) Why Forensic Medicine is essential for all types of doctors? 3
11. a) Define negative autopsy. 0.8
b) What are the objectives of medico legal autopsy? 2
c) Discuss briefly the early changes of death. 3
12. a) What do you know about "Diatom"? 0.8
b) Define sudden death. 2
c) Enumerate the causes of sudden death. 3

Group D

13. a) Define identification. 0.8
b) What are the traits of identification? 2
c) Write short notes on: i) Klinefelter's syndrome ii) Barr body 3
14. a) State Locard's principle of exchange. 0.8
b) Write down the signs & symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning. 2
c) Write down the postmortem findings of chronic starvation. 3
15. a) Define race. 0.8
b) What is Dactylography and its types? 2
c) Write down the medico legal importance of bite mark. 3
16. a) Define evidence. 0.8
b) What is professional infamous conduct? 2
c) Discuss about doctor-patient relationship. 3

Batch: K-71

Full marks: 70 Time: 2hrs 30 min

Answer any three questions from each group.

Group A

- 1) a. Define forensic medicine.
b. How does it differ from medical jurisprudence?
c. Name the branches of forensic medicine. Why do you study forensic medicine?
2. a. What is BMDC?
b. What are the functions of BMDC and what are duties of a doctor?
c. What are rights and privilege of a doctor?
3. a. What is implied contract?
b. What types of damages do a doc face in case of disclosure of the private information of a patient? When no doc- patient relation or contract does exist? When the communication is privileged?
c. What would be the status of secrecy in case of query by an insurance company or a defense lawyer? Why is informed consent needed?
4. a. What is infamous conduct?
b. What is meant by the codes of “medical practice?”
c. Define medical ethics. What is its relation to law? Mention the codes related to the medical teachers.

Group B

5. a. What is inquest?
b. What are its parts? Which part of it does a Forensic doctor carefully notice?
c. Why is the magistrate’s inquest asked for?
6. a. Define evidence.
b. What is the procedure of recording dying declaration?
c. Difference between a bedside court and dying declaration.
7. a. Define negligence.
b. Define Malpraxis. What are the 4 Ds of doc’s susceptibility to Malpraxis?
c. Define and give examples of criminal negligence.
8. a. Define death.
b. What are the postmortem changes to be seen within the 24 hours of dyeing? What is breaking of ‘disappearance’ of rigor mortis?
c. Define decomposition. Which organs decompose earlier and why? Mention factors influencing decomposition.

Group C

9. a. Define identification.
b. Name the traits of identification. What are the traits those can singly give you one's absolute identification?
c. What are the peculiar traits? Why tattooing is significant medico legally? How they disappear?
10. a. Define autopsy.
b. What are the objectives and requisites of medico-legal autopsy?
c. A patient under your care died. How do you justify whether to issue a death certificate or arrange for an autopsy?
11. a. Define negative autopsy.
b. Define natural and unnatural death and classify UDs.
c. Define and give causes of sudden death.
12. a. Define death trance.
b. What are the conditions when death trance can happen?
c. How can you avoid writing D/C on the state of death trance?

Group D

13. a. What do you mean by violent asphyxia?
b. Define and classify hanging.
c. Mention the post mortem findings of a case of typical hanging.
14. a. What is DNA profiling?
b. What are the biological fluids and items suitable for DNA study?
c. What is CoDIS? What was the way of identifying the deceased of Savar Disaster?
15. a. Define dactylography.
b. How can you establish race of a person?
c. What is inter-sex? Mention the different intersex status.
16. a. Define sudden death.
b. What are the causes of sudden death?
c. What is euthanasia? Classify and justify euthanasia.

Batch: K-70

Full marks: 70 Time: 2hrs 30 min
Answer any three questions from each group.

Group-A

1. a) Define Forensic Medicine.
b) What are the branches of forensic Medicine?
c) Differentiate between forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence.
2. a) Differentiate dichotomy from fee sharing
b) What do you mean by perjury and hostile witness?
c) Name the courts of Bangladesh and mention their functions and power
3. a) Define Medical ethics.
b) Define malpraxis. Write down the types with two examples of each.
c) What is professional infamous conduct? Give four examples.
4. a) What is consent? What are the types of consent?
b) Write down the rights and privileges of a medical practitioner.
c) What are the functions of BMDC?

Group-B

1. a) Define abrasion. Classify it.
b) What is the medicolegal importance of abrasion?
c) Enumerate the components of grievous hurt.
2. a) Define bruise.
b) Define injury, wound, assault and hurt.
c) Write down the differences between suicidal and homicidal cut throat wound.
3. a) What is summon and conduct money.
b) What are the medical documentary evidences?
c) Write short notes on: dying declaration.
4. a) Define euthanasia. Give its types.
b) What is inquest? When magistrate inquest is required?
c) What is exhumation? Mention the procedure of exhumation.

Group-C

1. a) Define death. Classify it.
b) Write down the changes after death.
c) Write short notes on putrefactions.
2. a) What is autopsy? Mention its types.
b) Write down the pre-requisites of medicolegal autopsy.
c) What are the objectives of medicolegal autopsy?
3. a) Mention the medicolegal importance of brain stem death.

- b) What is apparent death? Give examples.
- c) Write down the diagnostic signs of brain stem death.
- 4. a) Define asphyxia.
- b) Write down the causes of asphyxia.
- c) Define sudden death. Enumerate the causes of sudden death.

Group-D

- 1. a) Define forensic toxicology.
- b) Classify poison medicolegally.
- c) Write down the principle of management of acute poisoning case.
- 2. a) Define and classify antidote.
- b) What are the criteria of ideal suicidal poison?
- c) Write down the factors modifying the action of poison.
- 3. a) Write a note on death trance.
- b) Write a note on Rigor mortis.
- c) What are the differences between ante mortem and postmortem wound?
- 4. a) Define homicide. Classify it.
- b) What are the features of incised wound?
- c) Write down the differences between incised wound and lacerated looking wound?

