COMPUTER TEST QUESTIONS on FORENSIC MEDICINE and MEDICINE LAW

Forensic medicine is
a/ that part of medical science which is employed by the legal authorities for the solution of both medical and legal problems
b/ that part of medical science which solves general law problems
c/ that part of jurisprudence which deals both medical and legal problems
d/ that part of pathology which assists in investigation solution of doubtful fatal cases

Forensic medicine deals with
a/ the cases of suspicious deaths
b/ the diagnoses during the autopsies and biopsies
c/ the interaction of medical science with the law
d/ the assistance in medical problems for Supreme Court

One of the main tasks of forensic medicine is
a/ participation in the transplantation of the organs and tissues
b/ examination of a patient
c/ autopsy in the cases of death in the hospital
d/ necropsy in the cases of sudden, unexpected or violent death

One of the branches of forensic medicine is
a/ forensic toxicology
b/ forensic surgery
c/ forensic cardiology
d/ forensic gerontology

Death is
a/ sudden state of life absence
b/ the process of transposition of the human soul from 3D world to 4D macrospace
c/ not only the state of life absence, but is a process of irreversible life fading in a viable organism
d/ the reversible process of the cessation of vital functions

Dying is
a/ the process of reduction and cessation of main vital functions
b/ the process of transposition of a human soul from 3D world to 4D macrospace
c/ the biological event that is an aspect of the clinical death
d/ the process of the loss of the man authenticity

The science on dying and death is
a/ tarotology
b/ thanatology
c/ topology
d/ general pathology

The main types of death manner are
a/ suspicious and unsuspicious death
b/ violent and non-violent death
c/ natural and artificial death
d/ suicide, homicide and non-violent death

The natural (non-violent) death is
a/ the same as "physiological" death
b/ death caused by indefinite injuries
c/ death where the cause is known or unknown yet, but violent factors are excluded
d/ death where the cause is unknown yet, but violent factors are not excluded

The stages of dying process are
a/ agony, clinical death, total death
b/ agony, total death
c/ agony, clinical death, somatic death, cellular death
d/ clinical death, somatic death, total death

Find one wrong criterium of pronouncement of death:
a/ motility disorders
b/ dilated pupils which do not react to light
c/ cessation of respiration
d/ cessation of circulation

Find one wrong criterium of pronouncement of death:
a/ the absence of all reflexes
b/ no heart sounds for one to three minutes
c/ irregular brain wave tracking on electroencephalography
d/ early postmortem changes

What are the main diagnostic criteria for brain death?
a/ deep coma, irremediable brain damage, no responses of cranial nerves, cessation of the cerebral circulation
b/ cessation of respiration and metabolism of the body tissues and cells, autolytic changes in the brain
c/ reduction of main vital functions, prograding hypoxia of whole organism.
d/ irregular brain wave tracking on electroencephalography, blood coagulation in retinal vessels

The supravital reactions are
a/ growing of the hair, beard and nails after death
b/ pupillar, muscular and cellular reactivity
c/ rare breathing, slight muscular motility
d/ paleness of skin, lividity, softening of eyeballs

The early changes after death are
a/ cooling, stiffness, mummification
b/ putrefaction, skeletonisation
c/ autolysis, adipocere
d/ stiffness, cooling, hypostasis
The late changes after death are
a/ cooling, stiffness, hypostasis
b/ autolysis, putrefaction, mummification, adipocere, skeletalisation
c/ cooling, "marbling" of skin, scrotal emphysema
d/ suggilation, decomposition by insects and animal predators

What is the most common colour of hypostasis on a skin?
a/ blue to black
b/ brownish-red
c/ pink to bright-red
d/ pink to bluish

Rigor mortis increases in an "average" environment
a/ 1 - 2 hours after death
b/ 2 - 4 hours after death
c/ 6 - 12 hours after death
d/ 24 - 48 hours after death

If a body feels cold and flaccid, the time after death is:
a/ 1 - 6 hours
b/ 6 - 12 hours
c/ 12 - 24 hours
d/ more than 36 hours

The main document of the primary death investigation is called
a/ police report on the death
b/ list of diagnoses
c/ expert opinion
d/ death certificate

What question to answer by the doctor-examiner is out of his competence?
a/ what was the cause of death
b/ when and where did the person come to his death
c/ what was the manner of death: violent or non-violent
d/ what is the explanation of the pathogenetic mechanisms of the cause of death

What is vital reaction?
a/ psychical reaction of the living organism to pain
b/ evidence for injury in the living organism
c/ self-defence of the victim
d/ abnormal reaction to the painful stimuli

The putrefaction is
a/ a reductive process of postmortal moist decomposition with contribution of gut bacteria
b/ a postmortal delivering of intracellular enzymes and the cellular decomposition in a way of self-digestion
c/ process of decomposition of the body in dry warm conditions
d/ a process of hydrolytic converting the dead body fat to a waxy compound

The mummification is
a/ a reductive process of postmortal dry decomposition with contribution of gut bacteria
b/ process of decomposition of the body in humid warm conditions without a draught of air
c/ a process of dessication of the body in dry warm conditions with a draught of air
d/ a process of converting the dead body to hard fragile substance due to sun radiation

Autopsy is
a/ autoerotic exercise
b/ infectious disease of the respiratory system
c/ full post-mortem external and internal examination of the body
d/ investigation of a damaged car after the traffic accident

Autopsies are of three main types
a/ clinical, pathological and criminal
b/ anatomical, pathological and medico-legal
c/ medico-legal, clinical and educational
d/ medico-legal, educational and criminal

Exhumation is
a/ a procedure when a dead body has to be burned
b/ an examination of corpses after a mass disaster
c/ a procedure when a dead body has to be removed from its grave
d/ a process of dying

The medico-legal autopsy is
a/ a specialized procedure which should be taken by any doctor
b/ a specialized procedure of external and internal examination which should be taken only by the medico-legal pathologist
c/ the same as the clinical autopsy
d/ a procedure of thorough external examination of the corpse by the police before burying

The medico-legal autopsy can’t discover such thing as:
a/ the identity of the body
b/ the cause of death
b/ the identity of the assailant
d/ the nature and number of injuries

The biological material must be taken at the autopsy for such an investigations:
a/ histological, toxicological, serohematological, microbiological
b/ chemical, serohematological, physiological
c/ physical, chemical, botanical
d/ histological, histochemical, histoenzymological
The external appearances at the autopsy must not be recorded by
a/ photos
b/ video
c/ audio
d/ sketches and description

