

# OSCE FINAL FORENSIC FEMALE

- It was 20 pictures with 20 MCQs
- OSCE revision files of Med07 & Med08 are very important





URIES



Zoom:



# Question 1

**What is the Cause of death ?**

**Septicemia**



FIGURE 4.33 *Homicidal slashed wounds caused by knife; the length is greater than the depth, unlike stab wounds. The long tails are due to the knife rising from the skin, thus indicating the direction of the slash.*

## Question 2

**What is the type of wound ?**

**Inscised wound**





FIGURE 4.28 Laceration of the scalp from a 30cm long heavy torch (insert). The skin over the shoulders is reddish due to first- and second-degree burns. The victim was hit on the head while sleeping in bed, after which the husband poured petrol over the body and set it on fire.

## Question 3

**What is the type of wound:**

**Contused wound**



FIGURE 4.55 Defence wound on the back of the hand from trying to ward off the knife.



FIGURE 4.56 Typical defence injuries in a victim of a knife attack. In grasping the blade to deflect it, there have been cuts across the palmar surfaces of the finger joints and a slash between the thumb and forefinger, together with a cut at the base of the thumb.



## Question 4

**What is the type of wound?**

**defense wound**



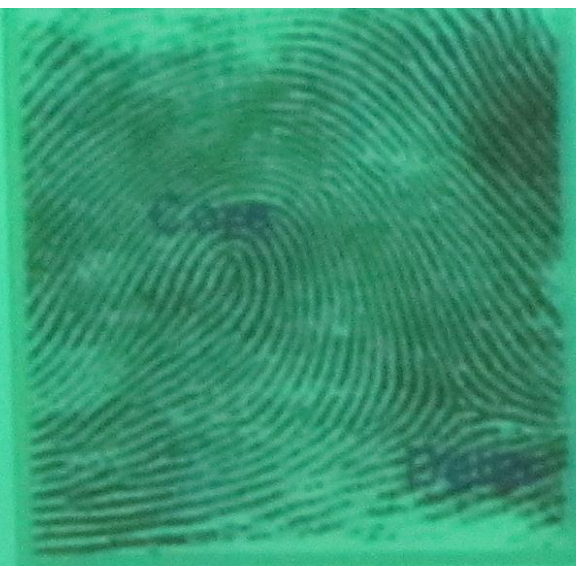
## Question 5

**Most probably the cause of death is :**

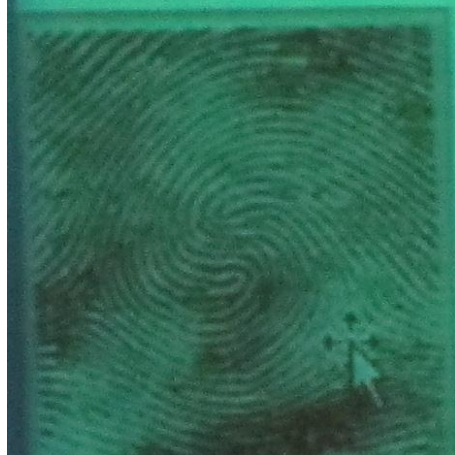
**Cerebral anoxia (because she is pale)**