Batch: K-69

Full marks: 80

Time: 2:40 hours

Answer any three questions from each group.

Group -A

- 1. Define Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. Write down the difference between Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. What is inquest? When magistrate inquest is required? 1.6+2+3
- 2. Define Malpraxis. Define consent. What are the types of consent? Write down the rights and privilege of a medical practitioner. 1.6+2+3
- 3. Define assault and battery. Classify homicide. Discuss suicidal cut throat wound. 1.6+2+3
- 4. Define medical ethics. When the name of medical man is to be erased from BMDC register. Enumerate the codes of medical ethics. 1.6+2+3

Group-B

1. Define bruise. Write a short note on: Exhumation. Give two examples of civil and criminal negligence. 1.6+2+3
2. Define hurt. Write short notes on dying declaration. Enumerate the components of grievous hurt. 1.6+2+3
3. Define syncope. Define Asphyxia. What are the cardinal sign of Asphyxia? Write down causes of death due to wounds. 1.6+2+3
4. Define death trance. Write short notes on contributory negligence. Write down the diagnostic criteria of brain stem death. 1.6+2+3

Group- C

1. Define court. What is perjury and hostile witness? Name the various courts of Bangladesh with their functions. 1.6+2+3
2. What is euthanasia? Write short notes on: Mummification. Why Forensic Medicine is necessary for all types of doctors? 1.6+2+3
3. Define autopsy. What are the objectives of medico-legal autopsy? Discuss briefly the early changes of death. 1.6+2+3
4. Write viscera preserved routinely in case of suspected poisoning. Define sudden death. Enumerate the causes of sudden death. 1.6+2+3

Group-D

1. Define poison and Forensic Toxicology. What are the accidental poisons in Bangladesh? Write down the principles of management of acute poisoning. 2+1.6+3
2. Define antidote. Classify antidote. Describe factors modifying the actions of poison. 0.6+2+4
3. Define wound medico-legally. Write down the difference between bruise and artificial bruise. Write down the importance of abrasion. 1.6+2+3
4. Define evidence. What is professional infamous conduct? Discuss about doctor-patient relationship. 1.6+2+3

Batch: K-68

Full marks: 80

Time: 2:40 hours

Answer any five questions from each group.

Group-A

1. Define Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. What are the branches of Forensic Medicine? What is inquest? When magistrate inquest is required? 2+3+3

2. Name the courts of Bangladesh and mention their functions and power. Define Asphyxia. What are the cardinal signs of Asphyxia? Write down the causes of Asphyxia. 4+2+2
3. What is professional infamous conduct? Give 4 examples. Define Malpraxis. Write down types with two examples of each. Write down the rights and privileges of a medical practitioner. 2+3+3
4. What are the functions of BMDC? What is starvation? Classify it. Write down the postmortem findings of starvation. 3+2+3
5. What is evidence? What are the medical documentary evidences? Write down changes after death. Define suspended animation. What are the causes of it? 2+3+3
6. Define homicide. Classify it. Mention differences between suicidal and homicidal cut throat wound. What are the differences between antemortem and postmortem wound? 2+3+3

Group –B

1. What is Injury, Wound, Assault and Hurt? Mention medicolegal importance of abrasion. Enumerate the components of grievous hurt. 2+2+4
2. Define death. Classify it. Mention the diagnostic signs of brain stem death. Define sudden death. Enumerate the causes of sudden death. 2+2+4
3. What is autopsy? Mention its types. Mention pre-requisites of medicolegal autopsy. What are the objectives of medicolegal autopsy? 2+2+4
4. How the age of bruise can be determined? Mention features of incised wound. Mention the differences between postmortem staining and bruise. 2+3+3
5. a) Define Poison and Forensic Toxicology. 2
b) Name the preservatives used during autopsy. 1.8
c) Write down the principles of management of acute poisoning. 3
6. a) Mention the criteria of ideal homicidal poison with example. 1.8
b) Define and classify antidote. What is universal antidote? 2
c) Name factors modifying the action of poison. 3

Batch: K-67

Full marks: 80 Time: 2:40 hours
Answer any five questions from each group.

Group -A

1. a) Define Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
b) What are the branches of Forensic medicine?
c) What is inquest? When magistrate inquest is required? 2+3+3
2. a) What are the medical documentary evidences?
b) Write short notes on Subpoena.
c) Name the courts of Bangladesh and mention their power and functions. 2+2+4
3. a) What is autopsy? Mention its types.
b) What are the pre-requisites of medicolegal autopsy?
c) What are the objectives of medicolegal autopsy? 2+2+4
4. a) Define Injury, Wound, Assault, and Battery. 2
b) Write down the causes of sudden death. 2
c) What is grievous hurt? Enumerate the components of grievous hurt. 4
5. a) What is professional infamous conduct? Give 4 examples.
b) What is Malpraxis? Mention its types with two examples of each.
c) What are the rights and privileges of a medical practitioner? 2+3+3
6. a) State the determination of age of bruise from its color change.
b) Write a short note on Self-inflicted and fabricated wound.
c) Mention the causes of Asphyxia. 2+4+2

Group -B

1. a) Define death. Mention its types.
b) What is apparent death? Give examples.
c) Write down the diagnostic signs of brain stem death. 2+2+4
2. a) Define homicide. Classify it with examples.
b) Write down the differences between suicidal and homicidal cut throat wound.
c) What are the differences between ante mortem and post mortem wound? 2+3+3
3. a) What is laceration? What are its types?
b) Mention medico-legal importance of abrasion.
c) What is grievous hurt? Enumerate the components of grievous hurt. 2+2+4
4. a) Define consent. Mention its types.
b) Write short note on informed consent.
c) What are the preservatives used during autopsy? 2+2+4
5. a) Define Poison, Antidote and Toxicology.