The internal examination of a corpse must include such main body cavities:
a/ cranial, thoracic and abdominal
b/ thoracic, abdominal and oral
c/ thoracic and abdominal
d/ cranial, thoracic and pelvic

At exhumation the samples of soil and water are taken from
a/ above and below the coffin and a control sample from the coffin
b/ right and left side of coffin and a control sample from a nearest part of the cemetery
c/ above, below, at the sides of coffin and a control sample from a distant part of the cemetery
d/ above, below and at the sides of coffin

Who presents at the scene of exumation?
a/ forensic doctor, police investigator, police patrol, hygienist, technicians, witnesses
b/ forensic doctor, relatives of the deceased, technicians
c/ forensic doctor, police investigator, police patrol
d/ forensic doctor, judges, lawyers, police patrol, technicians

There is an important point of medico-legal autopsy performing:
a/ no access must be given to police for their collection of trace evidence
b/ complete access must be given to police for their collection of trace evidence
c/ doctor must allow to carry out a part of autopsy to a mortuary attendant
d/ do not take infectious and putrified biological material for laboratory investigations

What is the term “corpora delicti” means concerning to the scene of crime?
a/ the victim deceased
b/ traces of evidence
c/ the coffin after exhumation
d/ the police patrol

The first step of a doctor at the scene of fatal crime is
a/ to remove all police officers from the scene of crime
b/ to identify a body of the deceased and obtain all information about circumstances of death
c/ to organize the transportation of the deceased to the Department of Forensic Medicine instantly
d/ to delay his investigations until complete disinfecting the corpse

What types of medico-legal system exist all-around the world?
a/ coroner, medical examiner, medical police investigator
b/ coroner, medical examiner, medico-legal departments
c/ medical examiner, medical investigator, forensic policeman
d/ forensic examiner, forensic police investigator, coroner

The medico-legal autopsy by police request is performed by
a/ doctor-expert with the specialization in pathology
b/ two doctors-experts with the specialization in pathology
c/ two doctors-experts with the specialization in surgery
d/ two doctors-experts with the specialization in forensic medicine

The external examination of the corpse is generally performed
a/ once: at the Section of autopsies
b/ once: at the scene of crime
c/ twice: at the scene of crime and at the Section of autopsies
d/ twice: by different medical examiners at the scene of crime

Which organs of deceased are measured and weighed at the autopsy?
a/ brain, heart, lungs, liver, bones of limbs
b/ brain, heart, lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys
c/ heart, lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, prostatic, testes
d/ heart, lungs, liver, bone marrow, lymphatic nodes

Which organs and tissues are commonly taken to the histological examination at the autopsy?
a/ lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, brain
b/ lungs, heart, liver, skin, bone marrow
c/ lungs, heart, liver, skeletal muscles, fat tissue
d/ heart, liver, kidneys, brain, suprarenal glands, hypophysis

Which biological fluids are commonly taken to the toxicological examination at the autopsy?
a/ blood, urine
b/ urine, peritoneal exsudate, saliva
c/ blood, synovial fluid, content of seminal vesicles
d/ urine, prostatic secret, bile

Which organ, tissue or biological fluid is the most suitable for the serohematological examination at the autopsy?
a/ lymphatic node
b/ blood
c/ saliva
d/ fat tissue

Which trace of evidence is needed to be compare with peculiar injuries caused by suicidal hanging at autopsy?
a/ letter written by deceased tightly pre-mortem
b/ clothing of a deceased
c/ rope
d/ tablets, glasses, bottles founded close by the corpse
The report on medico-legal autopsy consists of following parts:

a/ general part, external and internal examination, additional investigations, diagnoses
b/ external examination, internal examination, finds and diagnoses
c/ general part, special part, conclusions
d/ general part, finds and diagnoses, signature, stamp

What does the term “identification” generally mean?

a/ process of equality estimation of different compared events, subjects and person by those specific characteristics
b/ process of investigation of the suspect
c/ collection of the traces of evidence sorted by those specific characteristics
d/ process of legitimation of the person

The main principle of identification is

a/ establishing the case of the suspicious death
b/ examination of fingerprints and tattoos
c/ comparison of the specific personal features
d/ detailed examination of teeth

The main advantage of the identification by teeth is

a/ that the number of human teeth is rather high
b/ that the tooth is the most resistant tissue in the body
c/ that every person has his own dental record
d/ the relative simplicity of the method

The method of DNA dentification was initially discovered by:

a/ professor Jeffreys from Great Britain
b/ professor Krsek from Czechoslovakia
c/ professor Landsteiner from Austria
d/ professor Raisky from Russia

Which biological samples are suitable for DNA investigation?

a/ blood and lymph only
b/ buccal and vaginal epithelium only
c/ spermatozoa both alive and dead
d/ any nucleated cellular material

The abbreviation “PCR” at DNA investigation means

a/ partial cellular reaction
b/ polymerase chain reaction
c/ police control recording
d/ pathological cell rejection

The DNA identification radiograph looks like

a/ bar (linear) code for pricing articles in a supermarket
b/ magnified total macromolecule of DNA
c/ school geographic map with a scale
d/ electron-microscopic photography

The DNA identification method is the most specific, except

a/ cases of post-mortem devastation
b/ members of the same family
c/ uni-ovular twins
d/ corpses after exhumation

The method of age determination by teeth is

a/ Carlsson's method
b/ Ivanov's method
c/ Gustafson's method
d/ Simpson's method

What are degrees of identity at the process of identification?

a/ doubtful identity, undoubted identity, proved identity, unproved identity
b/ 1st degree, 2nd degree, 3rd degree, 4th degree
c/ proved identity, unproved identity, doubtful identity
d/ proved identity, probable identity, doubtful identity, identity excluded

The identification of persons may be of two main types:

a/ the identification of an adult, the identification of a child
b/ the identification of men, the identification of women
c/ the identification of living subject, the identification of dead subject
d/ the identification of dressed persons, the identification of naked persons

The common result of identification is

a/ confirming or excluding a person
b/ estimation of the time of death
c/ estimation of the death manner
d/ applying the results in the further research

The first problem for personal identification at the air crash is

a/ to remove all traces of evidence from a ground
b/ to check the passenger list
c/ to find a blackbox of the crashed airplane and decode all data
d/ to find a passengers' luggage

The founder of forensic stomatology was

a/ Gustafson from Sweden
b/ Solheim from Netherlands
c/ Aggrawal from India
d/ Simpson from England

What is the wrong objective of forensic stomatology?