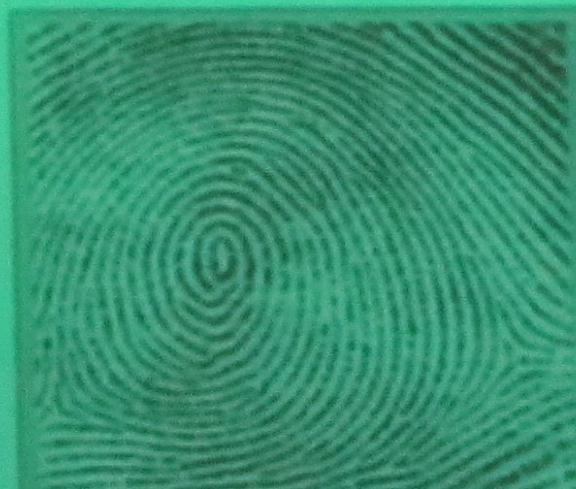
Arch



Loop



Composite



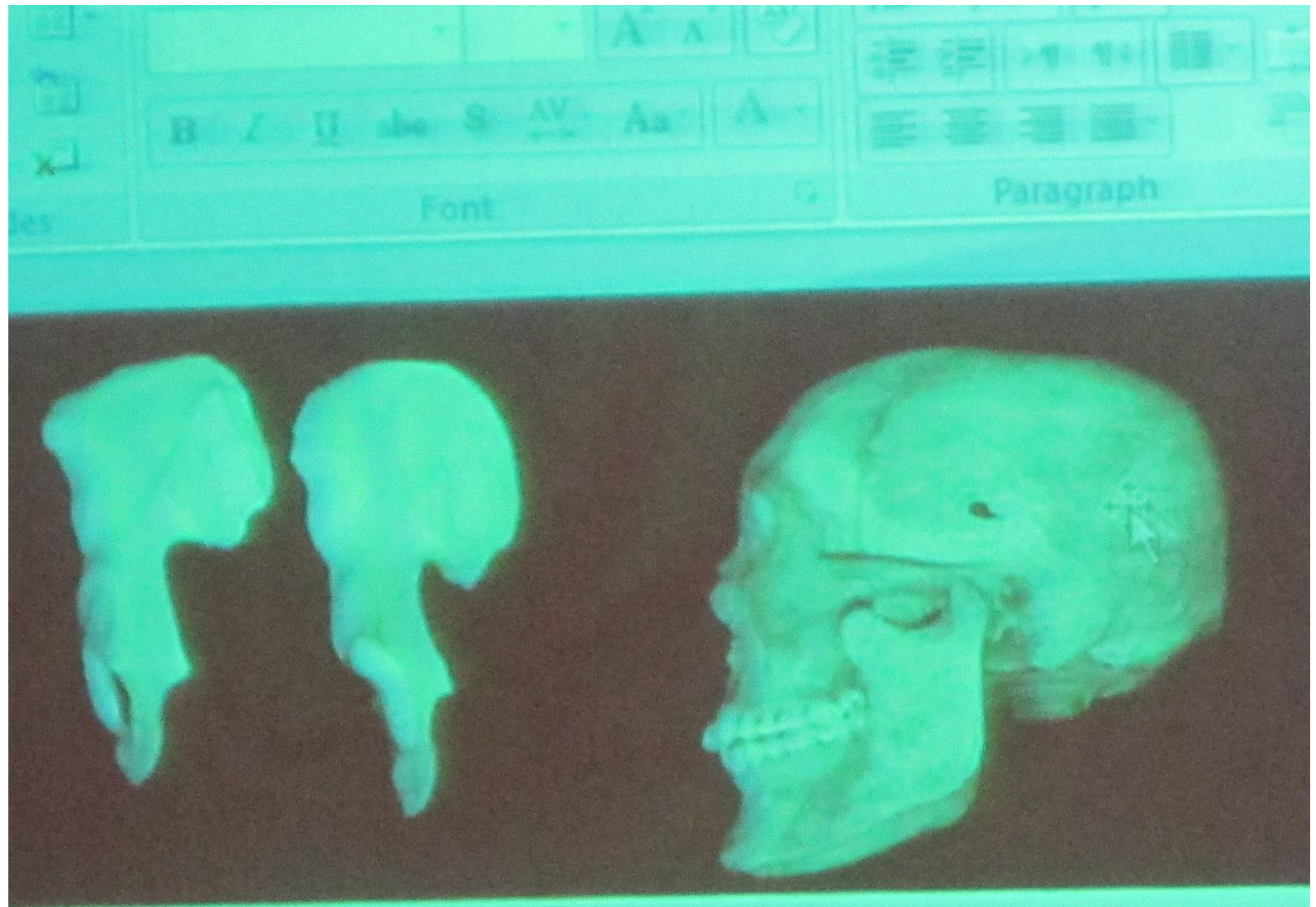
Whorl



## Question 6

**What is the medicolegal importance of fingerprints ?**

**It is individualised for each person even identical twins**



The wider female greater

This male skull shows well-

## Question 7

**Male skull have which of the following :**

**Large , has heavy eyebrow ridges , well developed supra-orbital ridges , mastoid processes , and external occipital protuberance (correct answer was : All of the above )**





A femur aged more than 21 year  
due to union of the lower end ( if  
male ).