- b) Write down the properties of ideal homicidal poison.
 - c) What are the factors that modifying the action of poison? 2+4+2
6. a) What are the late changes of death?
- b) What are the differences between bruise and post mortem staining? 4+4

Batch: K-66

Full marks: 80 Time: 2:40 hours
Answer any five questions from each group.

Group -A

1. a) Define Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
 b) What are the branches of Forensic Medicine?
 c) What is inquest? When magistrate inquest is required? 2+3+3
2. a) What are the medical documentary evidence?
 b) What is perjury and Hostile witness?
 c) Name the courts of Bangladesh and mention their power and functions. 2+2+4
3. a) What is autopsy? Mention its type.
 b) What is negative and obscure autopsy?
 c) What are the objectives of medico-legal autopsy? 2+2+4
4. a) Define toxicology and poison.
 b) Mention the factors that modify the action of poison.
 c) Write down the criteria of an ideal homicidal poison.2+3+3
5. a) What is professional infamous conduct? Give 4 examples.
 b) What is Malpraxis? Write down its types with two examples of each.
 c) What are the rights and privileges of a medical practitioner?
 2+3+3
6. a) What are the functions of BMDC?
 b) What is euthanasia? Classify it.
 c) What are the pre-requisite of autopsy? 2+2+4

Group -B

1. a) Define death. Mention its types.
 b) What is apparent death? Give examples.
 c) What is putrefaction? Narrate its successive stages.
2. a) Classify poison medico-legally.
 b) What is antidote? What are its types?

- c) How will you diagnose a case of poisoning in a dead body?
2+3+3
3. a) What is Injury, Wound, and Assault and Battery?
b) Mention medico-legal importance of abrasion.
c) What is grievous hurt? Enumerate the components of grievous hurt.2+2+4
4. a) State the determination of age of bruise from its color changes.
b) What are the differences between incised and incised looking wound?
c) What is Defense, Self-inflicted, Chop and Incised wound? 2+2+4
5. a) Define homicide. Classify it.
b) Write down the differences between suicidal and homicidal cut throat wound.
c) What are the differences between ante mortem and post mortem wound?2+4+2
6. a) Write the principles of treatment of acute poisoning. 8

Batch: K-65

Full marks: 80

Time: 2:40 hours

Group -A

1. a) Define Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
b) What is inquest? When magistrate inquest is required?
c) Write short note on Court. 2+2+4
2. a) Define witness and its types.
b) What is evidence? Name the medical documentary evidences.
c) What is dying declaration? Write its differences with dying deposition.2+2+4
3. a) Define professional infamous conduct with two examples. What is covering and dichotomy?
b) Write down the rights and privileges of a medical practitioner.
c) What is consent and its types? What is informed consent? 3+2+3
4. a) Define autopsy.
b) What are the types of autopsy? What is negative autopsy?
c) Write down the objectives of autopsy. 2+2+4
5. a) Define poison and toxicology.
b) Write down the properties of ideal homicidal poison.
c) Classify poison medicolegally.2+2+4

6. a) Define and classify antidote.
- b) Write down the principles of treatment of poison.
- c) What are the factors that modify the action of poison? 2+2+4

Group -B

1. a) What is Cadaveric spasm?
- b) If a mutilated body (lower limb) is sent to you, how will you proceed to examine it?
- c) What is grievous hurt? Enumerate the components of grievous hurt.2+2+4
2. a) What is defense, fabricated, chop and lacerated wound?
- b) What are the factors that modify bruise?
- c) What are the differences between ante mortem and post mortem wound?2+3+3
3. a) What is death? Name different types of death.
- b) Write down the changes take place after death.
- c) What are the differences between bruise and postmortem hypostasis?2+3+3
4. a) What is Rigor mortis? What are its medico-legal importance?
- b) Define putrefaction. Write down its successive stages.
- c) What is sudden death? Write down the causes of sudden death.2+3+3
5. a) What is Injury and wound?
- b) Define abrasion. Give its types.
- c) Write down the medico-legal importance of abrasion.
6. a) What is incised wound and lacerated wound?
- b) What are the differences between incised and incised looking wound?
- c) Write down the differences between suicidal and homicidal cut throat wound. 2+2+4

(2ND ASSESSMENT)

Batch: K-73

Full marks: 70

Time: 2hrs 30min

Answer any 3 questions from each group

Group A

1. a) Define abrasion. Classify it. 0.8
b) What is the medicolegal importance of abrasion? 2
c) Enumerate the components of grievous hurt. 3
2. a) Define bruise. 0.8
b) Define injury, wound, assault and hurt. 2
c) Write down the differences between suicidal & homicidal cut-throat wound. 3
3. a) What is forensic ballistics? 0.8
b) What is rifling? What is its importance? 2
c) What are the differences between entry & exit wound of a rifled firearm? 3
4. a) Define head injury. 0.8
b) Define fracture. What are the types of fracture of skull bones? 2
c) Mention the types of intracranial hemorrhages with causes. 3

Group B

5. a) Define stupefying agents. 0.8
b) What are the Morton's signs of Datura poisoning? 2
c) Write down the treatment of Opium poisoning. 3
6. a) Classify OPC poisons. 0.8
b) Write down the sign & symptoms of OPC poisoning. 2
c) Write down the mode of action & management of OPC poisoning. 3
7. a) What are the sources of kerosene oil? 0.8
b) What are the signs & symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning? 2
c) Write down the management & post-mortem findings of kerosene oil poisoning. 3

8. a) What is snake venom & its functions? 0.8
 b) Write down the sign & symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning. 2
 c) Write a short note on vitiligo. 3