a/ identification of unknown persons by teeth
b/ estimation of dental age
c/ evaluation of artificial metal teeth: how much remains cost?
d/ investigation of bite marks on a body
The common equation for the estimation of dental age looks like:

- **a/** \( \text{Age} = 20.43 + 4.56 \times \text{sum of points} \)
- **b/** \( \text{Age} = 11.43 + 4.56 \times \text{sum of points} \)
- **c/** \( \text{Age} = 17.43 + 14.56 \times \text{sum of points} \)
- **d/** \( \text{Age} = 17.43 + \text{sum of points} \)

Tattoos inside the lips commonly identify

- **a/** persons with homosexual behaviour
- **b/** hard drug abusers
- **c/** serial murderers
- **d/** members of Ku-Klux-Klan society in USA

In putrified bodies tattoos may still be visible

- **a/** when the desquamated epidermis is removed
- **b/** when the skin is fixed in the alcohol solution
- **c/** when the skin is treated by acetic acid
- **d/** when the skin is polished with emery

Which answer on skeletal remains identification the investigators wish to know, is generally incorrect?

- **a/** Are the remains bones at all?
- **b/** Are the remains human bones?
- **c/** What is the race of a person?
- **d/** Why the measurement of bones has been not reformed?

Facial reconstruction from skulls is initially discovered:

- **a/** Tesar from Czechoslovakia
- **b/** Gerasimov from Russia
- **c/** Aggrawal from India
- **d/** Gustafson from Sweden

What means the term “photosuperimposition”?

- **a/** making photographs of all skeletal remains at exhumation
- **b/** the photograph of the possible identitee is overlaid with
  - a transparency of the investigated skull
- **c/** the photograph of the skull is overlaid with the photograph
  - of the spinal column
- **d/** the bones of the left extremity are compared with the bones
  - of the right extremity

Determination of the sex differences of the bones is better visible on

- **a/** the teeth
- **b/** the pelvic bones
- **c/** the fibular bone
- **d/** the bones of the hand

Which teams of forensic doctors investigate aspects of identification at mass disasters or catastrophes?

- **a/** international team and national team
- **b/** external examination team and internal examination team
- **c/** the team for female identification and the team for male identification
- **d/** premortal team and postmortal team

The blood stain pattern resembling the exclamation mark is

- **a/** a splash of blood which falled down vertically
- **b/** a splash of blood which has flown slowly
- **c/** a splash of blood which falled down obliquely
- **d/** a splash of blood which has had a slight contact with a surface

At the oblique angle of blood droplet impact on the surface, the sharp end of the stain indicates:

- **a/** the properties of the surface
- **b/** the amount of blood lost
- **c/** the direction of the droplet travel
- **d/** the intensity of the blunt force impact

At the oblique angle of blood droplet impact on the surface, the blood stain may be

- **a/** circular or oval
- **b/** circular or rectangular
- **c/** triangular or rectangular
- **d/** tapering or oval

Which question for the forensic serohematological investigation is generally incorrect?

- **a/** Is this a blood?
- **b/** What blood is this: human or animal?
- **c/** What is the level of carboxyhemoglobin in the blood?
- **d/** What type of human blood is this?

What are common methods of non-specific detection of suspect blood stains?

- **a/** benzidene test, benzene test, kerosene test
- **b/** benzidene test, fluorescent test, chemiluminescent test
- **c/** fluorescent test, chemiluminescent test, photoluminescent test
- **d/** benzidene test, peroxide test, monoxide test

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There are three main types of wounding cases:
a/ accident, suicide, homicide
b/ mass disaster, accident, catastrophe
c/ accident, incident, precedent
d/ suicide, homicide, self-murder

Some questions to answer at the examination of wounding case:
a/ When and how was the wound caused, what caused it?
b/ When, how and why was the wound caused?
c/ When, where, how and why was the wound caused?
d/ Whether referred case is murder, suicide, homicide
   or self-murder?

Wounds at wounding cases should be measured with a ruler,
rather than:
a/ measured with a pelvimeter
b/ guessed by eye
c/ photographed with a scale
d/ fixed by videocamera

The main types of the blunt force wounds are:
a/ abrasions, contusions, lacerations and skeletal injuries
b/ cut, incised and stab wounds
c/ entrance and exit wounds
d/ cuts, scars, holes and bite marks

Fat embolism is a sequel of:
a/ tissue trauma
b/ increased level of cholesterol in the blood
c/ electrical injury
d/ acetone poisoning

What are the less acute sequelae of trauma?
a/ haemorrhage, lymphorrhage, infection.
b/ haemorrhage, infection, embolism, respiratory distress syndrome
c/ tetanus, AIDS, sepsis

The minimal fatal volume of air in the human vascular system
is about:
a/ 10 ml
b/ 30 ml
c/ 100 ml
d/ 400 ml

“Flaying injury” or “decollement” is the peculiar sign of:
a/ deceleration at the railway collision
b/ the projecting of the pedestrian into the car
c/ running over at the traffic accident
d/ injury of rear-seat passengers in a damaged car

What is manslaughter?
a/ suspected suicide
b/ homicide, when killer intends to kill
c/ justifiable homicide
d/ homicide, when killer has no intent to kill

What is murder?
a/ homicide, when killer either intends to kill or intends
to cause severe injury
b/ homicide committed by a militaryman
c/ justifiable homicide
d/ homicide, when killer has no intent to kill

What is excusable homicide?
a/ the same as justifiable homicide
b/ killing of a defender at assault
c/ killing of an assailant in self-defense
d/ the same as manslaughter

Forensic classification of injuries:
a/ ante-mortem, sub-mortem, agonal and subagonal injuries
b/ ante-mortem, agonial and post-mortem injuries
c/ ante-mortem and post-mortem injuries
d/ homicide and suicide injuries

Morphological classifications of wounds:
a/ strangulations, shootings, explosions
b/ abrasions, lacerations, devastations
c/ abrasions, bruises, lacerations, incised wounds
d/ cuts, slashes, stabs

A frequent question to medical witnesses in court sounds:
a/ "What is the force required to cause the referred wound?"
b/ "Whether it was suicide, homicide or accident?"
c/ "What caused the referred criminal offense?"
d/ "What kind of penalty is required for the assailant?"
What are two main groups of bite marks?
- aggressive and sexual
- completed and uncompleted
- visible and non-visible
- fresh and old

Small bites with long grooves due to central incisors are caused by:
- man
- dogs
- rodents
- crocodiles