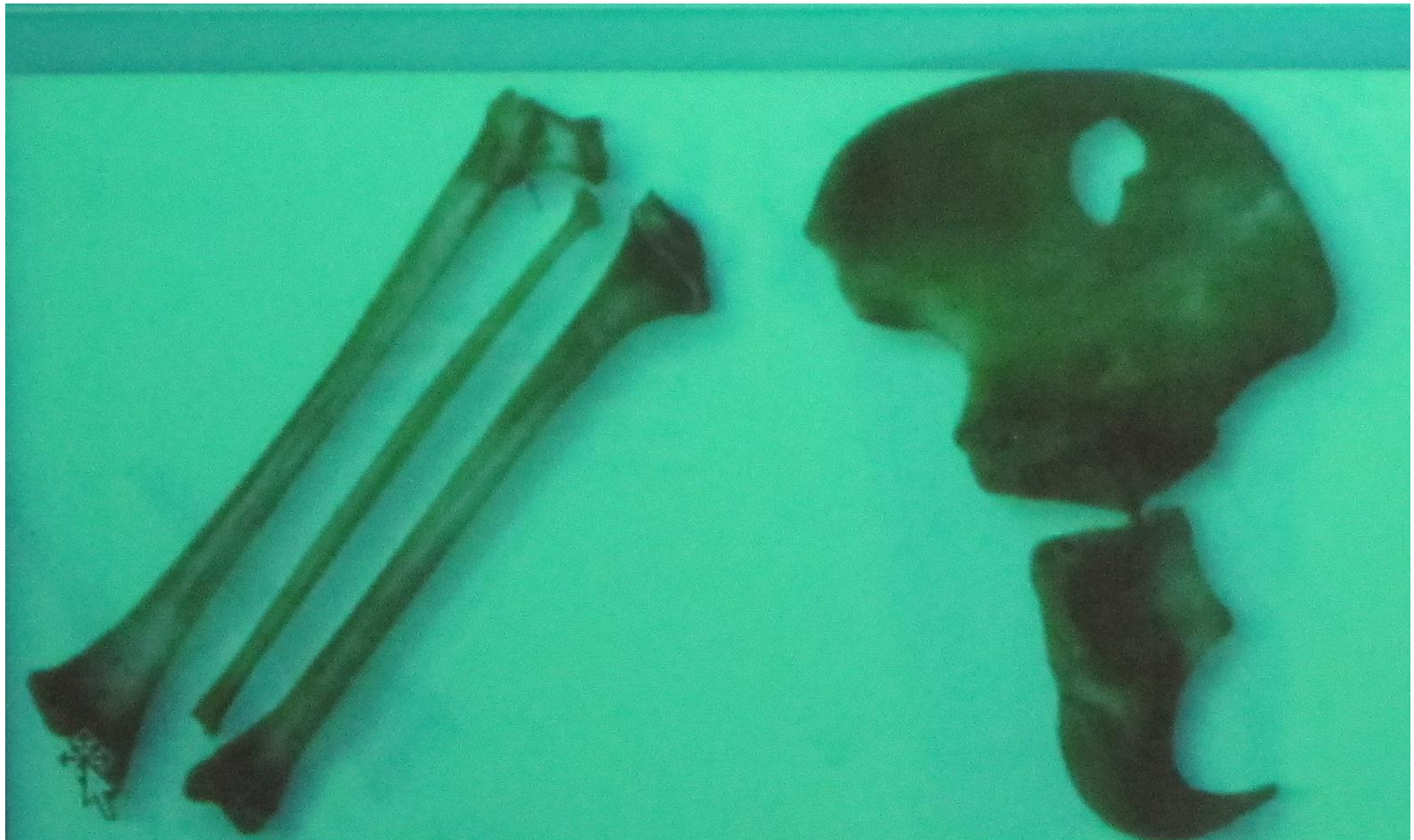
Female sternum aged more than  
38 years because of union of  
xiphoid process with the body  
and less than 58 years [non-  
union between manubrium and  
the body].