Group C

9. a) Define infanticide. 0.8
 b) What are the causes of sterility? 2
 c) Write a short note on precipitate labour. 3
10. a) What is Aptoe virus? 0.8
 b) Write a short note on Takayama test. 2
 c) Mention various types of injuries that occur to front seat passenger in RTA. 3
11. a) Define coup and contre-coup lesion. 0.8
 b) Write a short note on- diffuse axonal injury. 2
 c) Write short notes on- i) Hallucination ii) Delusion 3
12. a) What are the causes of death due to burn? 0.8
 b) Write down the differences between burn and scald. 2
 c) What is joule burn and crocodile burn? 3

Group D

13. a) Define pregnancy. 0.8
 b) Write down the medicolegal importance of pregnancy. 2
 c) Write down the findings of recent delivery. 3
14. a) Define abortion. 0.8
 b) What are the indications of therapeutic and justifiable abortion? 2
 c) What are the complications of criminal abortion? 3
15. a) Define rape. 0.8
 b) What are the prerequisites of rape victim examination with opinion (recent case)? 2
 c) What are the complications that may arise from rape? 3
16. a) Define virginity. 0.8
 b) Define artificial insemination. Write down the prerequisites of artificial insemination. 2
 c) Write short notes on- i) Cloning ii) Surrogate mother. 3

Batch: K-72

Full marks: 70

Time: 2hrs 30min

Answer any 3 questions from each group

Group A

1. a) Define abrasion. Classify it. 0.8
b) What is the medicolegal importance of abrasion? 2
c) Enumerate the components of grievous hurt. 3
2. a) Define bruise. 0.8
b) Define injury, wound, assault and hurt. 2
c) Write down the differences between suicidal & homicidal cut-throat wound. 3
3. a) What is forensic ballistics? 0.8
b) What is rifling? What is its importance? 2
c) What are the differences between entry & exit wound of a rifled firearm? 3
4. a) Define head injury. 0.8
b) Define fracture. What are the types of fracture of skull bones? 2
c) Mention the types of intracranial hemorrhages with causes. 3

Group B

5. a) Define stupefying agents. 0.8
b) What are the Morton's signs of Datura poisoning? 2
c) Write down the treatment of Opium poisoning. 3
6. a) Classify OPC poisons. 0.8
b) Write down the sign & symptoms of OPC poisoning. 2
c) Write down the mode of action & management of OPC poisoning. 3
7. a) What are the sources of kerosene oil? 0.8
b) What are the signs & symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning? 2
c) Write down the management & post-mortem findings of kerosene oil poisoning. 3
8. a) What is snake venom & its functions? 0.8
b) Write down the sign & symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning. 2
c) Write a short note on vitiolage. 3

Group C

9. a) Define infanticide. 0.8
b) What are the causes of sterility? 2
c) Write a short note on precipitate labour. 3
10. a) What is Aptoe viris? 0.8
b) Write a short note on Takayama test. 2
c) Mention various types of injuries that occur to front seat passenger in RTA. 3
11. a) Define coup and contre-coup lesion. 0.8
b) Write a short note on- diffuse axonal injury. 2
c) Write short notes on- i) Hallucination ii) Delusion 3
12. a) What are the causes of death due to burn? 1.8
b) Write down the differences between burn and scald. 2
c) What is joule burn and crocodile burn? 2

Group D

13. a) Define pregnancy. 0.8
b) Write down the medicolegal importance of pregnancy. 2
c) Write down the findings of recent delivery. 3
14. a) Define abortion. 0.8
b) What are the indications of therapeutic and justifiable abortion? 2
c) What are the complications of criminal abortion? 3
15. a) Define rape. 0.8
b) What are the prerequisites of rape victim examination with opinion (recent case)? 2
c) What are the complications that may arise from rape? 3
16. a) Define virginity. 0.8
b) Define artificial insemination. Write down the prerequisites of artificial insemination. 2
c) Write short notes on- i) Cloning ii) Surrogate mother. 3

Batch: K-71

Full marks: 70 Time: 2hrs 30 min
Answer any three questions from each group.

Group A

- 1) a. Define abrasion. Classify it.
b. What is the medico legal importance of abrasion?
c. Enumerate the component of Grievous hurt.
- 2) a. Define bruise.
b. Define injury, wound, assault, hurt.
c. Write down difference between suicidal and homicidal cut throat wound.
- 3) a. What is forensic ballistic?
b. What is rifling? What are their importance?
c. What are the difference between entry and exit wound of a rifled firearm?
- 4) A. Define head injury.
b. Define fracture. What are the types of fracture of skull bones?
c. Mention the type of intracranial hemorrhage with causes.

Group B

- 5) A. Define stupefying agent.
b. What are the Morton's sign of Datura poisoning?
c. Write down treatment of Opium poisoning.
- 6) A. Classify OPC poison.
b. Write down signs and symptoms of OPC poisoning.
c. Write down the mood of action and management of OPC poisoning.
- 7) A. How kerosene is obtained?
b. Write down the sign symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning.
c. Write down the management and post mortem finding of kerosene oil poisoning.
- 8) A. Define vitriolage.
b. Write down the signs and symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning.
c. Short note: vitriolage

Group C

- 9) A. Define infanticide.
b. What are causes of sterility?
C. Short note: precipitate Labor.
- 10) A. What is Aptae Viris?
b. Write note on Taka Yama test.

c. Write various types of injuries occurred front seat passenger in RTA.

- 11) A. Define coup and contre coup lesion.
b. Short note: diffuse axonal injury.
c. Short note: i) hallucination ii) delusion
- 12) A. What are the causes of death due to burn?
b. Write down the difference between burn and scald,
c. What is joule burn and crocodile burn?