What are the main types of firearms as to forensic medicine?
- shot guns, missiles, cannons
- shot guns, rifled weapons
- gun-powder pistols, gas pistols, air pistols
- legal firearms, illegal firearms

What are characteristic features of the rifled weapon's barrel?
- large caliber
- smooth inner surface
- spiral grooves and lands
- barrel is rather short and narrow

What is "muzzle"?
- the opened lock for self-loading
- the special chamber for cartridges
- the same as "murder"
- the opened end of the bore

Pellets, wad and cardboard case are commonly used in
- smooth-bore weapons
- rifled weapons
- pistols only
- revolvers only

Entrance shot wounds can be divided into following categories:
- contact wound, medium range wound, long range wound
- hard contact wound, loose contact wound, angled contact wound, longer range wound
- close range wound, medium range wound, long range wound
- contact wound, close range wound, intermediate range wound, longer range wound

The contact entrance wound on the skin has following surrounded zones/limbs:
- limb of soiling, limb of abrasion, limb of bleeding, limb of initial healing
- zone of devastation, limb of soiling, zone of searing and sooting, zone of gunpowder tattooing

What is exit shot wound?
- the shot wound which caused exitus lethalis
- perforating or lacerating defect of the surface according to the place of exiting the projectile from the body.
- any perforating or lacerating defect of the surface (commonly skin)
- only perforating defect of the skin caused by smooth-bore gun

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What is Lunge’s test?
- psychological test for the ability to use firearms
- ballistic test for bullet identification
- chemical test for gunpowder residues
- a method of firearms fingerprint investigation

Lunge’s test is commonly positive
- in cases of contact or close range shot wound
- in longer distance shot wounds only
c/ in cases of pneumatic weapons wounding
d/ in cases of multiple shot wounds

One of the doctor's duties in cases of firearm injuries is:
a/ to preserve foreign bodies and biological material  
b/ to remove and throw out all foreign bodies from a wound  
c/ to clean the clothing of the victim thoroughly  
d/ to sound the wound channel for to find bullet

The post-mortem examination of an explosive injury involves 
following objectives:
a/ resuscitation, identification, estimation of injuries  
b/ identification, reconstruction of events and the mechanism 

of injuries     
c/ reconstruction of the mechanism of injuries and primary content 

of the explosive device  
d/ identification, report to the police

The most common subjective sign of pregnancy is 
a/ cessation of menstrual flow  
b/ emotional disturbances  
c/ nausea and vomiting  
d/ painful breasts

The most common objective sign of pregnancy is 
a/ positive laboratory rapid "kit test"  
b/ enlargement of breasts, areolae and nipples  
c/ ultrasound and radiological evidence of the embryo/fetus  
d/ enlargement of uterus

What is artificial insemination?
a/ the production of pregnancy in a woman by cannular  
introducing seminal fluid directly into the uterus  
b/ the production of pregnancy in a woman by implantation  

of an embryo directly into the uterus  
c/ a term that is acceptable only in veterinary  
d/ the initiation of pregnancy in vitro

What are two main types of artificial insemination?
a/ early artificial insemination (EAI), late artificial 

insemination (LAI)  
b/ artificial insemination by husband (AIH), artificial 

insemination by donor (AID)  
c/ simple artificial insemination (SAI), complete artificial 

insemination (CAI)  
d/ artificial insemination by donor (AID), artificial 

insemination by recipient (AIR)

The donor in artificial insemination must not be 
a/ race other, as the woman-recipient  
b/ relative to the woman-recipient  
c/ elder, than the woman-recipient  
d/ married

What is in vitro fertilization?
a/ a method which allows to fertilize in vitro ova removed 

laparoscopically and to return them to uterus.  
b/ a method of in vitro embryo growing  
c/ a method which allows to fertilize ova directly in the uterus 

and to grow them subsequently in vitro  
d/ a method of human oocyte fertilizing by laparoscopy

What is abortion?
a/ the expulsion of the fetus from the uterus at any time 
after its term of gestation is complete  
b/ the premature expulsion of the fetus from the uterus 
at any time before its term of gestation is complete  
c/ the pathological condition of expulsion of the dead fetus 

from the uterus  
d/ illegal termination of pregnancy

The legal termination of pregnancy must be performed 
a/ in a hospital or at home by a registered doctor  
b/ only in a hospital by a registered doctor or a nurse  
c/ only in a hospital by a registered doctor  
d/ in a hospital or at the ambulance by doctor-specialist

The agreement of parents to artificial termination of pregnancy 
is desirable, when 
a/ the woman has under 25 years old  
b/ the woman has under 20 years old  
c/ the woman has under 16 years old  
d/ the woman has under 14 years old

Self-induced criminal abortion occurs when the woman 
a/ asks to another person to end her pregnancy  
b/ attempts to end her pregnancy forcibly out of a hospital  
c/ decides to end her pregnancy in a hospital  
d/ asks a doctor to help her to end her pregnancy

The most common causes of death in criminal abortion are 
a/ heart failure, embolism, thrombosis  
b/ intoxication, dehydration, metabolic acidosis  
c/ haemorrhage, shock, sepsis  
d/ high blood pressure, uremia, brain damage

Pieces of tissue found at the scene of criminal abortion 
must be collected and sent to the laboratory for 
a/ toxicologic examination  
b/ biochimic and histochemic examination  
c/ histologic and serologic examination  
d/ DNA identification

The still-born child is
a/ child of more than 16 weeks' gestational age born dead
b/ child of any gestational age which did not breathe or show
    any signs of life
c/ child of more than 28 weeks' gestational age born dead
d/ dead child expelled from the mother at the 22 weeks' gestational age

What is neonaticide?
a/ deliberate killing of a new-born child within
   48 hours of its birth by its mother
b/ accidental fatal injury of a new-born child done
   by its mother
c/ deliberate killing of a new-born child within
   24 hours of its birth by its mother
d/ deliberate killing of a new-born child by its parent

The average crown-heel length of a fetus at 5 months
    gestational age is
a/ 16 cm
b/ 25 cm
c/ 33 cm
d/ 40 cm

Which sexual offence is the most serious?
a/ indecent assault
b/ incest
c/ rape
d/ indecent exposure

What is rape?
a/ unlawful sexual intercourse by a man with a woman
   by compulsion through force, threats or fraud
b/ unlawful sexual intercourse by a man with a woman
   without compulsion through force, threats or fraud
c/ every unlawful sexual intercourse
d/ unlawful sexual intercourse by a man with another man
   by compulsion through force, threats or fraud