## Question 8

**The age of this sternum :**

**> 38 year old female.**



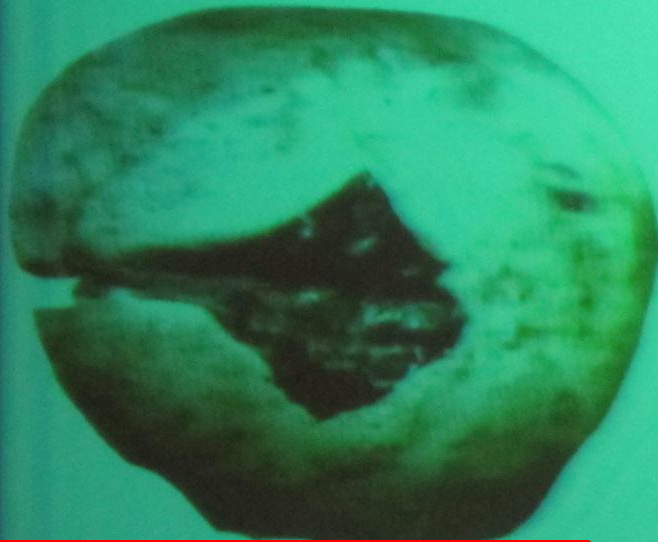
Femur, Tibia & Fibula. The femur aged less than 16 years (non-union of the lesser trochanter). The Tibia & Fibula aged less

A child hip bone aged less than 6 years because of non-union between pubic ramus with ischia

## Question 9

**The age of the hip bone**

**< 6 years child**



Vault of skull aged less than 18 months because of membranous closure of anterior fontanelle.



Humerous aged less than 14 years ( why ?) . Ulna aged less than 16 years ( why?). Radius aged less than 17 years ( why ?). Ages were mentioned for males.



# Question 10

**Age of the skull**

**< 18 month baby**



Marking post-mortem hypostasis, forming in the early hours after death. The patchy appearance has no significance and the marks fade down and become confluent as the body dependent areas within a few more hours.