Group D

- 13) A. Define pregnancy.
b. Write down medico legal importance of pregnancy
c. Write down the finding of recent delivery.
- 14) A. Define abortion.
b. What is the indication of therapeutic and justifiable abortion.
c. Write down the finding of recent delivery. The complication of criminal abortion.
- 15) A. Define rape.
b. What are the prerequisite of rape victim examination?
c. What complications may arise from rape?
- 16) A. Define virginity.
b. Define artificial insemination. write down the procedure of AID.
c. Short note: i) cloning ii) surrogate mother

Batch: K-70

Answer any 10 questions from the following.

Q1: Define hanging? What are the causes of death due to hanging? Write down the differences between hanging and ligature strangulation.

Q2: Define & classify drowning. Write down the patho physiology of drowning. What is dry drowning?

Q3: What is joule burn? What are other different patterns of electric contact wounds? What are the causes of death due to flame burn? Write down autopsy findings of trachea & lungs in asphyxia of house-fire.

Q4: Define pregnancy. Write down the medico-legal importance of pregnancy. What are the findings of recent delivery?

Q5: Define abortion. What are the indications of therapeutic abortion? What are the complications of criminal abortion?

Q6: Define rape. Write genital findings of forceful sexual intercourse. What are the complications of rape?

Q7: A nice couple after travelling to Thailand for >1 year, returned home with a nice baby. But there sounds rumor that the lady did not get pregnant at all. What was the case? Write medico-legal difference between babies of test tube fertilization vs. artificial insemination.

Q8: Define head injury. What are the types of fracture of skull bones? Mention the types of intracranial hemorrhages with causes.

Q9: What is 'Bumper fracture'? How it differs from 'signature fracture'? Mention various patterns of injuries on a pedestrian's 'hit & run' state.

Q10: Define identification. What are the traits of identification? Write short notes on: (i) Klinefelter's syndrome (ii) Modern traits of identification.

Q11: Define infanticide & precipitate labor. What are the main points to be noted in diagnosing the cause of death of a newborn?

Q12: What is OCC? What are its aims? What are the services available at the OCC for the victims of violence?

Batch: K-69

Full marks: 80

Time: 2hr 30 min

Answer any three questions from each group.

Group-A

- 1) a) Define hanging.
b) Mention the neck findings of a typical case of ante-mortem suicidal hanging.
c) Write down the differences between hanging and ligature strangulation.
- 2) a) Define drowning.
b) Write down the causes of death due to drowning?

- c) Write down the pathophysiology of drowning.
- 3) a) What do you know about "Diatom"?
- b) Write a note on "traumatic asphyxia"
- c) Write a note on "cafe coronary"
- 4) a) What are causes of death due to burn?
- b) Write down the differences between burn and scald.
- c) Write a note on "hide and die syndrome"

Group-B

- 5) a) Define pregnancy.
- b) Write down the medical importance of pregnancy.
- c) Write down the findings of recent delivery.
- 6) a) Define abortion.
- b) What are the indication of therapeutic abortion?
- c) What are the complications of clinical abortion?
- 7) a) Define rape.
- b) What are the pre-requisites of a rape victim examination?
- c) What are the complications arise from rape?
- 8) a) Define sterility.
- b) Write down the procedures of artificial insemination.
- c) What do you mean by test tube baby and surrogate mother?

Group-C

- 9) a) Write short notes on: Diffuse axonal injury (DIA).
- b) Define coup lesion & contre-coup lesion.
- c) Write short notes on: i) Seat belt injury ii) Takayama test
- 10)
 - a) Define heart injury.
 - b) What are the types of fracture of skull bone?
 - c) Mention the causes of intracranial hemorrhages with causes.
- 11)
 - a) Define starvation.
 - b) What is joule burn and crocodile burn?
 - c) Write down the post-mortem findings of chronic starvation.
- 12)
 - a) What is Aptoe viris?
 - b) Write a note on: Whiplash injury.
 - c) Mention various types of injuries occurred in RTA.

Group-D

13)

- a) Define identification.
- b) What are the traits of identifications?
- c) Write short on: i) Turner syndrome ii) Davidson's body

14)

- a) State Locard's principle of exchange.
- b) Write down differences between male and female skull.
- c) Write short notes on: i) Tattoo mark ii) Bite mark

15)

- a) Define infanticide.
- b) What are causes of impotency and sterility in men?
- c) Write short notes on: SIDS

16)

- a) Define race.
- b) What is dactylography and its types?
- c) Write medico-legal importance of hair.

Batch: K-68

Full marks: 80

Time: 2hr 30 min

1. a) Define identification.
b) What are the traits of identification?
c) Write short notes on: i) Turner's syndrome ii) Davidson body
2. a) Define asphyxia.
b) Narrate the cardinal signs of asphyxia
c) Write down the post mortem findings of traumatic asphyxia
3. a) What is drowning? Classify it.
b) Write down the pathophysiology of fresh water drowning.
c) Mention the causes of death due to drowning.
4. a) Define abortion.
b) Classify abortion and mention the complications of criminal abortion.
c) Write short notes on therapeutic abortion.
5. a) Define intersex.
b) How can you diagnose sex in highly decomposed body?

- c) Write short notes on Klinefelter syndrome.
6. a) What are the medicolegal importance of hanging?
 b) Write briefly on Galton's system.
 c) Write short notes on: i) Diatom ii) Hide and die syndrome
7. a) Define hanging.
 b) Write down the causes of death due to hanging.
 c) What are the postmortem findings of typical suicidal hanging?
8. a) Define burn. Classify it as per Wilson's classification.
 b) What are the postmortem findings of burn?
 c) Write down the causes of death due to burn.
9. a) Define pregnancy.
 b) Mention the positive signs of pregnancy.
 c) What is the medico-legal importance of pregnancy?
10. a) Define rape.
 b) Mention the procedure of Rape victim examination.
 c) Mention short notes on: Rape trauma syndrome.
11. a) What information can be obtained from a drop of blood?
 b) Write short notes on: i) Takayama test ii) Blood group
 c) Write short notes on: i) SIDS ii) Caffey's syndrome
12. a) Define incest.
 b) Classify sexual offence.
 c) Write short note on: indecent assault
13. a) Define impotency and sterility. What are its medico-legal importance?
 b) What is artificial insemination? Mention its types and indication.
 c) What are the causes of sterility in case of female?
14. a) Define hymen. What are its types? Mention the causes of rupture hymen.
 b) What are the signs of virginity?
 c) Write short notes on: i) Aptoe virus ii) Surrogate mother

Batch: K-67

Full marks: 80

Time: 2hr.40 min

1. a) Write down the medico-legal importance of pregnancy.
 b) What are the indications of justifiable abortion?