Where a man uses alcohol and drugs to subdue a woman
in order to have sex with her, it can be defined
a/ as indecent assault
b/ as bestiality
c/ as incest
d/ as rape

What are synonyms of "indecent exposure"?
a/ "flashing", "exhibitionismus"
b/ "bestiality", "zoophilia"
c/ "incest", "haemomyxia"
d/ "pederasty", "sodomy"

Indecency with children is commonly committed
a/ as a sexual assault
b/ in the framework of certain play
   c/ by bilateral concentrated
   d/ by unilateral concentrated

What is incest?
a/ sexual offence, including sexual intercourse between
   close relatives
b/ sexual misbehavior by intercourse with the animals
c/ unlawful homosexual intercourse
d/ homosexual intercourse between females

What is bestiality?
a/ sexual misbehavior by intercourse with the animals
b/ bomb terrorism
c/ sexual intercourse between close relatives
d/ every unlawful sexual intercourse

Homosexual misbehavior between females is called
a/ "sodomy"
b/ "bestiality"
c/ "lesbianism"
d/ "flashing"

When a man or a woman displays his genitals in public,
it is classified as
a/ "exhibitionismus"
b/ "masochismus"
c/ "fetishismus"
d/ "gerontophilia"

Why pubic hair of a victim of the sexual offence
must be combed out?
a/ to pick some hair to stereomicroscopic investigation
b/ victim's hair can be mixed with aggressor's
c/ to make a subsequent detailed photo of pubic region
   d/ to investigate the type of its growth

A victim of the sexual offence has to undress standing
on a large piece of brown paper
a/ to preserve all traces of evidence falling down
b/ to preserve clothing contamination
c/ for better observation
d/ to preserve floor contamination

Taking samples of the matter under the fingernails of a victim
of the sexual offence is necessary
a/ for searching for blood and skin tags of the other person
b/ for cleaning the space under the nails
c/ for histologic investigation
d/ for toxicologic investigation
The samples from the vaginal tract of a victim of the sexual offence should not be taken

a/ by pipette  
b/ by small tube  
c/ by tweezers  
d/ by swab

At general medical examination of a victim of the sexual offence should be present

a/ third person (better a man)  
b/ two to three policmen  
c/ third person (better a woman)  
d/ an alleged assailant's lawyer

To answer the question "Was the woman virginal?" in alleged sexual assault the doctor must

a/ investigate the clothing of the victim  
b/ investigate the genital region of the victim  
c/ simply ask this question to the victim  
d/ investigate all documentation on circumstances

Which categories of persons may be commonly deliberately starved?

a/ teenagers  
b/ men and women in gestation age  
c/ children and old persons  
d/ students

The poor nutrition of chronic starvation may cause

a/ bronchopneumonia and pharyngitis  
b/ glomerulonephritis and cystitis  
c/ beri-beri and pellagra  
d/ encephalitis and meningitis

Complete deprivation of food in adult is likely to cause death in about

a/ 5 - 10 days  
b/ 10 - 20 days  
c/ 20 - 30 days  
d/ 50 - 60 days

Hard faecoliths (faecal stones) in the rectum of a person commonly indicate

a/ condition of drug overdosage  
b/ condition of starvation  
c/ acute colitis  
d/ ethylalcohol intoxication

The most important appearance of prolonged physical abuse of a child is

a/ fresh signs of violence  
b/ old signs of violence  
c/ signs of violence which have different age  
d/ bruises only

What is the main type of physical abuse of human rights?

a/ sexual offences  
b/ tortures  
c/ starvation  
d/ capital punishment

In the case of presumed child abuse and neglect the doctor can decide to

a/ hospitalize a child for a minimum of one week  
b/ judge a penalty for suspects  
c/ compensate the detriment of health by insurancy  
d/ investigate a case independently

What is "Munchhausen's syndrome by proxy"?

a/ prolonged extreme starvation of a child  
b/ repeated smothering of the child into unconsciousness  
c/ lethal case of methaemoglobinemia  
d/ psychical abuse of the child into severe neurosis

Medical malpractice is divided into two groups:

a/ non-fatal medical mistakes, fatal medical mistakes  
b/ deliberate complications, medical accidents  
c/ medical negligence, professional misconduct  
d/ expected complications, non-expected complications

As regards law, medical malpractice may be

a/ ethical, civil and criminal  
b/ professional and non-professional  
c/ light, medium and severe grade  
d/ ethical, criminal and non-criminal

Historically the general level of ethical behavior of the doctor,
morality and competency is stated by
a/ the Mendeleev's table
b/ the Hippocratic Oath
c/ the Criminal Code
d/ the Washington's declaration

What is the essence of professional misconduct of the doctor?
a/ personal professional behavior falls below
  that which expected of a doctor
b/ cases of monetary remuneration - "money damage"
c/ the standard of medical care given to a patient
  is inadequate
d/ performing illegal operations, violation of narcotics
  laws

What is forensic histopathology?
a/ a branch of pathology dealing with the microscopic evidence
  of medical malpractice
b/ a branch of forensic medicine dealing with the investigation
  of dangerous human infectious diseases and zoonozes
c/ a branch of forensic medicine dealing with the microscopic
  investigation of pathological causes, complications
  and mechanisms of death
d/ a branch of histology dealing with the mechanisms of different
  types of violence

Which feature is not belonging to the forensic histopathology?
a/ long-term preservation of organs or organ sections
b/ methodological incompletness
c/ possibility of verifying the assertions by other doctors
  d/ certain superiority over the macroscopic observation

The application of forensic histopathology is oriented to the
following main questions:
a/ who is the suspect injured the victim and how was the victim
  injured?
b/ what is the mechanism and the sequence of the injuries?
c/ is the injury vital or post-mortem and what is the possible
  cause?
d/ what complications and sequels of injury are to be expected?