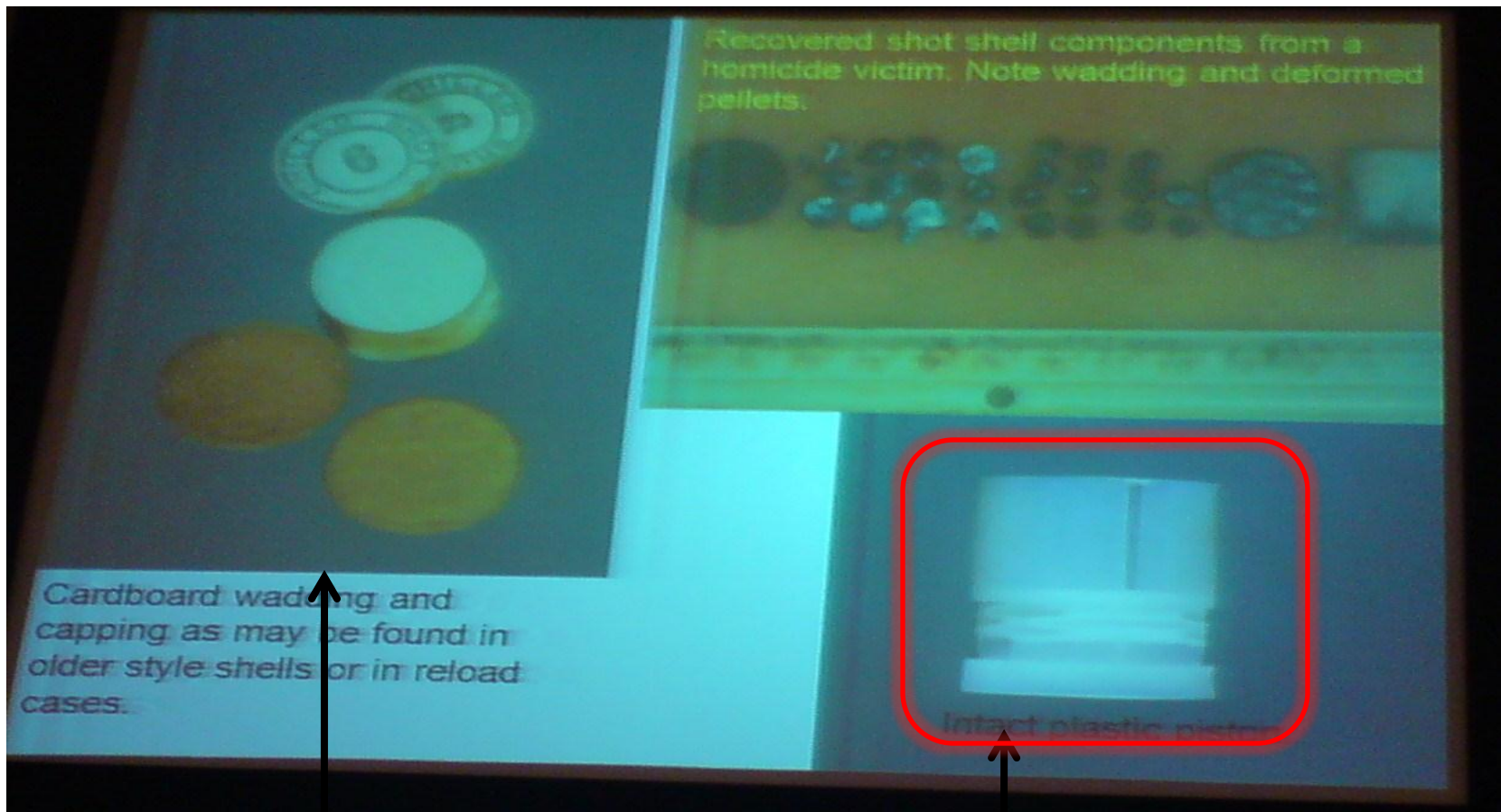


Post-mortem hypostasis in the normal distribution. The pale areas are the result of pressure against a hard supporting surface.

## Question 11

### Description of this picture

**Hypostasis with flattening (whitening) of the pressure area like buttocks and shoulders**



Outer wad

Inner wad