- c) What are the complications of criminal abortion?
2. a) What is hanging? Mention different types of hanging.
 b) Write down the typical post-mortem findings of suicidal hanging.
 c) Mention the causes of death due to hanging. What are the differences between hanging and strangulation?
3. a) Define sexual offence. Classify it.
 b) Define rape. Describe procedure of examination of rape victim case.
 c) Write short notes on: i) Sadism ii) Sodomy
4. a) What is virginity & defloration? Give its medico-legal importance.
 b) What is hymen & its types? What are the causes of rupture of hymen?
 c) Write short note on test tube baby.
5. a) What is impotence & sterility? What are its medico-legal importance?
 b) What is artificial insemination? What are its types?
 c) What are the causes of impotency & sterility in case of male?
6. What is starvation? Classify it. Write down the causes of chronic starvation.
7. a) What is drowning? Classify it.
 b) Write down the pathophysiology of drowning.
 c) Mention the causes of death due to drowning.
8. a) Define head injury. What are the types of fracture of skull bone?
 b) Mention the types of intracranial hemorrhages with causes.
 c) Write short notes on: i) Contre coup lesion ii) Diffuse axonal injury (DAI)
9. a) Define burn. Classify it as per Wilson's classification.
 b) What are the post-mortem findings of burn?
 c) Write down the causes of death due to burn.
10. a) What is intersex? Mention its types.
 b) What are the traits of identification?
 c) What is starvation? Classify it. Write down the signs of chronic starvation.
11. a) What is hanging? What are its types?
 b) Write down the causes of death due to hanging.
 c) What are the differences between hanging and strangulation?

- 12.a) What is virginity and defloration? Give its medico-legal importance.
b) What is hymen? And its types. What are the causes of rupture hymen?
c) Write short note on test tube baby
- 13.a) What is impotency and sterility? What are its medico-legal importance?
b) What is artificial insemination? What are its types?
c) What are the causes of impotency and sterility in case of male?

Batch: K-66

Full marks: 80

Time: 2:40min

1. a) Define drowning. Classify it.
b) What are the causes of death in drowning?
c) Give the post-mortem findings of ante mortem drowning.
2. a) Define infanticide.
b) What are the modes and motives of infanticide?
3. a) Define burn. Classify it as per Wilson's classification.
b) What are the post mortem findings of burn?
c) Write down the causes of death from burn.
4. a) Define pregnancy. What are its types?
b) Write down the medico-legal importance of pregnancy.
c) What are the signs of recent delivery in a living body?
5. a) Define abortion. Classify it.
b) How criminal abortion is done?
c) What are the complications of criminal abortion?
6. a) What is rape?
b) Describe procedure of examination of rape victim case.
c) Classify sexual offence.
7. a) What is identification and its objects?
b) What are the traits of identification?
c) What are the data for determination of age?
8. a) What is hanging? What are its types?
b) Write down the post mortem findings of typical suicidal hanging.
c) What are the differences between hanging and strangulation?

9. a) What is virginity and defloration? Give its medico-legal importance.
b) What is hymen? And its types. What are causes of rupture of hymen?
c) What is aptoe viris and carunculae hymenales?
10. a) What is impotency and sterility? What are its medico-legal importance?
b) What is artificial insemination? What are its types?
c) What are the causes of impotency and sterility in case of male?

Batch: K-65

Full marks: 80

Time: 2hr 40min

1. a) Define identification and mention its objects.
b) What is dactylography and write down its types.
c) Write down the medico-legal importance of age.
2. a) What is hanging and strangulation?
b) Write down the post mortem findings of hanging.
c) Mention the causes of death due to hanging.
3. a) What is intersex and its types?
b) Write a short note on "Tattoo mark"
c) What is whiplash injury?
4. a) What is starvation? Hat are its types?
b) What are the causes of starvation?
c) Write down the post mortem findings of starvation.
5. What is rape?
b) What is lust murder?
c) Classify sexual offences.
6. What is pregnancy? What are its types?
b) Name the presumptive signs of pregnancy.
c) Write down the medico-legal importance of pregnancy.
7. a) What is abortion? What are its types?
b) Write down the complication of criminal abortion.
c) What is marriage and divorce? When a woman can seek divorce from her husband?

Batch: K-64

Full marks: 80

Time: 2:40min

1. a) Define rape.
b) What are the pre-requisite of rape victim examination?
c) Classify sexual offence.
2. a) What is pregnancy? Name the different types of pregnancy.
b) What are the presumptive signs of pregnancy?
c) Mention the medico-legal importance of pregnancy.
3. a) What is virginity and defloration?
b) Write down the different types of hymen.
c) What are the sign symptoms of virginity?
4. a) What is abortion? Classify it.
b) What are the immediate and early complications of criminal abortion?
c) How criminal abortion is done?
5. a) What is impotency and sterility?
b) What is Aptae viris?
c) What are the causes of impotency and sterility in case of male?
6. a) What is artificial insemination and its types?
b) What are the indications of artificial insemination?
c) What is sadism and tribadism?
7. a) Define starvation. What are its types?
b) What are the causes of starvation and the causes of death due to starvation?
c) Write down the post mortem findings of starvation.
8. a) What is hanging? What are its types?
b) What are the causes of death due to hanging?
c) Write down the post mortem findings of hanging.
9. a) What is drowning? What are its types?
b) Write down the mechanism of fresh water drowning.
c) Write down the post mortem appearance of drowning.
10. a) Write short note on "Joule burn".
b) Discuss the post mortem findings of a case of death from electrocution.