What histopathological findings are in close connection
between the condition and etiology
a/ gastric bleeding due to vein varicosis
b/ formation of oxalate crystals in the kidney due to poisoning
  by ethyleneglycol
c/ inflammation due to influence of nespecific agents
  d/ hemorrhages to the soft tissues of the neck in hanging

Which histopathological finding is commonly unspecific?
a/ granuloma in tuberculosis
b/ cerebral edema
c/ fat embolism in bone fractures
d/ Vischnevsky's spots on the gastric mucosa in hypotemia

What is the main problem of the histological investigation
in forensic medicine?
a/ subjectivity
b/ uniformity of tissue reactions
c/ absence of quantitative evaluation
d/ artifacts

Which organ is to be histologically investigated in the case
of the fatal intoxication of ethyleneglycol?
a/ kidney
b/ heart
c/ brain
d/ spleen

Which organ is to be histologically investigated in the case
of the fatal hypotemia?
a/ kidney
b/ heart
c/ stomach
d/ spleen

Which organ is to be histologically investigated in the case
of the fatal shock suspicion?
a/ heart and thyroid gland
b/ brain and spinal cord
c/ kidney and lungs
d/ lymphatic nodes and liver

Which organ is to be histologically investigated in the case
of suicidal hanging?
a/ kidney
b/ skin of the neck
c/ heart
  d/ spleen

Which organ is to be histologically investigated in the case
of the suspected myocardial infarction?
a/ kidney
b/ heart
  c/ brain
d/ spleen

What is the optimal size of the pieces of organs taken for the
histopathological examination?
a/ 5 x 5 cm
b/ 3 x 3 cm
c/ 2 x 2 cm
d/ 1 x 1 cm
Which is the best fixation for the histopathological examination?
- methylalcohol
- ethylalcohol
- formaldehyde
- phenole

Which is the suitable embedding medium for histopathological samples of tissues?
- cyanoacrylate
- paraffin
- rubber
- jammed paper

Which is the suitable histopathological method for the evidence of fat embolism?
- hematoxylin and eosin staining
- sudan III staining
- periodic acid - Schiff staining
- polarizing light microscope

In case of acute poisoning by medical substance the doctor must
- take remaining medicines for toxicological investigation and check them with normal dosage and date of supply
- inform the pharmacist on the accident
- throw out all remaining medicines at the scene
- resuscitate a patient until results of toxicological investigation obtained

Chronic poisoning by arsenic or mercury unless due to some unrecognized contamination is likely to be
- suicidal
- homicidal
- accidental
- result of abuse

Acute poisoning by mushrooms, organophosphoric compounds, methanol and ethylenglycol almost always is
- suicidal
- homicidal
- accidental
- demonstrative attempt

Poison is any substance which being entered to the organism
- may cause its mechanical damaging and fatal acidosis
- may cause its chemical damaging, but no death
- may cause its chemical damaging and even a death
- may cause neurologic disturbances

Poisons biologically are of two main groups:
- metallic poisons and non-metallic poisons
- quantitative poisons and qualitative poisons
- legal poisons and banned poisons
- extractive poisons and volatile poisons

The "RISK - BENEFIT" ratio is typical for
- quantitative poisons
- qualitative poisons
- banned drugs
- gas poisons

Poisoning from the viewpoint of forensic doctor may be of three types:
- suicidal, homicidal and accidental
- by metals, by non-metals, by gases
- lethal, non-lethal and latent
- suicidal, homicidal and unknown

If a child has eaten medicinal tablets in mistake for sweets, the poisoning is consider to be
- suicidal
- homicidal
- accidental
- demonstrative attempt

If a drunken person used ethyleneglycol anti-freeze from a beer-bottle in mistake for beer, the poisoning is consider to be
- suicidal
- homicidal
- accidental
- result of glycols abuse

Find one incorrect sentence in following questions concerning the forensic estimation of a fatal dose of poisoning agent:
- how long between taking the agent and death?
- what is the absorption rate of the agent?
- what is LD50 of the agent for rats?
- is the agent completely absorbed?

What are the common signs for the recognition of poisoning?
- headache, toothache, excitement, neurologic disturbances
- sudden vomiting, diarrhoea, unexplained coma
- various metabolic disorders, psychical affect
- drunkenness, insomnia, restlessness, hypertension

Acute intoxication by organophosphoric pesticides influences on the eye pupils by following:
- miosis
- mydriasis
- anisocoria
- clouding

The most suitable biological material to estimate fatal carboxyhaemoglobin level in acute CO poison is
a/ blood  
b/ skeletal muscle  
c/ urine  
d/ serum

The minimal amount of blood required for toxicological analysis is  
a/ 1 ml in a plain tube  
b/ 5 ml in a plain tube  
c/ 15 ml in a plain tube  
d/ 50 ml in a plain tube

The minimal amount of urine required for toxicological analysis is  
a/ 1 - 2 ml in a tube with preservatives  
b/ 5 - 10 ml in a tube with no preservatives  
c/ 10 - 15 ml in a tube with preservatives  
d/ 20 - 30 ml in a tube with no preservatives

The minimal weight of a liver sample for toxicological analysis must be  
a/ 5 g  
b/ 50 g  
c/ 100 g  
d/ 1000 g

Living maggots from a corpse are suitable for toxicological investigation being placed to  
a/ paper bag  
b/ tube with formaldehyd solution  
c/ plastic bag with acetone vapors  
d/ glass screw-topped jar

In case of a suspect poisoning by mushrooms it is inevitable to take for toxicological examination  
a/ blood and urine  
b/ gut content and faeces  
c/ cerebrospinal fluid  
d/ hair and nail clippings only

Hair and nail clippings are available to prove  
a/ antimony, arsenic or thallium intoxication  
b/ hard alcohol abuse  
c/ acute intoxication by pesticides  
d/ acute intoxication by carbon monoxide

What is poisoning?  
a/ general reaction of the organism onto the damage of the tissues by any chemical agent  
b/ local reaction of connective tissue onto the intrusion of a toxic agent  
c/ vomiting and profuse diarrhoea as a reaction of the gastrointestinal system  
d/ generally psychical and neurologic reactions of the organism

Which are the main methods of forensic toxicological investigation?  
a/ non-precise, precise and most specific  
b/ screening, semiquantitative and quantitative  
c/ qualitative and quantitative  
d/ chemical, physical and biological

The most suitable biological material as regards simplicity of toxicological isolation is  
a/ blood  
b/ urine  
c/ liver  
d/ kidney

The sample of lungs in the case of fatal suspected solvent abuse are stored  
a/ in a container with alcohol solution  
b/ in a soft fabric impregnated with lysol  
c/ in an impervious plastic bag, with no preservatives  
d/ in a closed jar with formaldehyde vapors

Ethylalcohol is regarded by physicians as the  
a/ legally allowed substance for improving metabolism  
b/ illegal drug  
c/ central psychotropic substance, a quantitative poison for nervous system  
d/ chemical for pharmaceutical purposes

Almost all kinds of alcohol for consumption are produced by  
a/ biosynthesis at chemical plants  
b/ enzymatic reaction of yeasts on a vegetable substrate containing sugar  
c/ enzymatic reaction of yeasts on an animal substrate  
d/ hydrolysis of carbohydrates