## Question 12

**What is the importance of the inner wad ?**

**A- To differentiate between weapons .**

- other choices were

B- it penetrates the body in 1 meter only

C- It contuses the body in 3 meter

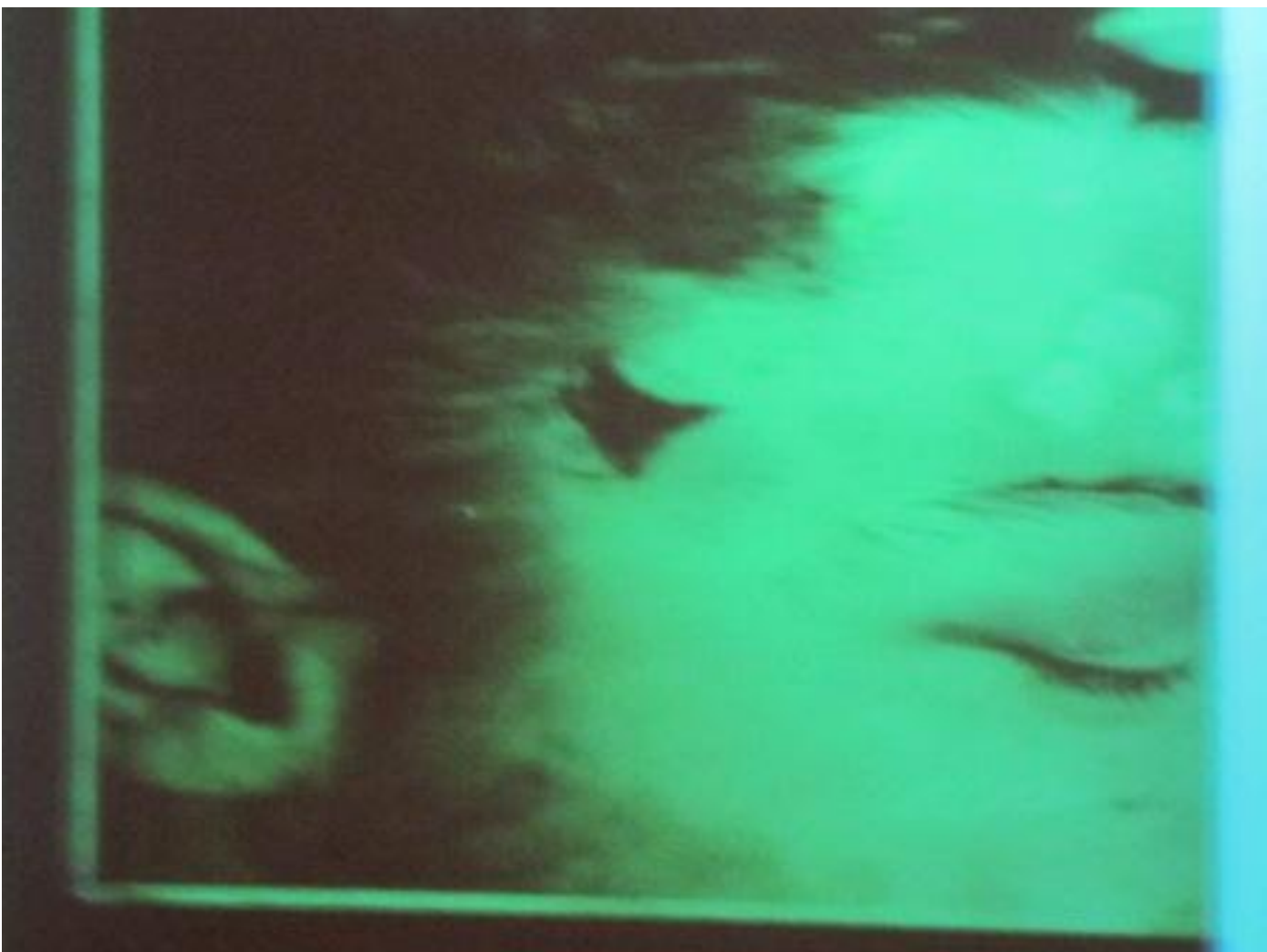
**B & C are wrong because these features for the outer wad .. the inner wad penetrate in 3 meter & contuse in 10 meters**