(3RD ASSESSMENT)

Batch: K-69

Full marks: 80 Time: 2hr 30 min

Answer any three questions from each group.

Group A

1. a) Define poison & forensic toxicology.
b) Name the preservatives used for preservation of viscera for chemical & tissue for histopathological examination.
c) Write down the principles of management of acute poisoning case.
2. a) What are the criteria of ideal homicidal poison?
b) Define and classify antidote with 2 examples of each. What is universal antidote?
c) Write down the factors modifying action of poison.
3. a) Classify psychosexual disorder. Give examples.
b) Classify poisons medico legally
c) Write down the responsibilities of a medical practitioners in case of suspected poisoning.
4. a) What are the accidental poisons in Bangladesh?
b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of use of arsenic as homicidal poison?
c) What are the sign symptoms & treatment of chronic arsenic poisoning?

Group B

5. a) What is forensic Ballistic?
b) What is rifling? What is its importance?
c) What are the differences between entry and exit wound of a rifled firearm?
6. Write short note on: - a) sexual instinct b) frigidity c) DNA fingerprinting d) trace evidence
7. a) Define insanity.

- b) Write short note on: i) hallucination, ii) delusion.
 - c) Write down the responsibilities of an insane person.
8. a) What is blast lung?
- b) What are the sites and predisposing factors of suicidal gunshot injury?
 - c) Write short note: i) Mc` Naughten`s rule, ii) lucid interval

Group C

9. a) What is opium? How it is obtained?
- b) Define alkaloid. What are the alkaloids of opium?
 - c) Write down the sign and symptoms of acute opium poisoning.
10. a) Classify OPC poison.
- b) Write down the signs and symptoms of OPC poisoning.
 - c) How will you treat a case of OPC poisoning?
11. a) Write short notes on: i) drunkenness. ii) Ganja psychosis.
- b) Write short note on carboluria.
 - c) What are the signs and symptoms of chronic lead poisoning?
12. a) What are the sources of kerosene oil and how it is obtained?
- b) Write down the signs and symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning.
 - c) Write down the PM findings of kerosene oil poisoning with opinion.

Group D

13. a) Name some corrosive agents with mode of action.
- b) Write down the signs and symptoms of Sulphuric acid poisoning.
 - c) Write short note on vitriolage.
14. a) Classify snake.
- b) Write short note on snake venom.
 - c) Give the management of snake bite.
15. a) Define stupefying agents with examples. What are the active principles of Datura seed?
- b) Differentiate between Datura seed and capsicum seed.
 - c) What are the signs and symptoms of Datura poisoning?
16. a) What are the different preparations of Alcohol?
- b) Write short note on; Delirium tremens.
 - c) Write down the signs and symptoms of acute alcohol poisoning.

Batch: K-68

Full marks: 80

Time: 2.40 hours

Answer any three questions from each Group.

All questions carry equal marks

1. a) What are the sources of kerosene oil and how it is obtained?
b) State the sign symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning.
c) What are the treatments of kerosene oil poisoning?
2. a) What are the active principles of Datura seed?
b) Write down the Differences between Datura and capsicum seed.
c) What are the sign symptoms of Datura poisoning?
3. a) What is forensic ballistic? What is fire arm? Classify fire arm.
b) What is rifling? What are their importance?
c) What are the differences between entry and exit wound of a rifled fire arm?
4. a) What are the sites of suicidal gunshot injury?
b) Write short notes on Hallucination.
c) Write down the responsibility of an insane person.
5. a) What is Blast lung?
b) Write short notes on Mc Naughten rule.
c) Write down the post mortem findings of sulphuric acid poisoning.
6. a) Classify snakes.
b) Write short notes on snake Venom.
c) Give the management of snake bite.
7. a) What is opium and how it is obtained? Name the alkaloids of opium.
b) What are the sign symptoms of chronic lead poisoning?
c) Write down the sign symptoms of opium poisoning.
8. a) Classify OPC poison.
b) Write the sign symptoms of OPC poisoning.
c) Write down the post mortem findings of OPC poisoning.
9. a) Write down the different preparation of alcoholic beverage.
b) What is delirium tremens?
c) Write down the sign symptoms of acute alcoholic poisoning.
10. a) What are the accidental poisons in Bangladesh?

- b) Write short notes on Barbiturate automatism.
- c) Give briefly the management of alcohol poisoning.

11.

- a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of use of Arsenic as homicidal poison?
- b) Define coup lesion and contre coup lesion.
- c) State features and treatment of chronic arsenic poisoning.

12.

- a) Define Vitriolage.
- b) What are the complication of Vitriolage?
- c) Write down the treatment of Vitriolage.

13.

- a) What is Ganja psychosis?
- b) Write short notes on drunkenness.
- c) Write down the post mortem findings of Morphine poisoning with opinion

Batch: K-67

Full marks: 80

Time: 2.40 hours

Group-A

1. a) What is Forensic ballistic? What is Fire arm? Classify Fire arm.
b) What is rifling? What are their importance?
c) What are the differences between entry and exit wound of a rifled fire arm?
2. A) Write down the sign symptoms of Snake bites.
b) Give the management of snake bites.
c) Write short notes on: i) snake Venom
ii) Barbiturate automatism
3. a) What is opium and how it is obtained? Name the alkaloids of opium
b) Write down the sign symptoms of opium poisoning.
c) Write down the civil responsibility of an insane person
4. a) Classify OPC poison.
b) Write the sign symptoms of OPC poisoning.