Ethylalcohol provides such effects on the nervous system:  
a/ excites brain function, increases muscular control and coordination  
b/ influences neither brain function, no muscular control and coordination  
c/ simulates feeling of well being, depresses brain function, muscular control and coordination  
d/ simulates feeling of bad being, increases brain function, muscular control and coordination

Ethylalcohol is metabolized in the human organism by  
a/ lactatedehydrogenase and succinatdehydrogenase  
b/ catalase only  
c/ alcoholdehydrogenase, microsomal ethanol oxidising system and catalase  
d/ transferase and decarboxylase enzymatic systems
Any kind of drink, which is considered to be an alcoholic beverage by law in Slovakia, must contain at least
a/ 0,25 vol.% of ethylalcohol
b/ 2,00 vol.% of ethylalcohol
c/ 5,00 vol.% of ethylalcohol
d/ 0,75 vol.% of ethylalcohol

The average speed of elimination of alcohol from human blood in the living organism (factor beta 60) is
a/ 0,02 - 0,05 g/kg per hour
b/ 0,05 - 0,10 g/kg per hour
c/ 0,11 - 0,25 g/kg per hour
d/ 0,25 - 0,45 g/kg per hour

The blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is an important criterium for
a/ analysing of the level of consumption of alcoholic beverages
b/ analysing and prognosing of alcohol sale at the shops and restaurants
c/ analysing violency, assaults, accidents and impairment of ability to drive
d/ evaluation of laboratory standards

The legally allowed limit of blood alcohol concentration for Slovak drivers is up to
a/ 0,1 g/kg
b/ 0,3 g/kg
c/ 1,0 g/kg
d/ 0,7 g/kg

The stage of underdrunkenness corresponds to the blood alcohol level of
a/ 0,51 - 1,00 g/kg
b/ 1,01 - 2,00 g/kg
c/ 1,51 - 2,00 g/kg
d/ 2,01 - 3,00 g/kg

The stage of the heavy grade of drunkenness corresponds to the blood alcohol level of
a/ 0,31 - 0,50 g/kg
b/ 0,51 - 1,50 g/kg
c/ 1,51 - 2,00 g/kg
d/ 2,01 - 3,00 g/kg

At what blood alcohol concentration (BAC) the danger of death occurs due to cessation of nervous breathing center?
a/ at BAC more than 1,00 g/kg
b/ at BAC more than 2,00 g/kg
c/ at BAC more than 3,00 g/kg
d/ at BAC more than 4,00 g/kg

The investigation of blood alcohol level is done
a/ by two independent laboratory methods
b/ by mathematical calculation
c/ by evaluation of case circumstances
d/ by three independent laboratory methods

Which are most common pathologic consequences of prolonged heavy drinking on the human gastrointestinal system?
a/ chronic hepatitis, hepatic cirrhosis, pancreatitis
b/ cholecystolithiasis, duodenostasis, gastric pneumatosis
c/ constipation, malabsorptive syndrom
d/ enteritis, enterocolitis, enteropathies

Which are some kinds of hallucinations in delirium tremens on alcohol withdrawal?
a/ "naked women", "air kisses", "evening parties"
b/ "green devils", "rats", "pink elephants on parade"
c/ "flying birds", "yellow lamps", "fireworks"
d/ "Lucy in the Sky with a Diamonds", "Yellow Submarine", "Octopusis Garden"

The primary investigation (screening) of the alcohol level in breath is done
a/ by Widmark titration system
b/ by gas chromatography device
c/ by fluorographical investigation of the lungs
d/ by indicator tube or digital alcometer

What is the principle of orientative investigation of the alcohol in breath by indicator tube?
a/ the colouring of the tube content with a special alcohol-soluable green paint
b/ the oxidative-reductive chemical reaction of alcohol wapors with the tube content
c/ the enzymatic reaction of alcohol wapors with an alcohodelhydrogenase
d/ the changing of the tube content physical parameters (temperature, humidity and volume)

The recalculation of the alcohol level in breath to the blood alcohol level by digital alcometer is performed by
a/ the policeman in a way of arithmetic ratio
b/ the alcometer software automatically
c/ both the driver and the policeman, the average result is used
d/ Siemens/Dragger police pocket calculators only

The Widmark oxidative titration method detects such reductive substances as an alcohol:
a/ ethylenglycole, propilenglycole, glycerin
b/ fats, proteins, saccharides
c/ methanol, acetone, toluene, acetaldehyde
d/ all enzymes of liver, stomach and duodenum
Which method of blood alcohol level investigation is the most precise and specific?

a/ orientative investigation by indicator tubes
b/ investigation by digital alcometers
c/ Widmark oxidative titration method
d/ gas chromatography

Which is the main principle of blood ethylalcohol detection by the method of gas chromatography?

a/ the ethylalcohol is more volatile than other alcohols
b/ the ethylalcohol has its own time of retention in the capillary column
c/ the ethylalcohol has its own specific spectral characteristics
d/ the ethylalcohol is the less toxic substance than other alcohols

The most suitable biological material for the investigation and evaluation of blood alcohol concentration (BAC) is:

a/ urine
b/ blood
c/ liquor
d/ synovial fluid

Which blood alcohol concentration in a man is regarded to be physiological?

a/ up to 2.0 g/kg
b/ up to 1.0 g/kg
c/ up to 0.5 g/kg
d/ up to 0.2 g/kg

Signs of impairment of driving and similar skills commonly appear at following blood alcohol concentration in a man:

a/ 0.01 - 0.05 g/kg
b/ 0.10 - 0.30 g/kg
c/ 0.30 - 0.50 g/kg
d/ 0.90 - 1.00 g/kg

Which phases the typical graph of the changing blood alcohol concentration consists of?

a/ first peak, plateau, second peak, phase of elimination
b/ phase of absorption, phase of elimination
c/ phase of slow increasing, phase of fast increasing, plateau
d/ several phases depend on the amount of alcohol consumed

What is the type of interaction between alcohol and prescribed tranquilisers in a man?

a/ alcohol neutralizes these drugs
b/ alcohol reduces the pharmacological effect of these drugs
c/ alcohol increases the pharmacological effect of these drugs
d/ with no pharmacological effect

Which is the most modern method of breath-testing in drivers?

a/ Widmark titration system
b/ gas chromatography
c/ indicator tube testing
d/ digital alcometer testing

Breath-testing of a driver is performed:

a/ by forensic doctor only
b/ by any physician on duty actually
c/ by trained police officer
d/ by coroner or medical examiner