## Question 13

**What is the type of wound ?**

**Inlet of fire arm (small in size) , Soiling ring around the wound , From Bullet with tattooing**

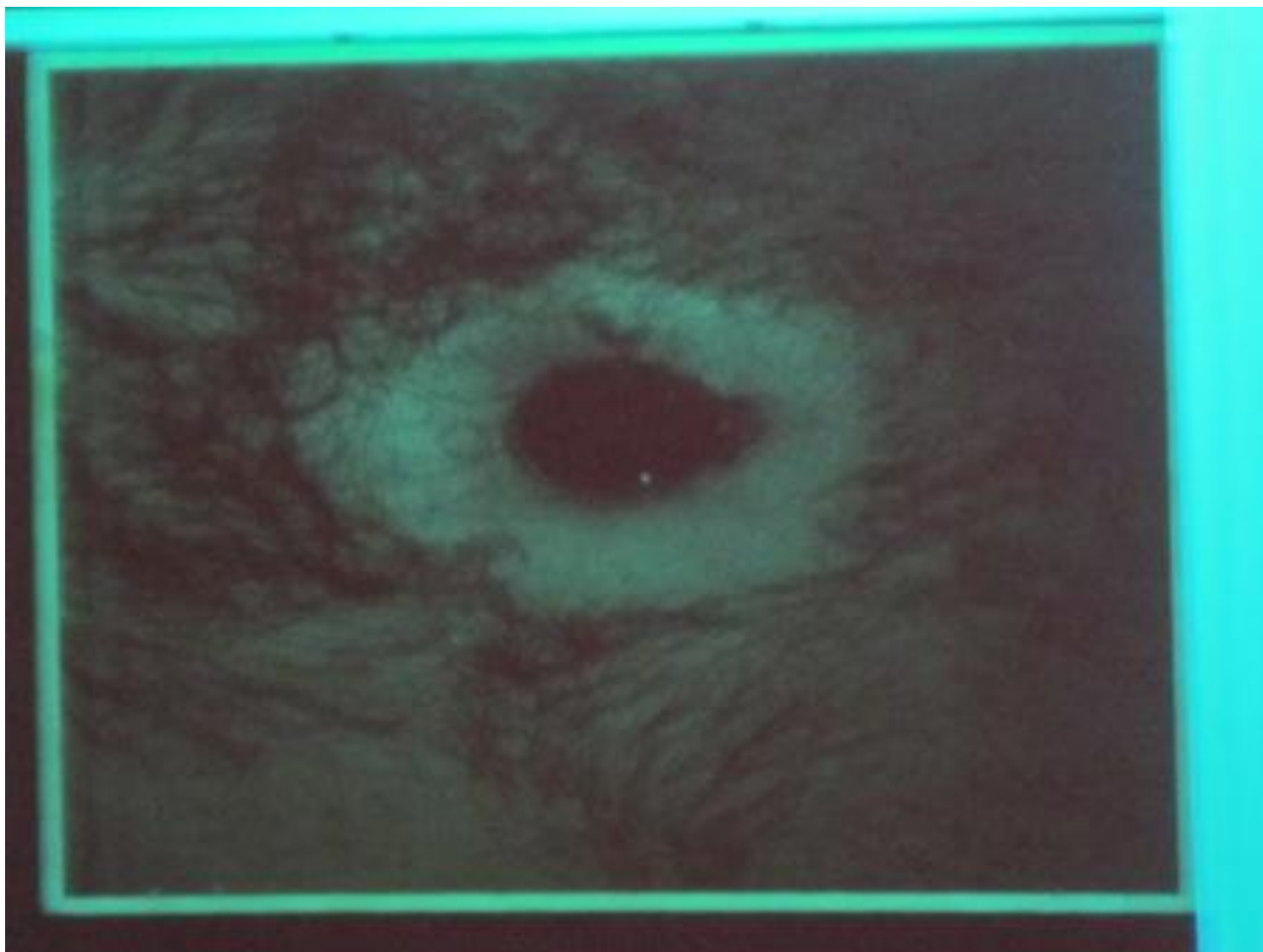




## Question 14

**What is the type of wound ?**

**Inlet wound - point blank**



## Question 15

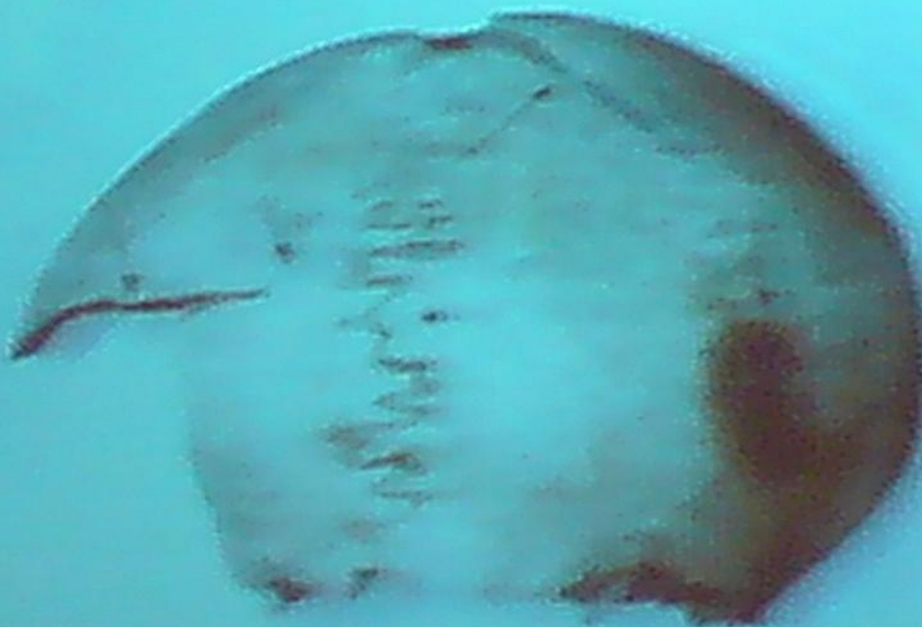
**What is the type of wound ?**

**Contact fire arm**

Localized depressed fracture in the left parietal bone with two radiating fracture fractures, one radiates to the frontal bone and the other to left parieto-temporal area.



- Cris fracture in the frontal bone
- Cris comminuted fracture in the left parietal bone with diastasis of sutures
- Chipped fracture.





## Question 16

**Most likely this fracture is caused by :**

**Chipped fracture caused by sharp heavy mobile instrument with its tangential**



FIGURE 5.28 A large, irregular, and somewhat circular hemorrhage. The under surface of the scalp on the right shows bruising at the point of impact. There was a linear fracture of the skull passing through the right middle meningeal artery.