- c) Write down the treatment of OPC poisoning.
5. a) What are the sign and symptoms of chronic lead poisoning?
b) What is precipitate labor? Write down medico-legal importance.
c) Write short notes on i) SIDS

ii) Hallucination

Group-B

1. a) What is Vitriolage? What are its complications and treatments?
b) Write down the sign symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning.
c) What are the treatments of kerosene oil poisoning?
2. a) What is opium and how it is obtained? Name the alkaloids of opium.
b) What are the sign symptoms of Datura poisoning?
c) Write short notes on i) Drunkenness
ii) Saturday night palsy
iii) Ganja Psychosis.
3. a) Write down the principles of treatment in case of acute poisoning.
b) Write down the sign symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning.
c) What are the difference between acute arsenic poisoning and cholera?

Batch: K-66

Full marks: 80

Time: 2.40 hours

Group-A

1. a) What is Forensic ballistic? What is Fire arm? Classify Fire arm.
b) What is rifling? What are their importance?
c) What are the differences between entry and exit wound of a rifled fire arm?
2. a) What are the sources of kerosene oil and how it is obtained?
b) State the sign symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning.
c) What are the treatments of kerosene oil poisoning?
3. a) Write down the sign symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning.
b) What are the difference between acute arsenic poisoning and cholera?
c) Write short notes on Suppositious child

4. a) Classify OPC poison with mode of action.
- b) Write the sign symptoms of OPC poisoning.
- c) Write down the treatment of OPC poisoning.

Group-B

1. a) What are the treatment of acute ethyl alcohol poisoning?
- b) Write short notes on i) Mc Ewan's sign
ii) Saturday night palsy
iii) Munich beer heart.
- c) What is vitriolage? Write down its treatment.
2. a) Give the respiratory management of opium poisoning.
- b) Write down the sign symptoms of Datura poisoning.
- c) Write short notes on: i) Delusion
ii) Hallucination
3. a) What is snake Venom? What are its functions?
- b) What are the differences between strychnine poisoning and tetanus?
- c) How will you manage a case of snake bite?

Batch: K-65

Full marks: 80

Time: 2.40 hours

Group-A

1. a) Write down the sign symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning.
- b) What are the difference between acute arsenic poisoning and cholera?
- c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of use of Arsenic as homicidal poison?
2. a) What are the sources of kerosene oil and how it is obtained?
- b) State the sign symptoms of kerosene oil poisoning in a crawling baby.
- c) What are the treatments of kerosene oil poisoning?
3. a) What are the uses of carbolic acid and oxalic acid?
- b) What are the sign symptoms of cannabis poisoning?
4. a) Write short note on Delirium tremens.

- b) What are the treatment of acute ethyl alcohol poisoning?
 - c) What is Vitriolage, carboluria and running amok?
2. a) What is forensic ballistic? What is fire arm? Classify fire arm.
 - b) What is rifling? What are their importance?
 - c) What are the differences between entry and exit wound of a rifled fire arm?

Group-B

1. a) What are the sign symptom of Datura poisoning?
- b) What are the treatments of Datura poisoning?
- c) What are the sign symptoms of Datura poisoning?
2. a) Define opium. Name the alkaloids.
- b) Write down the sign symptoms of opium poisoning.
- c) What are the differential diagnosis of opium poisoning?
3. a) Classify OPC poison.
- b) Write the sign symptoms of OPC poisoning.
- c) Write down the treatment of OPC poisoning.
4. a) Name the stupefying poison.
- b) What are the sources of chronic lead poisoning?
- c) Write down about lead palsy.

Batch: K-64

Full marks: 80

Time: 2.40 hours

1. a) What is fire arm? Classify fire arm.
- b) What is rifling? What are its significance?
- c) Mention the effects of bomb blast.
2. A) What are the properties of sulphuric acid?
- b) Write down sign symptoms of ingestions of sulphuric acid poison
- c) Write in short about Vitriolage,
3. a) What is stupefying agents? Give example.
- b) Write down sign symptoms of Datura poisoning.
- c) Write a note on antidote.
4. a) What is opium? How it is obtained?
- b) Write down the third stages of opium poisoning.
- c) Write down sign symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning.

5. a) What is delirium tremens?
 - b) Write down sign symptoms of alcohol poisoning.
 - c) What are the hazards of alcohol poison?
6. a) Classify organophosphorus compound poison.
 - b) What is its sign and symptoms?
 - c) Write down the treatment of Datura seed poisoning.
7. a) What is hallucination? What are its types?
 - b) What is Mc Naughten's rule?
 - c) Write down the difference between true and false insanity.

Needs deep thinking

“We created man out of the extract of clay, then We made him into a drop of life-germ (zygote = spermatozoa + oocyte), then We placed it in a safe depository (uterus), then We made this drop into a clot (embryo), then We made the clot into a lump (somites), then We made the lump into bones (ossification), then We clothed the bones with flesh (muscle formation), and then We caused it to grow into another creation (fetus). Thus Most Blessed is Allah SWT, the Best of all those that create. Thereafter you are destined to die, and then on the Day of Resurrection you shall certainly be raised up.”

Al-Qur'an, Surah Mu'minun, Verses: 12-16

“O man! What has deceived you about your generous Lord (Allah SWT), Who created you, shaped you, and made you well-proportioned and set you in whatever form He pleased? No indeed; (the fact is that) you deny the Reckoning (Qiyamah), declaring it a lie; you do so the while there are watchers (angels) over you; noble scribes (Kiraman Katibeen), who know what you do. Surely the virtuous shall be in Bliss (Heaven), and the wicked shall be in the Blazing Fire (Hell).”

Al-Qur'an, Surah Infitar, Verses: 6-14