The recalculating of the alcohol level in breath to the blood alcohol level by digital alcometer is performed by:

a/ the policeman in a way of arithmetic ratio
b/ the alcometer software automatically
c/ both the driver and the policeman, the average result is used
d/ Siemens/Dragger police pocket calculators only

A doctor may be required to see suspected drunken driver to exclude or confirm:

a/ his bad psychical and mental condition
b/ the condition of hard stress due to road police control
c/ disease or injury which may mimic alcoholic intoxication
d/ inevitability to fix up his car

Which pathologic conditions may mimic alcoholic intoxication in a driver?

a/ diabetic pre-coma, hypoglycaemia, carbon monoxide poisoning
b/ dysenteria, typhus abdominalis, cholera
c/ tuberculosis, lung cancer, lung fibrosis
d/ glomerulonephritis, cystitis, urethritis

In a case of suspected drunken driver with negative screening result on ethylalcohol the doctor must also consider on:

a/ infectious disease
b/ bad driver's behaviour
c/ drugs other than alcohol
d/ the road policeman's mistake

The examination for impairment of ability to drive is performed:

a/ by the physician only
b/ by the road policeman only
c/ by the registered nurse only
d/ by the special consultation team of physician and forensic doctor (or coroner)

If a driver is admitted to hospital after an accident, the medical examination on suspected drunkenness:

a/ is performed in any case
b/ is not performed
c/ is performed later, after finishing the treatment
d/ is not performed, but the co-driver is examined

Consent of a driver to examination for impairment of ability to drive is
a/ not essential
b/ essential, but in some cases only forcible examination is needed
c/ essential, but explaining that the facts may be used in criminal proceedings is needed
d/ no matter, because forcible examination is done

The examination of a driver for impairment of ability to drive begins with
a/ taking a blood for alcohol investigation
b/ a history-taking
c/ psychological tests
d/ general tests of memory and mental alertness

Which medical test of a driver for impairment of ability to drive due to drunkenness is the most specific?

a/ the written test (dictation)
b/ walking a straight chalk-line
c/ finger to nose
d/ post-turning horizontal nystagmus

What is the most essential thing in examination of a driver for impairment of ability?

a/ facts and circumstances given by the patient orally
b/ special tests on nervous system reflexes
c/ the repeating screening of alcohol in breath
d/ taking a blood for laboratory alcohol examination

The blood sample of the driver examined for impairment of ability to drive is taking by
a/ venesection of median antebrachial vein
b/ puncture of a finger (capillary blood)
c/ venepuncture in the crook of the elbow
d/ puncture of radial artery

The tube with a blood sample of suspected drunken driver is labeled with
a/ patient's name, address, date and time of taking blood, health insurance number, doctor's signature
b/ patient's name, car evidence number, brief circumstances of the case
c/ doctor's signature only
d/ patient's name, address, date and time of traffic accident

Which method of blood alcohol level investigation in drivers is the most precise and specific?

a/ orientative investigation by indicator tubes
b/ investigation by digital alcometers
c/ Widmark oxidative titration method
d/ gas chromatography

Drugs of dependence and abuse are rarely taken
a/ intravenously
b/ intramuscularly
c/ by inhalation
d/ orally

General ill-health of the most drug abusers is concerned to their
a/ marked loss of weight
b/ marked obesity
c/ impotency
d/ skeletal disorders

Which one is incorrect in following definitions on “tolerance”?

a/ usual doses of drug no longer have the effect that they had originally
b/ increasing doses need to be given for the same beneficial effect
c/ the effect is observed also in the case of taking barbiturates and benzodiazepines
d/ drugs of morphine-heroin-methadone group have no tolerance effect

What is idiosyncrasy?

a/ condition, when usual doses of drug no longer have the effect that they had originally
b/ condition, when abnormally small amount of a substance may cause fatal neurological or allergic effect
c/ condition of abnormal psychical reaction of a drug abuser to usual remedies
d/ condition, when the drug takes a participance in metabolism and causes fatal metabolic disorders

Which one is incorrect in following definitions on “dependence”?

a/ dependence is the condition when the substance takes a participance in metabolism
b/ the organism needs the constant presence of a drug
   by using for its own normal function
   dependence can develop within 1-2 years after the first injection
   of a potent drug
   the drugs of dependence are: alcohol, nicotin, analgetics,
   all kinds of banned drugs.

What is withdrawal symptom?
   a/ the sequel of tolerance, as a complex of general signs
      and a desire to die immediately
   b/ the sequel of dependence, as a complex of general signs
      and a desire to use the drug immediately
   c/ the sequel of idiosyncrasy, as a complex of painful sensations
      and light mental disorders
   d/ condition, when abnormally small amount of a substance may cause
      fatal neurological or allergical effect

Withdrawal symptom may be of two subtypes:
   a/ early and late
   b/ light and heavy
   c/ physiological and psychical
   d/ physiological and pathological

Silvery linear scars of the skin as well as depressed areas
on the limbs of a drug abuser are the result of
   a/ fat atrophy and necrosis
   b/ chronic myositis
   c/ local inflammations at the places of injection
   d/ severe vein thrombosis

Injection of crushed unsterile tablets of drugs does not cause
   a/ microemboli
   b/ giant cell granulomata
   c/ pneumoconiosis
   d/ abscesses in the lung and liver

Use of shared syringes and needles by drug addicts is a risky
factor to obtain
   a/ hepatitis A and B, silicotuberculosis
   b/ hepatitis B and C, HIV virus infection
   c/ pseudotuberculosis, malaria, cholera
   d/ septicopyemia, pemicious anemia, intoxications

Which chemical compound is called the drug "Ecstasy"?
   a/ dimethylmorphine
   b/ methylendioxymethamphetamine
   c/ tetrahydrocannabinol
   d/ phenobarbitone

Which drug is already legalized in Netherlands?
   a/ cocaine
   b/ marihuana

Which type of drug dependence is not widespread in Europe?
   a/ cocaine type
   b/ solvent type
   c/ Katha type
   d/ amphetamine type

Laboratory estimation of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in the
biological material indicates
   a/ using of cocaine
   b/ using of heroin
   c/ using of marihuana
   d/ using of amphetamines

Ulceration and even perforation of the nasal septum indicates
   a/ abuse of solvents by inhalation
   b/ abuse of LSD per os
   c/ abuse of hashish by smoking
   d/ abuse of cocaine by sniffing

Solvent type of drug abuse is characterised by
   a/ crack smoking
   b/ toluen sniffing
   c/ cocaine snorting
   d/ tobacco chewing