FIGURE 5.29 An unusual hemorrhage in the posterior fossa. This is an unusual site for this type of lesion, as most occur in the temporal or parietal area as a result of tearing of the middle meningeal artery. In this case a fracture line passed down the posterior fossa towards the foramen magnum, but no bleeding point could be identified.

## Question 17

**Extradural haemorrhage due to ( Left pic. ) :**

**Tear in middle meningeal artery**

## Question 18

**Picture of anus with keratinisation around it :**

**Habitual sodomy**

**(if there is no keratinisation and only there is dilation it will be acute sodomy)**



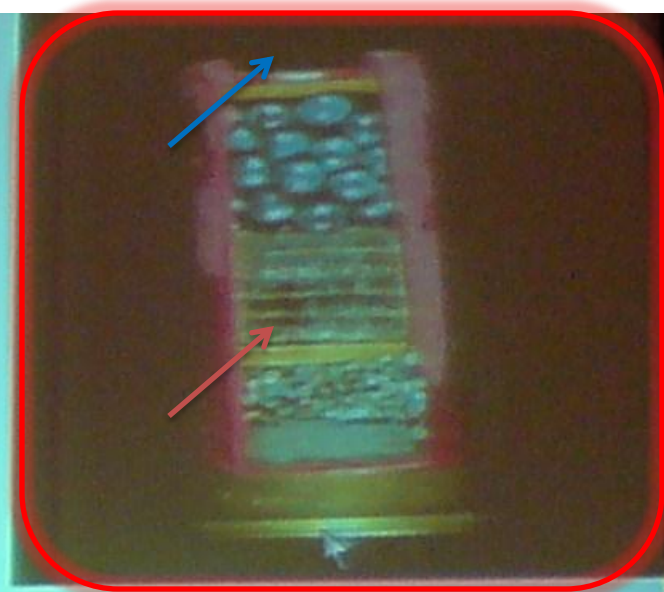
## Question 19

**Papaver somniferum seed used to make :  
( with picture of the seeds )**

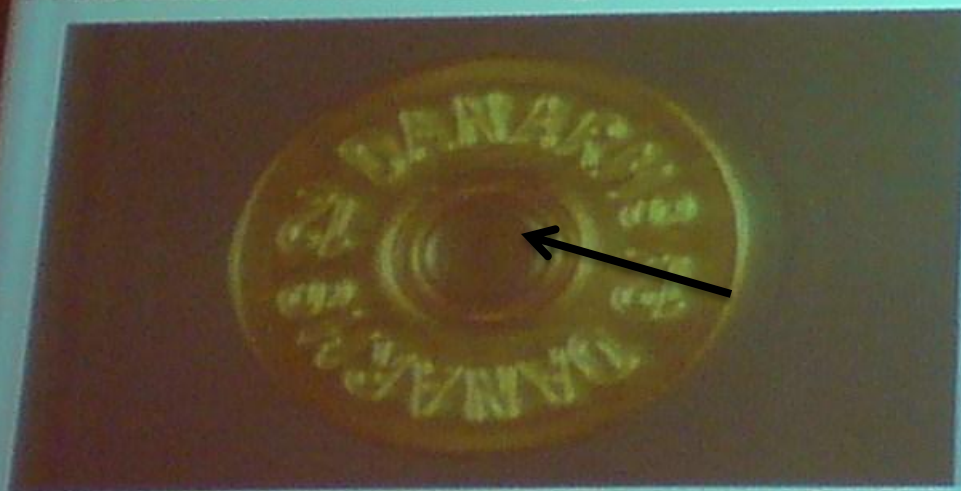
**opium**



A selection of shot cartridges of varying gauge.



An opened shotgun cartridge of older design showing the brass head, propellant, over powder card (Inner wad), wadding, projectiles, and cap (Outer wad).



Base of brass head showing manufacturer's stamp, gauge and primer in situ. Intact plastic piston.

## Question 20

Type of weapon :

**No one knows the correct answer & Dr.Ayman  
didn't answer it**

**Done By :**  
**Maha Al-Refi**



**Reviewed By :**  
**S.C**